# *Lingua Britannica Reformata:*

## Or, A NEW UNIVERSAL

# ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

## Under the Following TITLES,

*VIZ.*

I. UNIVERSAL; Containing a Definition and Explication of all the Words now uſed in the Engliſh Tongue, in every *Art*, *Science*, *Faculty*, or *Trade*.

II. ETYMOLOGICAL; Exhibiting and Explaining the true Etymon or Original of Words from their reſpective Mother-Tongues, the *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and *Saxon*; and their Idioms, the *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *German*, *Dutch*, &c.

III. ORTHOGRAPHICAL; Teaching the True and Rational Method of Writing Words, according to the Uſage of the moſt approved Modern Authors.

IV. ORTHOEPICAL; Directing the true Pronunciation of Words by ſingle and double Accents; and by Indicating the Number of Syllables in Words where they are doubtful, by a Numerical Figure.

V. DIACRITICAL; Enumerating the various Significations of Words in a proper Order, *viz. Etymological*, *Common*, *Figurative*, *Poetical*, *Humorous*, *Technical*, &c. in a Manner not before attempted.

VI. PHILOLOGICAL; Explaining all the Words and Terms, according to the Modern Improvements in the various Philological Sciences, *viz. Grammar*, *Rhetoric*, *Logic*, *Metaphyſics*, *Mythology*, *Theology*, *Ethics*, &c.

VII. MATHEMATICAL; Not only explaining all the Words in *Arithmetic*, *Algebra*, *Logarithms*, *Fluxions*, *Geometry*, *Conics*, *Dialling*, *Navigation*, &c. according to the Modern *Newtonian Matheſis*; but the Terms of Art are illuſtrated by proper Examples, and Copper-plate Figures.

VIII. PHILOSOPHICAL; Explaining all Words and Terms in *Aſtronomy*, *Geography*, *Optics*, *Hydroſtatics*, *Acouſtics*, *Mechanics*, *Perſpective*, &c. according to the lateſt Diſcoveries and Improvements in this Part of Literature.

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By BENJ. MARTIN.

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The SECOND EDITION, greatly Improved and Augmented.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

# THE PREFACE.

WHOEVER conſiders the preſent State of Philological Literature, and what ſmall Improvements and Acquiſitions have been made therein of late Years, eſpecially in that Part which relates to *Spelling-Books* and *Dictionaries*, in reſpect of the Number of Books conſtantly publiſh'd on theſe Subjects, muſt needs confeſs the Fortune of this Science far leſs conſiderable, and more inauſpicious than that of any other whatſoever. The Article of *Engliſh Dictionaries* eſpecially has been ſo far from any thing of a Progreſſive Improvement, that it is manifeſtly retrograde, and ſinks from its low Apex; from bad, to very bad indeed. So far have our Dictionaries been from anſwering the End or Purpoſes of ſuch a Book, that little more Uſe can be made of them than barely to know how *to ſpell*, and

what is the Meaning of a Word *in the groſs*; nor are they ſufficient for this ſmall Purpoſe neither, as I ſhall by and by eaſily ſhew.

I SHALL now proceed to ſpecify and enumerate the proper Requiſites of a genuine *Engliſh Dictionary*; and ſhew how far the Reader may expect Mine to anſwer thoſe ſeveral Characters reſpectively.

I. THE firſt is UNIVERSALITY; a Dictionary is a Collection of *all the Words in Uſe* in any Language. And in this reſpect it may admit of two Faults, *viz.* a Redundancy of uſeleſs and obſolete Words, and a Deficiency in thoſe which are uſeful and neceſſary. And here I have endeavoured to keep a juſt Mean. I refer my Reader for *old and obſolete Words* to the *Gloſſaries* on *Chaucer*, *Spencer*, &c. For *Proverbs* to *Eraſmus*, *Ray*, and others; and for *Hiſtorical Accounts* of Perſons, and Things, to *Morreri*, *Collier*, and the *Antiquarians*. Theſe Matters are all foreign to an *Engliſh Dictionary*; and being purged of theſe Superfluities, there is ſufficient Room obtained for the Admittance of a great Number of Words omitted in others, and for a more particular and accurate Explanation of all. We have alſo diſmiſs'd, as uſeleſs, the numerous Families of Adjectives, Participles, and *Verbal Nouns*, and *Nominal Verbs*, where their Significations are the ſame, or no ways different from that which is contained in the Explication of the *Radical Word*; as *Abuſive*, *Abuſively*, *Abuſing*, *Abuſiveneſs*, from the Verb, *to Abuſe*; which being once well explained, it is an Affront to the Reader, not to ſuppoſe him capable of underſtanding the Meaning of all the Derivatives from it, without our dull Repetitions. And any one who looks into the beſt *Engliſh Dictionary* hitherto publiſh'd (*viz.* *Bailey*'s in Folio) will eaſily be apprized of the vaſt Advantage that muſt accrue to an Author of but moderate Prudence and Oeconomy in this Reſpect. Nor have I been parſimonious to a very great Fault neither; for I have given the Reader a greater Latitude of Speech than, I preſume, he will ever venture to make Uſe of either in Speaking or Writing, if he aims

at

at the Character of being *Elegant* and *Polite* only. But more of this under another Article.

II. ETYMOLOGY is the Second Requiſite of an *Engliſh Dictionary*; and this, not ſo much in regard of its being a Gratification of the Curioſity all Men have of enquiring into the Original of Things; but much more as it becomes abſolutely neceſſary to a *due Underſtanding* and *Emphatical Expreſſion* of many or moſt of our principal Words. Hence one great Advantage of learning the Languages, is the enabling a Perſon to write or ſpeak, with Certainty, Propriety, and genuine Elegance. And this is attaintable in a great meaſure by a meer *Engliſh* Reader, when the Etymology of Words is duly explained to him in his Dictionary. I ſay *duly explained*; for to ſet before the Reader, Words in the original Language and Character, either without any Explanation at all, or but a partial one, is but mocking of him, and tantalizing his vain Expectation. Thus to ſay, the Word *Abominate* is derived from the Latin *Abominatum*, is ſaying nothing at all; but if the Reader be told that it is derived from two Latin Words, *Ab*, from, and *Omen*, a Sign of Ill-luck by Augury; he will naturally know the true and emphatical Signification of the Verb, *to Abominate*, is, *to fly from*, or *avoid any Thing as ominous*, or *preſaging ſome ill Event*. But otherwiſe this primary Senſe is loſt, and only the ſecondary vulgar one, *to hate* or *abhor*, is left for Information. Again, the Epithet *Egregious* has a peculiar Force and Emphaſis with thoſe who know the Original to be from the Latin *e*, out of, and *Grex*, a Flock; ſo that *Egregious* ſignifies *one* (è grege) *ſelect or choſen from the common Herd*; which Idea could not be obtained without the Etymology. Thus the beautiful Part of the Idea conveyed by the Word *Peculiar* is loſt to thoſe who are not acquainted that it is derived from *Peculium*, a private Poſſeſſion, ſuch as a Son or Servant holds independent of his Father or Maſter; as *Pecus*, a Flock of Sheep, or the like. So that *Peculiar* and *Proper*, *Peculiarity* and *Propriety* have very different Significations originally, tho' uſually conſidered as ſynonymous. The Verb, *to invent*, ſignifies no more originally than *to come* or *hit upon a Thing*, or to find it out as it were by Chance; yet for want of know-

knowing this, what wretched Work has been made by ſome of our modern half-formed Critics? In ſhort, no Perſon can pretend to write with great Propriety, or criticiſe without Ridicule, who is not in ſome tolerable Degree acquainted with the original Significations of Words. How extremely deficient then muſt that Dictionary be which has no Etymology at all! And tho' I will not pretend to have entirely compleated this Part, yet I have gone a much greater Length in it, than any one before me, and have neglected very few Etymologies that were certain and eaſy to be come at; as will be evident enough to the candid Peruſer.

III. ORTHOGRAPHY is moſt eſſential in an *Engliſh Dictionary*. By this no more is meant, than that a Perſon ſhould be always able, by means of his Dictionary, to ſee how every Word is wrote or ſpelt, according to the current Uſage of the moſt approved and polite Writers of the Age. And in this reſpect our Dictionaries moſt certainly want a Reformation: For they all retain the old Way of writing technical Words with the redundant final *k*, after *c*; as *Logick*, *Rhetorick*, *Muſick*, &c. which later Writers have juſtly diſcarded, and more neatly write *Logic*, *Rhetoric*, *Muſic*, &c. and accordingly they here ſtand in that Form through this Dictionary. Cuſtom has ſometimes introduced different Forms of Words from the ſame Original, as *Adoleſcency* and *Adoleſcence*; and here if both are equally orthographical, they are both ſet down, and the Reader is to uſe which he thinks fit. But where one of thoſe Forms is uſed, there only one is found in the Dictionary. Again, Orthography has appointed one Way of ſpelling a Word in common Language, and another in the learned and polite Dict on; thus in ordinary we ſay and write *Fancy*, *Fantom*, *Frenſy* or *Frenzy*, &c. for *Phantaſy*, *Phantom*, *Phrenſy*, &c. according to the original Stile. In this Caſe, however, we muſt beware of *Vulgariſms*, and not write *Obſtropulous* for *Obſtreperous*. And on the other hand, we muſt not alter the *Orthography* at the Inſtance or Example of any one Man whatſoever, be his Authority or Learning what it will. For then, inſtead of *Animate*, and *Animating*, you would, not long ſince, have been taught to write, *Animat*, and *Animate.ng*,

*mateing*, contrary both to the Reaſon and Analogy of Language. In general, even Scholars know too well by Experience, how neceſſary it is to have a Dictionary at hand to be able at all Times to write correctly. And nothing more need be ſaid on this Head, but that the Reader has here a *Guide to the modern Orthography*.

IV. ORTHOEPY teaches the true Method of ſpelling and pronouncing Words; and is therefore a principal Requiſite in a Dictionary. And ſince Speech is much more common and public, than our Writing, it greatly behoves us to be as juſt and correct as poſſible, in that Particular. For what can reflect more on a Man's Reputation for Learning, than to find him unable to pronounce or ſpell many Words in common Uſe? Yet how often do we hear the grating Sounds of *A`n-ti-podes*, for *An-ti`̆po-des*; *Ho`̆-ri-zon*, for *Ho-rì-zon*; *Cy-cloìd*, for *Cy` clo-id*; *Dì-a-ſtole*, for *Di-a`̆-ſto-le*; and many others in like Manner. But whom ſhall we blame for ſuch falſe Pronunciation? Not thoſe, ſurely, who make the Miſtake, but more juſtly thoſe who occaſion them; that is, thoſe who, as Dictionary-Writers, are no others than blind Leaders of the Blind. For by what Dictionary extant can a Man regulate his Pronunciation, or correct his Errors in this Reſpect? Certainly, by no one at all. No Man that has not the Happineſs of a learned Education or Converſation, can poſſibly guard againſt this Imperfection of Speech. To remedy which, I have been more than ordinarily anxious, and hope I have in a great meaſure ſucceeded by the following Expedient. For, (1.) where I have obſerved the Number of Syllables in a Word to be any ways doubtful or uncertain to the Unlearned, I have ſhewn the Number by a Figure at the End of the Word. Thus in the Word *Antipodes* [4], the Figure (4) ſhews there are *four* Syllables; in the Word *Cycloid* [3], the Figure (3) ſhews there are *three* Syllables; and ſo in others throughout the Book. Again, (2dly,) In order that no Miſtake, or even Doubt, about the true Emphaſis may ariſe, I have taken Care to ſet that Affair right by ſingle and double Accents placed over the proper Syllables in every Word, where they could be ſuppoſed in the leaſt neceſſary; ſome very few Words excepted,

cepted, in which I could arrive at no Certainty myſelf. The ſingle Accent ſhews the Syllable on which the Emphaſis or Streſs of the Voice lies, and the double one ſhews the ſame Thing if alone. But the Uſe of the double Accent is everywhere to denote that the Letter which begins the Syllable to which it is prefix'd has a double Sound, one of which belongs to the preceding Syllable. Thus the Word *A"nimal* is ſounded with a double *n*, as *An-nimal*. So *Mi"croſcope* is ſounded *Mic-croſcope*; *Centri"fugal* is ſounded *Centrif-fugal*; and the like of others. I imagine this Matter is hereby rendered ſo very eaſy, that if a Perſon gives but the leaſt Attention to it, it muſt be rarely poſſible for him to be at any Loſs about an accurate Pronunciation. There are a few Words of French Extraction, which are not to be pronounced as they are written; thus the *c* before *h* is always ſounded like an *s*, as in *Machine*, *Chagrine*, *Chaiſe*, &c. which are ſounded *Maſheen*, *Shagreen*, *Shaiſe*, &c. There are alſo many other particular Words, wherein ſome Letters are not ſounded at all; and others in which Letters have ſometimes an *hard*, ſometimes a *ſoft Sound*; but to direct in ſuch Caſes is the Province of a Grammarian; and of which we ſhall treat more fully in another Place.

V. A Critical and accurate Enumeration and Diſtinction of the ſeveral Significations of each reſpective Word muſt be allow'd by all to be indiſpenſably the chiefeſt Care of every Writer of Dictionaries. And yet nothing is more certain, than that all our *Engliſh Dictionaries* are more notoriouſly deficient in this important Particular than in any other; indeed it has never been attempted in any one of them that I have ſeen. The Authors have contented themſelves with barely tranſcribing one from another a few (and thoſe not always the principal) Acceptations, in a promiſcuous Manner, without any Order or proper Arrangement. This grand Defect it has been my principal Care to ſupply, and indeed was the greateſt Motive to my undertaking this Work. And that I might acquit myſelf more perfectly herein, I laid before my Amanuenſis *Ainſworth*'s Latin Dictionary, and the Royal French Dictionary; where, in the Engliſh Part, as the Authors were obliged to conſider every different Senſe of an Engliſh Word, in order

order to make a proper Tranſlation thereof into each reſpective Language, this Taſk was by that Means greatly facilitated; and by a careful Collection and Addition of ſuch others as the common Dictionaries, Gloſſaries, and Popular Speech ſupplied, 'tis preſumed we have attain'd to no inconſiderable Perfection and Succeſs in this moſt eſſential Part of our Work. No Method but this can give adequate and juſt Ideas of Words. This will be evident enough by Inſpection of the following Dictionary, where many Words in almoſt every Page will appear to have 6, 8, 10, 15, and ſometimes 20 and more different Significations, of which not above 3 or 4 are to be found in any of our common Dictionaries. As for Inſtance in the Word *Light*, which has 7 as a *Verb*; 9 as a *Noun*, and 12 as an *Adjective*; in all 28. Thus the Word *Set* has 6 as an *Adjective*, 7 as a *Subſtantive*, and 18 as a *Verb*; in all 31. Again, the Word *Turn*, as a *Noun*, has 10 Significations; as a *Verb* 25; in all 35. Of which ſcarce a third Part is to be found in *Bailey*'s Folio Dictionary, and not above 4 or 5 in *Pardon*'s. By theſe few Inſtances it appears, in what a moſt defective and imperfect State our Dictionaries have hitherto been, and how neceſſary a Work of this Kind becomes to remove the *Opprobium* under which this Branch of Engliſh Philology has ſo long laboured. In the Diſtribution of the various Acceptations of Words, Care has been taken to place them firſt which are truly *Etymological* or *Original*, or which are the ſame as in the original Tongues. Then the *General* and *Popular* Significations follow; after theſe the *Figurative* or *Metaphorical* Uſes of the Word; then the *Humorous*, *Poetical*, and *Burleſque*, when they occur, which in our Language are not ſo frequent as in Latin, French, and ſome others. Laſtly, the various *Scientifical Acceptations* are explained at large in each reſpective Art or Science. To theſe are added the *Compound* or *Double Words*, as *Water-Engine*, *Water-Gage*, *Water-Lily*, *Water-Fall*, *Water-Pot*; and alſo the *Phraſeologies*, as *to Way a Horſe*, *to Way-lay one*, &c. But of theſe Things 'tis needleſs here to dwell upon Particulars, as they are obvious to the Reader in every Part of the Book.

VI. With reſpect to the Engliſh Philology, or the *Literary Arts and Sciences*, viz. *Grammar*, *Rhetoric*, *Logic*, *Metaphyſics*,

*phyſics*, *Theology*, *Mythology*, &c. we have given ſuch Definition of Words and Terms, as may convey a clear, juſt, and ſcientific Notion of them, according to the modern and moſt approved Authors, and the Etymologies from the original Languages. And this, I apprehend, is as much as can be expected from an *Engliſh Dictionary*; for, as to an Account at large of the ſeveral Subjects of theſe Sciences, and particular Examples to illuſtrate them, that is the Buſineſs of a Treatiſe on the Sciences reſpectively; to which the Reader, who deſires to know more than a verbal Explication of Words and Terms, muſt of courſe be referred.

VII. In the MATHEMATICAL PART of this Work, we have been deſignedly very particular and explicite in giving an accurate Definition and full Expoſition of all the Words and Terms now uſed in all the various Branches of this moſt extenſive and intricate Part of Literature; and not only that, but leſt the Idea might not be ſo eaſily attained by meer Deſcription, there are added proper Examples, and Copper-plate Figures to illuſtrate the ſame. For it is impoſſible by Words only to convey Ideas of this Kind. Very difficult would it be for a Genius to arrive at proper Notions of *Surds*, *Equations*, *Logarithms*, *Ratio*, *Compoſition*, *Exponents*, *Unciæ*, *Abſciſs*, *Ordinate*, *Parameta*, *Sub-tangent*, *Fluxions*, and numberleſs other Words, not heard in common Language, by deſcriptive Methods only, without ocular Repreſentation. Therefore to facilitate this Part, the ſeveral Terms of *Arithmetic*, *Algebra*, *Fluxions*, *Logarithms*, &c. are elucidated by eaſy and ſuitable Examples. And in all the *Geometrical Sciences*, viz. *Planometry*, *Stereometry*, *Trigonometry*, *Conics*, *Dialling*, *Navigation*, *Aſtronomy*, &c. every Thing is made clear and eaſy by Letters of Reference to the ſeveral Parts of the reſpective Figures in ſix Copper-plates at the End of the Book. As the NEWTONIAN MATHESIS is not only *new*, but of a very ſublime Nature, it is no Wonder if no Veſtigia thereof can be found in any of our common Dictionaries, worth any Mathematician's Notice; and it is evident from that little you find, that the Authors had ſcarce any Idea of it themſelves, and conſequently were but ill qualified to ex-

plain it to others. A flagrant Inſtance of this we have in the Definition they give us of FLUXIONS, which is abſolutely falſe through the Whole of it, in every ſuch Dictionary as I have yet ſeen, not excepting even the Mathematical Dictionary itſelf, now ſo much in Vogue, as will eaſily appear upon comparing what is there ſaid of it, with Sir I. NEWTON's own Definition exhibited in this Book. And this may ſuffice (without any more Inſtances that might be given) to ſhew how very neceſſary a Reformation of our Engliſh Dictionaries becomes in this Branch of Literature likewiſe.

VIII. PHILOSOPHY is now not only reſtored to its native Purity and Perfection; is not only the moſt rational and ſublime Speculation; but (to the Honour of *Britain* be it ſpoken) the moſt reigning Science of the Age. And as ſuch it is highly incumbent on the Compiler of an *Engliſh Dictionary* to ſee that all the Words, Terms, and Phraſes, uſed in this important and polite Species of Learning, ſhould be in the cleareſt Manner defined; and every Notion or Idea expreſſed with the utmoſt Propriety and critical Exactneſs. And in this Part of the Work, alſo, Sir ISAAC NEWTON's Definitions and Doctrines have been ſolely regarded; ſo that as long as his Philoſophy ſhall laſt, this Dictionary, I doubt not, will merit the Reputation of being quite genuine and orthodox.

IX. As FORTIFICATION, *Military Diſcipline*, and *Naval Affairs* are of the greateſt Conſequence to be well underſtood, by a People whoſe Honour, Power, Wealth, Religion, Liberty, and Security depend ſo much upon them; and eſpecially as they have been hitherto ſo very little known; it has been thought neceſſary, towards propagating a general Knowledge of theſe Arts and Sciences, to interweave a large and particular Explication of all the Words and Phraſes uſed in the ſeveral Branches thereof, in the Body of their Language or Dictionary.

LASTLY, thoſe Words and Phraſes which have found Admittance into our Tongue, and yet appear like Aliens, in their native foreign Dreſs, as *Item*, *Omen*, *Memorandum*, *Module*,

*Jet d'Eau*, *Alegro*, &c. all theſe, I ſay, for Diſtinction Sake, I have put into *Italic* Characters, And have, moreover, prefix'd the Mark (†) to many Words which are not to be uſed in common Diſcourſe, or the genteel Diction; but on particular Occaſions only; as *to decapitate*, *to deceaſe*, &c.

Thus you have the Plan and general Oeconomy of the Work; and though upon the Whole, I preſume this Dictionary is by much the moſt perfect of its Kind; yet I am not ſo vain as to think it without Faults and Imperfections. For I can but too eaſily obſerve many, without the good Offices of the Critic; but in Works of this Kind 'tis ſcarce poſſible to avoid Miſtakes. The Public are too reaſonable to expect it; too humane to be cenſorious; and, I hope, too polite and learned not to think themſelves worthy of a much better Dictionary than has been hitherto put into their Hands. Their kind Acceptance of this, till one more deſerving ſhall appear, is all I at preſent intreat. My next Eſſay will be towards an Emendation of our *Spelling-Books*, and the low, abſurd, and (I had almoſt ſaid) prophane Methods of teaching Youth to read in the Generality of our common Schools.

In this Second Edition, beſides a Multitude of conſiderable Improvements in every Branch, there are interſperſed in alphabetical Order, the following Additions:

1. The Deſcription of each Kingdom in *Europe*, as to their Situation, Length, and Breadth, Nature of their Government, Produce, Religion and Strength.

2. The capital Cities of each Kingdom are deſcribed, including their Latitude and Longitude, Nature of their Situation, Circumference, Diſtance and Bearing from each other, Number of Inhabitants, Manufactures, *&c.*

3. A Deſcription of each City and Town in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, giving the exact Latitude and Longitude of each Place agreeable to the moſt correct Maps, and the Longitude is reckoned both Eaſt and Weſt from the firſt Meridian, which

which is fixed at London; the Days of their Fairs and Markets; the Diſtance from *London* in meaſured and computed Miles, from the chief Town of the County, and from one great Town to another: Alſo an Account of their Manufactures, charitable Foundations, principal Buildings, and other Curioſities; the Number of Members ſent to Parliament, and the Names of Families ſome Towns give Titles to.

4. The Deſcription of each County in *England* and *Wales*, giving the Number of Acres, Cities, Towns, Villages, and Hundreds contained in each; their Situation in regard to the neighbouring Counties; to what Biſhopric they belong; their chief Productions and Manufactures; Nature of the Soil; the Number of Members each ſends to Parliament, with the Name of their chief Towns.

5. To each Letter in the Alphabet we have prefixed a Diſſertation, ſhewing how the Organs of Speech are formed to pronounce it, how pronounced in other Languages, and in Conjunction with other Letters.

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Plate 1.

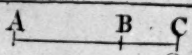


Fig. 1.

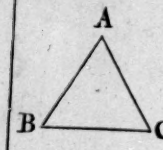
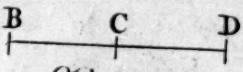


Fig. 4.



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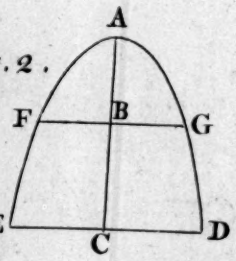
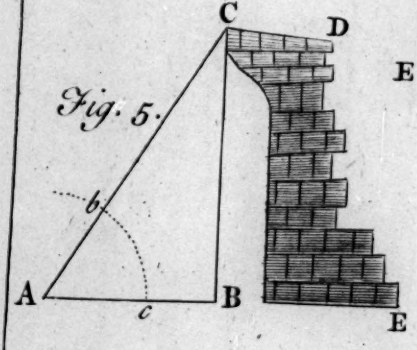


Fig. 2.



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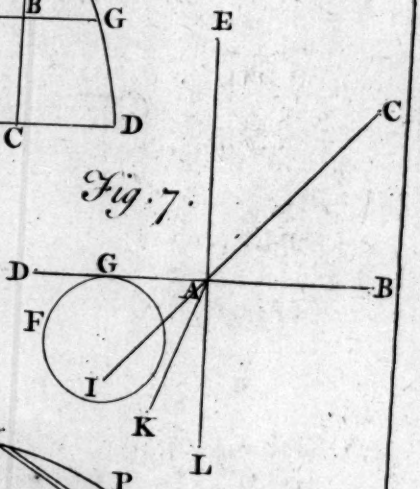

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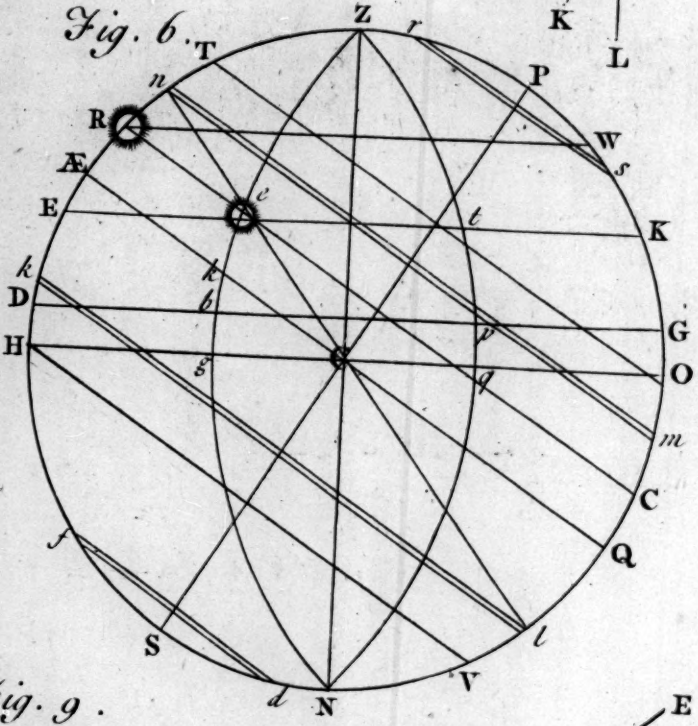

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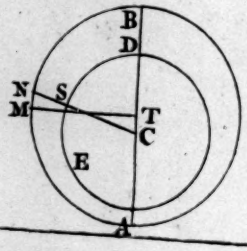

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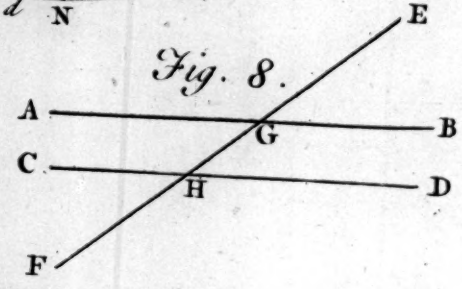
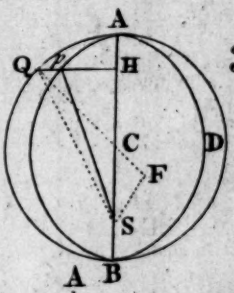


Fig. 8.

# Plate 2.

Fig. 10.

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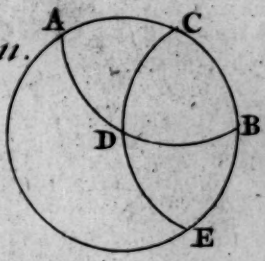


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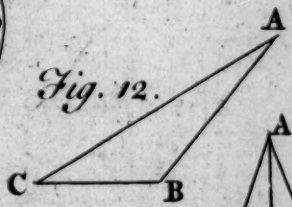
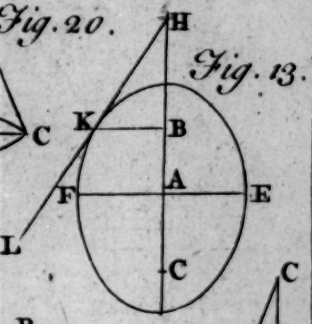



Fig. 21.

Fig. 20.

Fig. 13.

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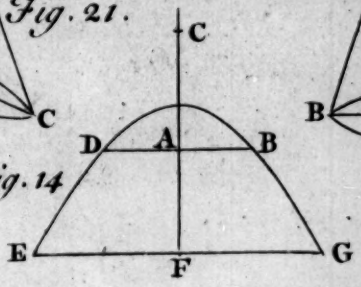


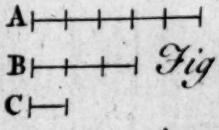


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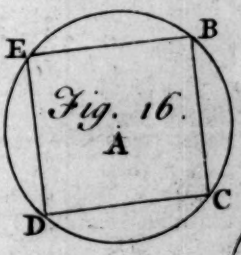


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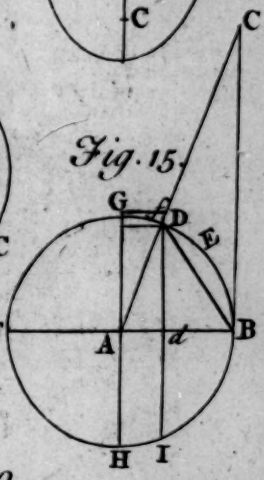


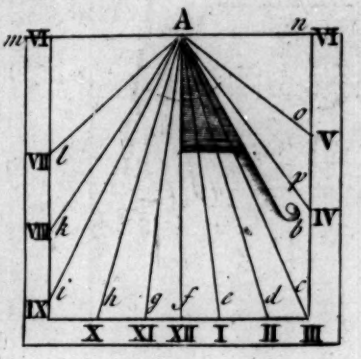
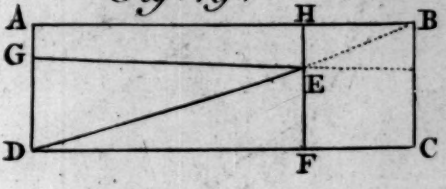
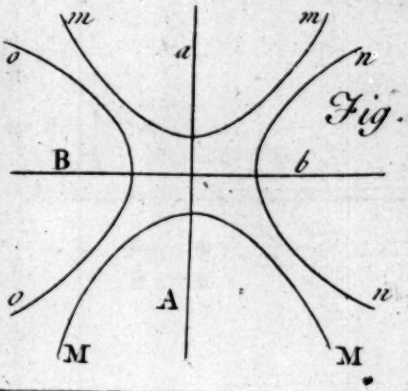




Fig. 18.

Fig. 19.

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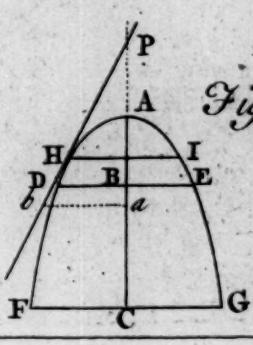

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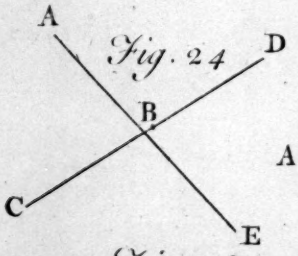

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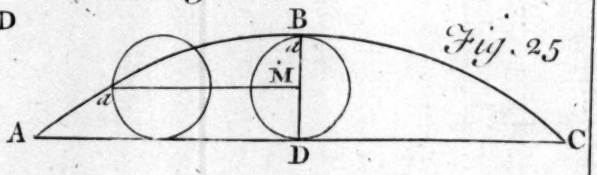

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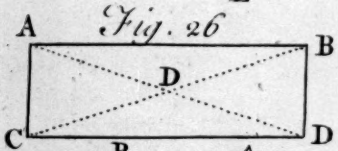

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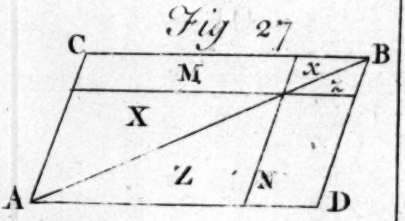

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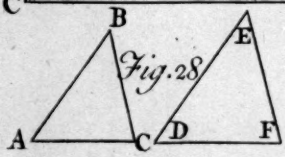

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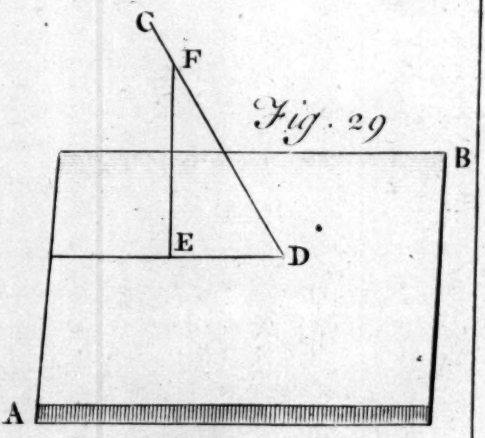

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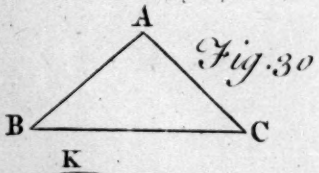

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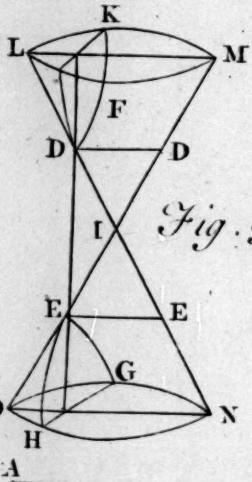

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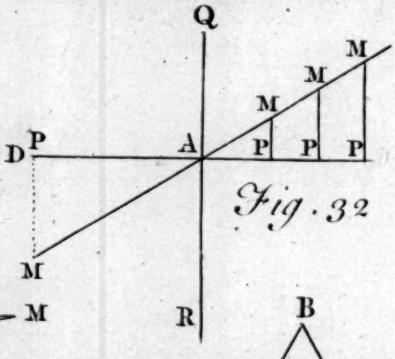

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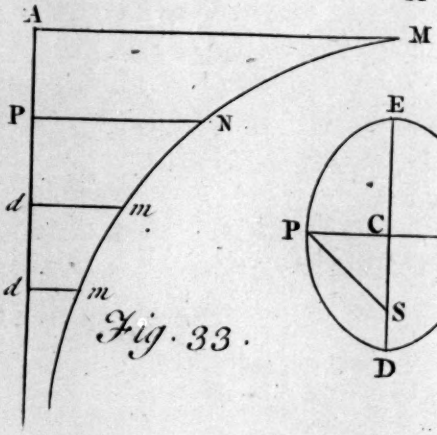

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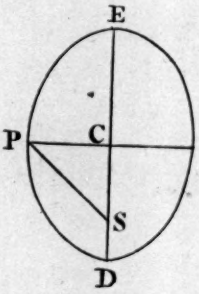

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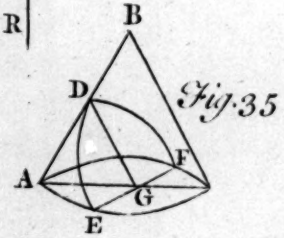

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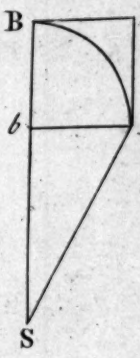
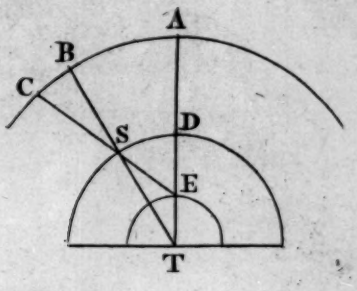



Fig. 36

Fig. 37

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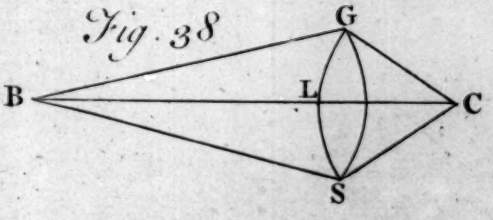


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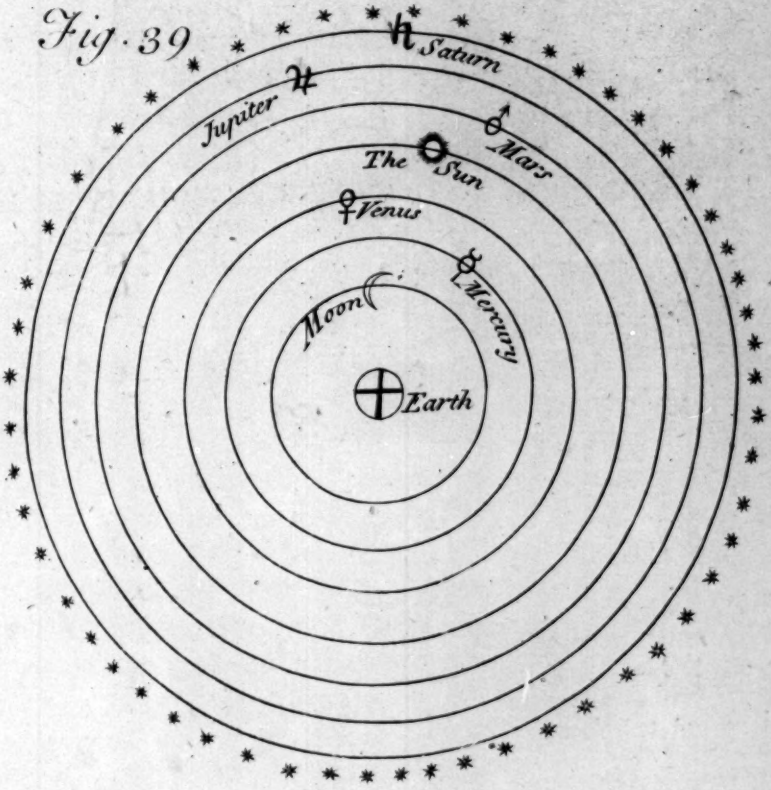

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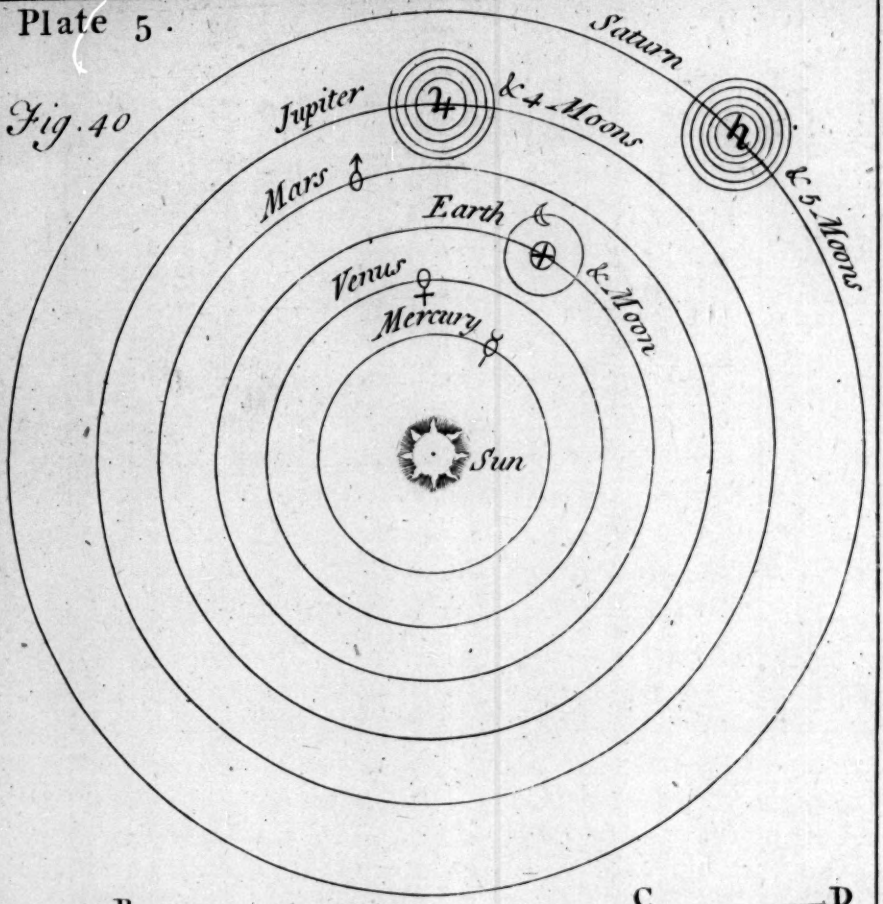
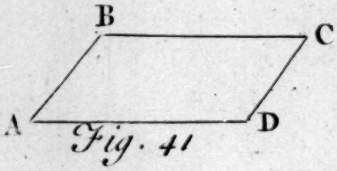
Plate 5.

Fig. 40

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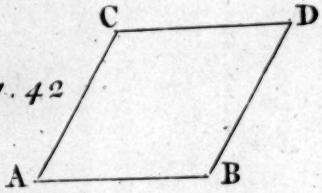
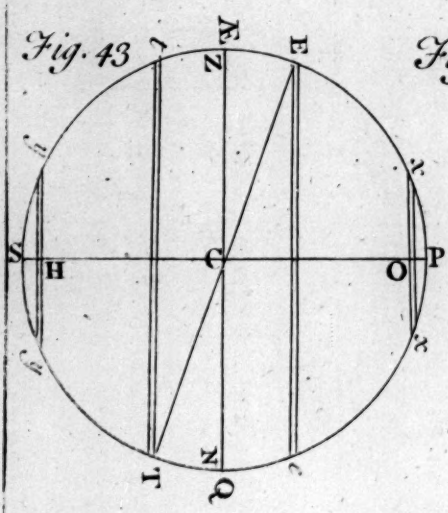



Fig. 42

Fig. 43

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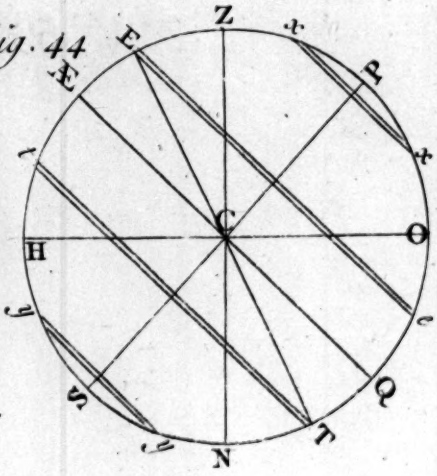
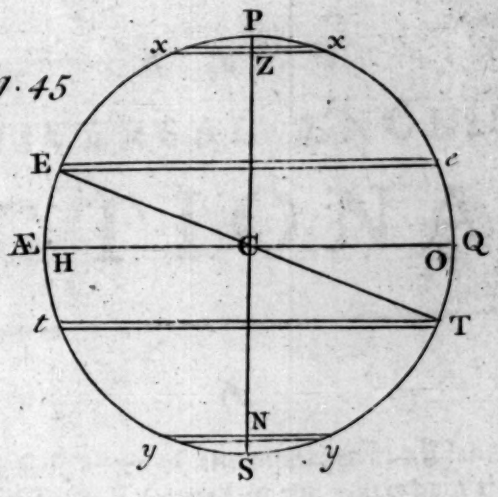


Plate 6.

Fig. 45

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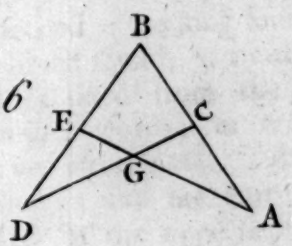

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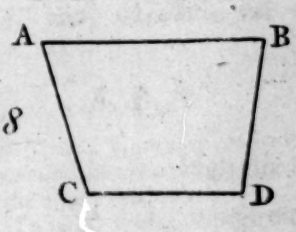


Fig. 48

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# A NEW
# UNIVERSAL ENGLISH
# DICTIONARY.

## A.

A, a, is the firſt letter of the alphabet in all languages, and the firſt vowel; it is formed in the voice by a ſtrong and grave expreſſion of the breath through the mouth, with the lips half open, and the tongue at reſt on the lower jaw. But we vary the expreſſion to give a different power or ſound to the letter; which we do in three reſpects. The firſt is the ſhort ſound of *a*, as in *fat*, *lad*, *nap*. The ſecond is the long ſound, as in *fate*, *lade*, *nape*. The third is the broad ſound, as in *all*, *bald*, *ward*, *talk*. This broad ſound was retained from the ancient way of ſpelling with *u* joined with *a* in ſuch words; as *talk* was formerly ſpelt *taulk*; as well as *balk* is yet wrote *baulk*. And in effect the long ſound is cauſed by the final *e*; and the true power of this letter ſeems to be what we find in the word *father*. It is often uſed as an abbreviation, A. D. *Anno Domini*, i. e. in the year of our Lord. A. M. *Artium Magiſter*, i. e. Maſter of Arts. A. B. *Artium Bacchalaureus*, i. e. Batchelor of Arts. In phyſical preſcriptions A ſignifies *aqua*, water. $\bar{a}$ or $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ ana, of each an equal quantity.



A! or AH! a note of acclamation, expreſſing joy, admiration, danger, pain, &c.

ABAPTI'STON (of a priv. and βαπτω gr. to dip under) the head of a trepan, ſo called becauſe prevented from plunging into the brain, by its circular rim.

A''BACOT, a kind of double crown anciently worn by the kings of England.

A''BACUS, lat. (of αβαξ, gr. a table) 1 a cupboard, or buffet. 2 (in Architecture) a ſquare table of the capital of a column.

A''BACUS (of אבק, phœn. duſt) a kind of table or deſk ſtrewed over with duſt, on which the ancient mathematicians drew their ſchemes and figures, a ſlate.

*ABA'DDON*, heb. a name given by St. John in the Revelations to the king of the locuſts; one of the devil's epithets.

ABA'FT (ſea term) behind, nearer the ſtern, farther from the ſhip's head.

ABA'LIENATION. See ALIENATION.

To ABA'NDON (of *abandonner*, fr.) 1 to put away, caſt off, or utterly forſake. 2 to divorce, or deſert. 3 to give one's ſelf up to, in an ill ſenſe.

ABA'NDONED, 1 forſaken, or deſerted. 2 wicked, perfidious, deſperate, given up to wickedneſs.

ABARTI''CULATION (in Anatomy) a kind of articulation which allows the members room for a manifeſt motion; ſuch is the

junĉture of the arm with the ſhoulder. See DIARTHROSIS.

To ABA'SE (of *abaiſſer*, fr.) 1 to humble, or bring low. 2 to humble, or ſubject one's ſelf.

ABA'SED (of *bas*, fr. low) lowered, or made low.

ABA'SED (in Heraldry) is when the tip of a fowl's wing points towards the point of the ſhield; or when the wings are ſhut; or when an ordinary is below its due ſituation.

To ABA'SH (of *eſbahir*, fr. to aſtoniſh) to ſurpriſe, or confound, to make aſhamed.

To ABA'TE (of *abatre*, fr. to pull down) to decreaſe, diminiſh, or make leſs.

ABA'TEMENT, that which is abated, or deducted.

ABATEMENT (in Heraldry) ſomething added to a coat of arms to diminiſh its proper value.

ABB (with Clothiers) the yarn of a weaver's warp.

ABBE'SS, the ſuperiour, or governeſs of an abbey or convent of nuns.

ABBEY' (of *abbaïe*, fr.) a convent, or houſe of religious perſons of both ſexes; the males called friars governed by an abbot, the females called nuns governed by an abbeſs.

ABBO'T (of *abbé*, fr. of אבא, ſyr. father) the ſuperior, or governor of an abbey, or convent of monks.

*Mitred* ABBOT, one that has a full epiſcopal authority within his precinct, and is allowed to wear the mitre.

ABBOTSBURY, a ſmall market-town in Dorſetſhire, ſituate on the ſhore ſeven miles from Weymouth. The royalty of the town belongs to the family of Strangeways, now Horners, who have a fine ſwanery here, in which are not leſs than ſeven thouſand ſwans, a rarity which invites all ſtrangers to ſee it. Here is a market on thurſday, and a fair on the 29th of June. Diſtant from London 106 computed, and 133 meaſured miles, and 10 from Dorcheſter.

To ABBRE'VIATE (of *abbrevio*, lat. of *ab* from, and *brevio* to ſhorten) to abridge or make ſhort.

ABBRE'VIATURE, or ABBREVIA'TION, a contraction of a word, made by dropping ſome of the letters, or ſubſtituting characters in their place.

*ABBREUVOIR*, fr. i. e. a watering-place (in Architecture) the interſtice between the ſtones of a building filled up with mortar.

To ABBRIDGE. See *To* ABRIDGE.

† To ABBRO'CH, to foreſtall.

ABBU'TTALS (of *aboutir*, fr. to limit, or bound) the buttings, or boundings of highways, fields, &c. either towards the eaſt, weſt, north, or ſouth, ſhewing how they lie in reſpect to other places.

ABBY-MILTON, or MILTON-ABBAS, [W. lon. 2°. 28'. lat. 30'. 50'.] an ancient town in Dorſetſhire, but ſmall and meanly built. It has a market on monday, and a fair on the tueſday after St. James's day. Diſtant from London 92 computed, and 117 meaſured miles, and 10 from Dorcheſter.

To A'BDICATE (of *abdico*, lat. to renounce, of *ab* againſt, and *dico*, *as*, to give up, or beſtow, a verb derived from the Greek noun δίκη a title) to renounce, give up, or forſake.

ABDICATION, 1 the act of a father's diſclaiming a child, and expelling him the family. 2 the deſerting an office intruſted to one before the legal time be expired.

*The* ABDICATION, in the Engliſh chronology, is the time when James II. quitted the kingdom without providing for the due adminiſtration of affairs in his abſence; which was on the 17th of December, A. D. 1688.

*ABDO'MEN*, lat. (of *abdo* to hide) the belly, that cavity of the body containing the ſtomach and guts, between the thorax and os pubis.

A'BELLIANS, a ſect of heretics in Africa, whoſe practice and tenet was to take wives, but to live with them in profeſſed abſtinence from carnal commerce. Some will have the words of St. Paul, 'Let them that have 'wives be as though they had none,' 1 Cor. vii. 29. to be the foundation on which this hereſy was built; and that they had their name from Abel, who was killed, without having any children. They were very inconſiderable, and confined to a very little ſpace, and the doctrine did not hold long.

ABDU'CTOR (of *ab* from, and *duco* lat. to draw) a name common to ſeveral muſcles, whoſe office is to withdraw, open, and pull back the parts they are fixed to.

A'BERCONWAY, a market-town of Carnarvonſhire. See CONWAY.

ABERDEEN, [W. lon. 1°. 45'. lat. 57°. 12'.] a city of Scotland, in the county of Mar or Aberdeen, and chief of the ſheriffdom; ſituate on the German ocean, 84 miles north eaſt of Edinburgh. It is divided into two parts by ſome fields about a mile long, called the old and new town, and it was once a biſhoprick, and is ſtill a univerſity. The old town is ſituate at the mouth of the river Down; it has a large ſtately cathedral, now called St. Margaret's; and the college called King's college. The new town is ſituate at the mouth of the river Dee; it far exceeds the other towns of the north in beauty, bigneſs, and trade; the ſtreets are well paved, the houſes generally four ſtories high, with gardens and orchards belonging to them, and it has a very handſome church in the high ſtreet, begun by biſhop Elphingſton, and finiſhed by Gavin Dumbar, biſhop of this city.

A'BER. An old Britiſh word ſignifying the falling of a greater water into a larger, as a brook into a river, a river into the ſea; whence ſeveral towns ſtanding near the conflux, have their names.

ABERFORD. A ſmall market-town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, diſtant from London 180 meaſured, or 139 computed miles. It is very famous for *Pin-making*, the pins made here being much eſteemed by the ladies. Here are two fairs yearly, one on the 21ſt of April, and the other on the 19th of September, and a market on wedneſdays. The town extends one mile in length, and is ſituated hard by a Roman way.

ABERGAVENNY. [W. lon. 3°. 12′. lat. 51°. 50′.] A large town in Monmouthſhire, handſomely built and well peopled; diſtant from London 111 computed, or 142 meaſured miles, and ſituated 14 miles weſt of Monmouth. A conſiderable flannel trade is carried on, and a market held here weekly on tueſday, and three fairs annually on May the 3d, Trinity tueſday, and September the 14th.

ABERRA'TION (of *aberro*, lat. of *ab* from, and *erro* to wander) a wandring, or going aſtray.

ABERYSTWITH. [W. lon. 4°. 15′. lat. 52°. 30′.] A large market-town of Cardiganſhire, built on the mouth of the river Yſtwith, near the Iriſh ſea; here is a very large market held weekly on monday. The town is ſituated 27 miles north-eaſt of Cardigan, and 229 meaſured or 146 computed miles from London.

To ABE'T. 1 to ſet on, or encourage. 2 to aid or maintain.

ABE''TOR, an accomplice, or aſſiſtant.

To ABHO'R (of *abhorreo*, lat. of *ab* at, and *horreo* to tremble) to deteſt, loath, or hate.

To ABI'DE. 1 to ſtay or continue. 2 to dwell or live. 3 to endure or ſuffer. 4 to tarry for, or expect.

To ABIDE by a perſon, to defend or protect him.

To ABIDE by a thing, to perſiſt, or perſevere in it.

A'BJECT (of *abjectus*, lat. of *ab* from, and *jacio* to caſt away) mean, contemptible, vile, wretched, ſervile.

ABJE'CTION or abjectneſs, poverty, meanneſs, vileneſs.

ABI''LITY. 1 power. 2 eſtate or wealth. 3 parts or capacity. 4 knowledge or ſkill.

ABINGTON, or ABBINDON. [W. lon. 1° 20′. lat. 51°. 35′.] A borough-town in Berkſhire, ſituated 55 meaſured and 46 computed miles weſt of London. It is handſom and well built, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets all meeting in a very ſpacious area in which the market is kept, which is very conſiderable, particularly for barley and malt. The market-houſe may contend with any building of the ſort in England, being of a very curious workmanſhip built on lofty pillars: over it is a ſpacious hall in which the county aſſizes are often held. Here are two churches, St Helen's and St Nicholas; this town was noted heretofore for early embracing the Chriſtian Religion, and for its beautiful abbey, in which many learned men have had their education. The town was made a free borough and town incorporate by Mary I. conſiſting of a mayor, two bailiffs and nine aldermen, and thoſe twelve have the ſole right of chuſing the repreſentative in parliament.

To ABJUGATE. To unyoke or uncouple, to ſet at liberty.

ABJURA'TION (of *abjuro*, lat. of *ab* for, and *juro* to ſwear) a forſwearing, or denying a thing upon oath.

To ABJU'RE (of *abjuro*, lat. of *ab* for, and *juro* to ſwear) 1 to forſwear. 2 to renounce or diſown.

ABLACTA'TION (of *ab* from, and *lac* milk) (in Gardening) is a particular way of ingrafting, otherwiſe called *inarching*. It is practicable only, were the ſtock to be grafted on, and the tree from which the graft is to be taken, ſtand ſo cloſe, that the cyon may be applied without cutting it off; and on that account it is moſtly uſed on ſuch trees as grow in caſes; as oranges, pomegranate trees, &c. The proper ſeaſon, in England, for this operation is April: the uſual method of performing it is this; they pare the bark both from the graft and ſtock, about three or four inches, which two parts are tied together, and covered over with clay or gardening wax; when they are well incorporated, the head of the ſtock is cut off about four inches above the binding, and the next ſpring they cut off the graft.

ABLA'TION (of *ablatio*, lat. of *ab* from, and *latum* to take away) a taking away.

A'BLATIVE *Caſe* (in Grammar) the laſt of the ſix caſes in nouns, pronouns and participles, and denotes taking away.

A'BLE. 1 ſtrong, valiant, ſtout. 2 fit, capable. 3 ſkilful, expert, learned. 4 wealthy, rich.

To ABLEGATE. 1 to ſend a perſon abroad on an embaſſy, &c. 2 to ſend a perſon out of the way.

ABLE'PSY (of ἀβλεψία, gr. of α privative, and βλεπω to ſee) blindneſs, inconſiderateneſs, or unadviſedneſs.

ABLIGURI'TION. A waſtful ſpending a perſon's eſtate in feaſting, rioting, and gluttony.

A'BLOCATE (*ab* from, and *loco* to place) to let out to be hired.

AB'LUENT (of *abluens*, lat. of *ab* from, and *lavo* to waſh) waſhing away, cleanſing.

ABLUENTS. Thoſe remedies are called *abluents*, by ſome phyſicians, which thin,

cleanſe, and purify; ſuch as whey, ptiſans, and juleps. Some authors call abſtergents by this name.

ABLUTION. A purifying, cleanſing, or waſhing. 1 A ceremony obſerved by the old *Romans*, being a ſort of purification performed by waſhing their head, hands, and feet, and ſometimes the whole body, before they began the ſacrifice, probably in imitation of the Jews, whoſe prieſts waſhed themſelves in water, which they had before ſanctified by throwing in the aſhes of a beaſt offered in ſacrifice: for this ablution *Solomon* placed the brazen ſea at the entrance of his temple; and the *Romans* had marble ciſterns at the entrance of theirs for the ſame purpoſe. 2 Among *Roman Catholics* it means a ſup of wine and water, which the communicants antiently took after the hoſt, to waſh it down, and help digeſt it; it is alſo applied to the water which the prieſt, who conſecrates the hoſt, waſhes his hands in. 3 In *Pharmacy* is the preparation divers medicines undergo, by waſhing in water, &c. to cleanſe them of their impurities, and ſo exalt their powers. 4 It is alſo improbably uſed for the infuſion of ſome medicines in water to diſſolve their ſalts, which is alſo called *dulciſying*.

ABNEGA'TION (of *abnego*, lat. of *ab* for, and *nego* to deny) 1 denying, or renouncing one's intereſt. 2 A poſitive and abſolute denial of a thing. 3 with *Divines*, the renouncing our paſſions, pleaſures, and luſts.

A'BNODATION (in Gardening) is the pruning, or cutting away any excreſcence from trees.

ABOARD, (1) within the ſides of a ſhip. (2) at gaming, ſignifies that one party which was none or but few, is now as many as the other.

ABNO'RMOUS (of *abnormis*, lat. of *ab* againſt, and *norma* a rule) out of rule or order.

ABO'DE, a dwelling-place, or habitation.

To ABO''LISH (of *aboleo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *oleo* to ſmell) 1 take away even the ſmell of a thing. 2 to deſtroy or conſume. 3 to diſannul, repeal, or make void. 4 to raſe out, or deface.

ABOLI'TION (in Law) 1 the repealing of a ſtatute, whereby it is no longer of any force, nor is the perſon who commits the fault againſt which the law had been made to be puniſhed after the abolition of the ſtatute. 2 the leave given by the king or judge, to the accuſer of a criminal, to forbear any farther proſecution againſt the accuſed.

ABO''MINABLE, loathſome, deteſtable, not to be born with.

To ABO''MINATE (of *abominor*, lat. of *ab* againſt, and *omen* an augury) 1 to avoid, or flee from as ominous. 2 to deteſt, abhor, or hate.

ABORI'GINES. The primitive or original inhabitants of a country, in oppoſition to colonies, or new races of people, derived from elſewhere. It was originally a proper name given to the inhabitants of the ancient *Latium*, or country now called *Romania*, who boaſted an immediate deſcenſion from the Gods. But as the word is now uſed, we may call the Indians the Aborigines of America, the Britains or Welch of England, &c.

ABORTION. A miſcarriage in women, the bringing forth a child ſo long before its due time, that there is no likelihood of its living; but if it happens within two months of conception, it is called a falſe conception. This in brutes, is called ſlinking; or caſting the young.

ABO'RTIVE, that which is brought forth before the time, or that which comes to nought.

ABO'VE. 1 aloft or over our heads. 2 more or longer than. 5 greater or preferable. 4 oppoſite to under, as they fight *above* and *under* ground.

To ABO'UND (of *abundo*, lat. of *ab* with, and *undo* to overflow) to overflow, or have abundance, or plenty.

ABO'UT, 1 round about, encompaſſing. 2 near to. 3 doing, in hand. 4 concerning, as we were talking *about* poetry.

A'BRACADA''BRA. A charm to which the ſuperſtitious formerly, and ſome to this day aſcribe a magical power to expel agues, and prevent other diſeaſes, being wrote in this manner, and worn about the neck.

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

ABRE'AST, even with, or walking equal in front.

To ABRI'DGE (of *abreger*, fr.) 1 to ſhorten or contract. 2 to deprive, or take away.

An ABRI'DGMENT, a compendium, or ſhort account, of a book, writing, or thing.

ABRO'AD. 1 without doors, or from home. 2 in, or from foreign parts. 3 publickly, or in open ſight. 4 round about, here and there.

To A''BROGATE (of *abrogo*, lat. of *ab* againſt, and *rogo* to requeſt) to aboliſh, diſannul, repeal, or make void.

A-

ABRU'PT (of *abruptus*, lat. of *ab* off, and *rumpo* to break) 1 broken off on a ſudden. 2 raſh, haſty, unſeaſonable.

ABRU'PTLY. 1 haſtily. 2 rudely. 3 unſeaſonably.

A'BSCESS (of *abſceſſus*, lat. of *ab* off, and *cedo* to yield.) In Surgery, a kind of inflammatory tumor, containing purulent matter pent up in a fleſhy part, corrupting and conſuming the fibres and other ſubſtance thereof; which, when it cannot be diſcuſſed, muſt be ſuppurated and opened.

ABSCI'SSÆ (in conics) is that part of the diameter of a curve line comprehended between the vertex, and the ordinate, as A B fig. 2.

To ABSCO'ND (of *abſcondo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *condo* to hide) to conceal, or hide one's ſelf, to withdraw privately.

A'BSENT (of *abſens*, lat. of *ab* from, and *ſum* to live) 1 not preſent, miſſing. 2 wandring or unattenive.

To ABSO'LVE (or *abſolvo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *ſolvo* to releaſe) to acquit, diſcharge, forgive, or pardon.

A'BSOLUTE (of *abſolutus*, lat. of *abſolvor* to be freed) free, perfect, arbitrary, not depending on another.

ABSOLU'TION. (from the verb to *abſolve*, which ſee) 1 In the *Civil Law*, the definitive ſentence, whereby a perſon accuſed is acquitted and declared innocent. 2 in the *Canon Law*. The act whereby the prieſt remits the ſins of ſuch as appear, on confeſſion, to have the conditions requiſite thereto. The church of Rome maintains that the prieſt can forgive ſins by his own power; but the reformed ſay only miniſterially.

To ABSO'RB (of *abſorbeo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *ſorbeo* to ſup) to ſup up, devour, or conſume.

ABSO'RBENT Medicines, are ſuch as by reaſon of their ſoftneſs or porofity abſorb or drink up the ſuperfluous moiſtures of the body. Such are Alkalies, with reſpect to Acids.

To ABSTA'IN (of *abſtineo*, lat. to keep from) to refrain, forbear, or keep from.

ABSTE'MIOUS, 1 temperate, moderate. 2 applied to one who refrains from all wine on account of a natural averſion to it.

ABSTE'RGENT Medicines, ſuch whoſe effect is to wipe away ſuch mucous particles as they meet with in their paſſage; and thus they cleanſe the parts from all viſcid or impure adheſions, and carrie off the morbid matters of wounds, ulcers, &c.

To ABSTRA'CT (of *abſtraho*, lat. of *ab* from, and *trabo* to take) 1 to ſeparate or divide. 2 to reduce into an epitome or ſmall compaſs.

To ABSTE'RGE (of *abſtergo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *tergeo* to wipe) to cleanſe or wipe off.

A'BSTINENCE (of the verb to *abſtain*, which ſee) moderation, temperance, ſobriety.

An ABSTRACT, the epitomy, compendium, or heads of a book, deed, or act of parliament, &c. and is ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat ſhorter than an abridgement.

ABSTRU'SE (of *abſtruſus*, lat. of *ab* from, and *trudo* to put) ſecret, obſcure, or hard to be underſtood.

ABSU'RD (of *abſurdus*, lat. of *ab* with, and *ſurdus* hearing to no purpoſe) fooliſh, impertinent, odious, againſt reaſon.

ABU'NDANCE (of *abundantia*, lat. of *ab* with, and *undo* to overflow) plenty, or great ſtore.

To ABU'SE (of *abutor*, lat. of *ab* againſt, and *utor* to uſe) 1 to uſe improperly, or contrary to deſign. 2 to rail at or affront. 3 to injure or hurt.

ABY'S (of ἄβυσσος, gr. of α without, and βύσσος, a bottom) or gulph of infinite depth. A great unfathomable depth. It is generally taken for an immenſe cavity in the earth, where God collected all the waters on the third day of the creation, (which in our verſion of the Bible is rendered the *deep* and the *great deep*) and is in the center of the globe: over the ſurface of this water the terreſtrial *ſtrata* is expanded. The waters of this abyſs communicate with that of the ocean, thro' certain chaſms or openings in the bottom of the ocean.

AC, AK, or AKE, in the old Saxon ſignifies *Oak*, and in the beginning of the name of towns ſhews that the place was ſo named either from ſome remarkable oak, or from being in the neighbourhood of a wood of oaks.

A'CADEMY, or ACA'DEMY (of ακαδημία, gr.) a place in the ſuburbs of Athens, famous for Plato's ſchool, called ſo from Academus, or Ecademus, a nobleman; hence all great ſchools are called by that name.

To ACCE'DE (of *accedo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *cedo* to yield) to come into, to agree or aſſent to a thing.

To ACCE'LERATE (of *accelero*, lat. of *ad* to, and *celero*) to haſten or make ſpeed.

A'CCENT of *accentus*, lat. of *ad* of, and *cano* to ſing) the riſing or falling of the voice.

ACCENT (in Grammar) is a mark on a particular ſyllable of any word, ſhewing it is to be pronounced with a ſtronger or weaker voice.

To ACCE'PT (of *accipio*, lat. of *ab* from, and *capio* to receive) to receive or take.

ACCE'PTABLE, agreeable, pleaſant.

ACCEPTA'TION of a word, is the received meaning or ſenſe of a word, in which it is uſually underſtood.

AC-

ACCE'SS (of *acceſſus*, lat. an admittance) an approach, paſſage, or way to a place, thing, or perſon.

ACCE'SSIBLE. 1 eaſy to be come at. 2 to be ſpoken with eaſily.

ACCESSIBLE Altitude (in Geometry) is the altitude or height of an object, whoſe foot may be approached to from a remote ſtation.

ACCE'SSION (of *acceſſio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *cedo* to ſubmit) 1 the approaching, or going to a place, perſon, or thing. 2 an addition, advantage, gain. 3 the ſucceſſion of a prince to the throne. 4 the engaging and becoming party in a treaty before concluded. 5 a fit, or return of an intermitting diſeaſe, as the gout, ague, &c.

A'CCESSORY or A'CCESSARY, a party guilty of felony, by adviſing, concealing, or furthering the eſcape of him that committed it, for which he is deemed a felon alſo, but not principally.

A'CCIDENCE, a book ſo called, containing the grounds of the Latin tongue.

An A'CCIDENT (of *accidens*, lat. of *ad* to, and *cado* to fall, chance, caſualty, or ſomething unlooked for.

A'CCIDENT, a philoſophical term, uſed in oppoſition to ſubſtance.

ACCIDE'NTAL. 1 happening by chance. 2 not eſſential.

ACCLAMA'TION (of *acclamatio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *clamo* to ſpeak aloud) 1 a calling aloud, a ſhouting in applauſe, an huzza. 2 a crying out againſt, or exploding.

ACCLI'VITY (of *acclivis*, lat. of *ad* towards, and *clivus*, a cliff) ſteepneſs, or the riſing of a hill from the foot upwards.

ACCLO'YED (among Farriers) is when a horſe is pricked with a nail in ſhoeing.

ACCOLLE' (in Heraldry) is the being collared, or wearing a collar.

To ACCO'MMODATE (of *accommodo*, lat. of *ad* for, and *commodo* to make fit) 1 to fit, or ſet in fit order. 2 to furniſh or ſupply with. 3 to make up a difference. 4 to apply one thing, by analogy, to another.

To ACCO'MPANY (of *accompagner*, fr.) to go with, bring on the way, or keep company with.

An ACCO'MPLICE 3 (of *complice*, fr.) one that is acceſſory or privy to a crime.

To ACCO'MPLISH (of *accomplir*, fr.) to finiſh, perform, or compleat.

ACCOMPLISHED. 1 finiſhed, or compleated. 2 a perſon of exceeding fine parts or learning.

ACCO'MPT. See *Account*.

ACCORD, conſent, agreement.

ACCORD. 1 concord in muſic. 2 in *Law* a verbal agreement between two parties.

To ACCORD (of *accorder*, fr.) 1 to agree or unite. 2 to adjuſt, reconcile, or compoſe.

ACCORDING, like as.

To ACCO'ST (of *acceſter*, fr.) 1 to approach, come up to, or ſet upon a perſon. 2 to ſpeak or talk to.

ACCO'UNT (of *compte*, fr.) 1 a computation, reckoning. 2 eſteem or value. 3 relation or deſcription. 4 ground, reaſon, or conſideration. 5 deſign or intention.

To ACCO'UNT. 1 to reckon. 2 to value. 3 to believe, or hold. 4 to explain or account for.

ACCO'UNTABLE, liable to give an account or reaſon.

ACCO'UNTANT, an arithmetician, or one ſkill'd in accounts.

To *ACCOU'TRE* (of *accoutre*, fr.) to equip, dreſs, or furniſh.

ACCOU'TREMENTS, habits, equipage, or furniture.

ACCRE'TION (of *accretio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *creſco* to grow) 1 a growing, or ſticking to, 2 the growth or increaſe of a thing.

To ACCRE'W or ACCRU'E (of *acroitre*, fr.) to increaſe, to augment, or gain.

To ACCU'MULATE (of *accumulo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *cumulus* an heap) to heap up, or gather together in abundance.

A'CCURACY (of *accuratio*, lat. of *ad* about, and *curo* to take pains) care, diligence, or exactneſs, nicety, curiouſneſs, juſtneſs.

To ACCU'RSE, 1 to brand with oaths. 2 to excommunicate.

To ACCU'SE (of *accuſo*, lat. of *ad* for, and *cauſor* to blame) to cenſure, blame, or charge with a crime.

ACCUSA'TION, A charge, impeachment, or indictment.

ACCU'SATIVE *caſe* (in Grammar) the fourth caſe of nouns, pronouns and participles.

To ACCU'STOM (of *accoûtumer*, fr.) to uſe, habituate, or inure one's ſelf to a thing.

ACE 1 (*As*, fr.) one, that ſide of the dice, on which is but one ſpot; a card that has but one ſpot.

*ACE'PHALI* (of ακέφαλος, gr. of *a* without, and κεφαλη a head) 1 certain levellers in the time of king Henry I. who acknowledged no church, head or ſuperior. 2 certain heretics in the fifth century, who aſſerted but one nature and ſubſtance in Chriſt.

ACE'RB (of *acerbus*, lat. of *aceo*, to be ſowr) 1 ſharp, or ſowr, as unripe fruit. 2 bitter, grievous, painful.

ACE'RBITY, 1 ſowrneſs, ſharpneſs, bitterneſs. 2 grief, trouble, ſeverity.

ACE'TOUS (of *acetoſus*, lat. of *acetum* vinegar) vinegary, or being ſomething like vinegar.

*ACETUM*, lat. Vinegar.

*ACETUM diſtillatum*, diſtilled vinegar; chiefly uſed in preparations.

*ACETUM Roſatum*, made of roſe buds infuſed in vinegar forty days, and then preſſed out and the vinegar preſerved.

ACE-

*ACETUM alkalizatum* is made of diſtilled vinegar, and alkaline ſalt.

*ACETUM philoſophorum*, a ſowr kind of vinegar, made by diſſolving a little butter of antimony in a great deal of water.

*ACHATES*, gr. a gem, or precious ſtone of different colours, the veins and ſpots of ſome of which repreſent various figures, as of trees, ſhrubs, &c.

ACHE, 1 a pain in any part of the body. 2 with Farriers, a diſorder in horſes which benums their joints.

To ACHIE'VE (of *achevir*, fr.) to compaſs, get, or obtain.

ACHOR. A ſmall running ulcer on the face, and head, chiefly of children while at ſuck; by which the ſkin is broken into a number of little holes, out of which a viſcous humour iſſues. It is reckon'd the third degree of a ſcald head.

*ACHLYS* (of ἀχλυς, gr. a cloud) 1 dark, miſty, or dim-ſighted. 2 a diſorder of the eyes, a kind of *Amblyopia*.

A'CID (of *acidus*, lat. ſowr) ſowr, eager, ſharp.

ACIDITY, ſowrneſs, ſharpneſs.

*ACI'NUS*, lat. (of *acer*, ſowr. 1 a berry that that grows on a ſtem with others, as a currant or grape. 2 a ſtone in grapes and other fruit.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE (from the prep, *ad* or *ac*, and the verb cnap, to know, ſax.) 1 to own or confeſs. 2 to be thankful, or grateful for. 3 to reward or requite.

*ACME*, gr. (of α neg. and καμνω to be weary). 1 the prime of a thing, as the flower of age, the vigour of a conſtitution, &c. 2 the utmoſt top, or height of any thing. 3 the point of a weapon. 4 (among Phyſicians) the height of a diſtemper, or when the morbific matter is at the height.

A'COLYTE, an inferior church-officer.

A'CONITE, the name of a poiſonous herb, otherwiſe call'd wolf's-bane.

ACORN, the fruit of the oak.

A'CORUS, the ſweet cane or flag.

ACOU'STICS (of ακυστικά, gr. of ακυω, to hear) the doctrine of ſounds.

ACOU'STIC Medicines, are remedies againſt the imperfections of the ear.

To ACQUAI'NT (of *accointer*, fr.) to inform, give notice, or make known.

ACQUAI'NTANCE, 1 the being known to a perſon, or to have correſpondence, or converſation with him. 2 the perſon known.

ACQUE'STS (of *Acqueſts*, fr.) acquiſitions. 1 by purchaſe or donation. 2 by conqueſt.

To ACQUIE'SCE 3 (of *acquieſco*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *quieſco*, to reſt ſatisfied) 1 to reſt ſatisfied with. 2 to aſſent or ſubmit to.

To ACQUI'RE (of *acquiro*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *quæro*, to purchaſe) 1 to purchaſe, get, or obtain. 2 to learn, or acquire the knowledge of a thing.

ACQUISI'TION, an acquiring, obtaining, or purchaſing.

To ACQUI'T (of *acquitter*, fr.) to diſcharge, or free from.

ACQUI'TTANCE, a diſcharge in writing for money formerly due.

A'CRASY (of ἀκρασια, gr. of α neg. and κρᾶσις, diſpoſition) 1 an indiſpoſition or diſorder. 2 (among Phyſicians) the exceſs or predominancy of one quality above another, in the conſtitution of a human body. 3 a medicinal compoſition.

A'CRE, a ſuperficial meaſure of land, containing 160 ſquare perches, according to the ſtatute.

A''CRID (of *acer*, lat. ſowr) ſowr, ſharp, tart, biting.

ACRIDOPHAGI (of ακρις, locuſt, and φαγω, to eat). In ancient geography are a people inhabiting near the deſarts in Ethiopia, ſaid to have lived on locuſts.

A''CRIMONY, ſharpneſs, or ſowrneſs in bodies, by which they corrode or diſſolve others.

ACRISY, or ACRISIA (of ακρισία, gr. of α neg. and κρίσις, judgment) 1 that of which no judgment is paſt, or choice made. 2 a matter in diſpute, or which is not yet determined. 3 want of judiciouſneſs, or raſhneſs in judging. 4 (among phyſicians) the uncertainty of the ſtate of a diſtemper, ſo that they cannot paſs a right judgment upon it.

ACRO'MION. Acromium (of ακρος, higheſt, and ωμος, a ſhoulder) the upper proceſs of the ſcapula; during infancy it is no more than a cartilage, but about the age of twenty it becomes a hard bone.

ACRO'NYCHAL (of ακρονυχος, gr. of ακρον the extremity, and νυξ, the night) a poetical term, ſignifying the riſing of a ſtar when the ſun ſets, or the ſetting of a ſtar when the ſun riſes; and then they are ſaid to riſe or ſet acronically.

ACRO'S (of ακρος, gr. the top) 1 the top, or extremity of any member. 2 a little em or ſtock. 3 (in botany) the tops of plants. 4 in phyſic) the height, and vivour of a diſeaſe.

ACRO'S, athawrt, oblique, tranſverſe.

ACROSPI'RED, or Acreſpired, ſaid of barley, which in making of malt, is apt, after coming or ſprouting at the root end, to acreſpire or ſprout at the blade end.

ACRO'STIC (of ακροστιχίς, gr. of ἄκρος, the top, or beginning, and στιχος, a verſe) a poem whoſe initial letters make up a perſon's name, or other motto, according to the intention of the poet.

ACROTE'RIA, or ACRO'TERS (in Architecture) 1 little pedeſtals, without baſes, ſupporting the ends and middle of pedeſtals, upon which vaſes, globes, or ſtatues ſtand. 2 figures placed for ornament, or crowning

of

of temples, &c. 3 ſometimes the ſharp pinnacles, or ſpiry battlements, which ſtand in ranges, on flat-roofed buildings, with baluſters.

To ACT (of *ago*, lat. to do) 1 to do, or perform. 2 to imitate, perſonate, or mimick.

An ACT (of *acta*, lat. of *ago*, to do) 1 a deed or performance. 2 a decree or ſtatute.

ACT *of Faith*, in the Romiſh church, is that ſolemn and barbarous puniſhing of thoſe who are accuſed of miſapprehenſion in religion. It may be called a jail-delivery; for on the day appointed for it, all thoſe unhappy people are brought from the priſon of the Inquiſition (where moſt of them have been confined for two, three, or more years) dreſt in a frightful manner, and conducted to a church, where a ſermon is preached on the ſubject of Faith: Here their ſeveral ſentences are read, and their crimes made known. If any obſtinate, or relapſed heretic is condemned, he is now delivered to the civil power to be burnt; and thoſe guilty of leſſer crimes are aſſigned their puniſhment. That the proceſſion, which continues from the priſon to the church, may paſs the more ſolemn and awful, and at the ſame time be more frequented, it is uſually fixed on ſome feſtival, or a Sunday; and the people flock from far and near to it.

A'CTION, 1 a fight, or battle. 2 a geſture, or way of delivery. 3 a ſuit at law.

A'CTION (in Horſemanſhip) is the agitation of the tongue, and champing on the bit, which is a ſign of mettle.

A'CTION (in Commerce) is a ſhare or part of a company's ſtock.

A'CTIVE (of *activus*, lat. quick) quick, lively, nimble, briſk, buſy, always a doing.

ACTIVE voice of a verb (in Grammar) ſignifies action or doing.

ACTI''VITY, nimbleneſs, ſprightlineſs, or vigour, the active faculty.

A'CTOR, 1 a doer or agent. 2 a ſtage-player.

AC'TRESS, a woman that acts on the ſtage.

A'CTUAL (of *actuel*, fr.) 1 real, not imaginary. 2 that has a real being, or exiſtence.

A'CTUARY (of *actuarius*, lat. a notary) a regiſter, or clerk of a convocation.

To A'CTUATE, to encourage, emboldn, or animate.

*A'CUMEN*, lat. (of *acuo*, to ſharpen) 1 the point or edge of any thing. 2 quickneſs, or ſharpneſs of wit. 3 quickneſs of reliſh.

To ACU'MINATE (of *acuo*, lat. to whet, of *acus*, a needle) to whet, ſharpen, point, or improve.

ACU'TE (of *acutus*, lat. of *acuo*, to ſharpen) 1 ſharp, keen, or quick. 2 ſubtile, or ingenious. 3 ſharp in reply.

ACUTE *angle*. See *Angle*.

ACUTE *angled triangle*. See *Triangle*.

ACUTE *angled cone*, is ſuch a one, whoſe axis makes an acute angle with its ſide.

ACUTE *accent* (in Grammar) ſhews when the voice is to be raiſed, and is expreſſed thus (').

ACUTE *diſeaſe*, is that which is over in a little time, but not without imminent danger to the patient.

ACU'TO (in Muſic) a high or ſhrill ſound.

A'DAGE (of *adagium*, lat. of *ad*, before, and *ago*, to obſerve) a proverb, old ſaying, or ancient obſervation.

ADA'GIO (in Muſic) is the ſloweſt movement, eſpecially if the word be repeated.

A''DAMANT (of *adamas*, lat. a hard ſtone.) Pliny ſaith there are ſix kinds of it, but it is generally taken for the diamond.

ADAMA'NTINE, belonging to Adamant, 1 very hard. 2 obdurate, inflexible.

A''DAMITES, a ſect of ancient heretics, who took upon them to imitate the nakedneſs of Adam; and had women in common, aſſerting, that if Adam had not ſinned, there would have been no marriages ordained: They deified the four elements, rejected prayer, and held it not neceſſary to confeſs Chriſt. This ſect ſprung up again in the fifteenth century, under Picard, who pretended to re-inſtate the law of nature, which he thought conſiſted in going naked and having women in common. Theſe laſt walked naked publickly, but the former put off their cloaths in their aſſemblies only.

To ADA'PT (of *apto*, lat. to fit) 1 to fit, or make fit. 2 to join, or apply to. 3 to prepare, or make ready.

ADA'PTED, accommodated, prepared, or adjuſted.

A'DAR (of אדר heb. mighty) the name of the twelfth month among the Jews, nearly anſwering to our month of March.

To ADD (of *addo*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *do*, to give) 1 to join, or put to. 2 to augment, increaſe.

A'DDER, a ſerpent, or viper, whoſe poiſon is deadly.

ADDER's tongue, a herb ſo called.

A'DDICE, or ADZE (of ἄγω, ἄξω, gr. to break) a tool uſed by coopers and other artificers.

To ADDI'CT (of *addico*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *dico*, to dedicate) to give up one's ſelf wholly to a thing, or conſtantly to apply one's mind to one ſubject.

ADDI''TAMENT. See *Addition*.

ADDI''TION (of *addo*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *do*, to give) 1 a joining to, or increaſing. 2 an advantage, or ornament. 3 an appendage to a book, or building.

ADDITION (in Arithmetick) is the finding one number equal to two, or more numbers, taken together.

ADDITION *Algebraical*, is the connexion, or putting together of all the letters or numbers, to be added, into one ſum, ſtill preſerving their proper ſigns.

A'DDLE, 1 empty or void, of no effect or weight. 2 vain, or one that miſcarries in his purpoſe. 3 fooliſh, ſimple, or a prating coxcomb. 4 dry lees of wine.

ADDRE'SS (of *addreſſe*, fr.) 1 ſkill, dexterity, or induſtry. 2 an epiſtle dedicatory. 3 a remonſtrance, or petition. 4 a genteel behaviour in converſation. 5 a ſpeaking or making application to. 6 direction of a perſon, or place.

To ADDRE'SS, 1 to ſpeak, or make application to. 2 to preſent a preſent, a petition, or remonſtrance. 3 to make ready or prepare. 4 to direct unto.

ADDU'CENT (of *adducens*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *duco*, to draw) drawing, or leading to.

ADDU'CTORS (of *adduco*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *duco*, to draw) thoſe muſcles which cloſe or draw together thoſe parts of the body to which they are joined.

ADENO''GRAPHY (of ἀδὴν, a gland, and γραφὴ, deſcription) a treatiſe, or deſcription of the glands.

ADE'PTS (of *adeptio*, lat. of *adipiſcor*, to get or obtain) a name given to thoſe alchymiſts who pretend to have diſcovered the philoſopher's ſtone.

A''DEQUATE (of *adæquatus*, lat. of *ad* to, and *æquor*, to be equal) equal or proportionable.

ADEQUATE Ideas (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as perfectly repreſent the images, which the mind ſuppoſes them to be taken from.

ADFE'CTED equations. See *Equations*.

To ADHE'RE (of *adhæreo*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *hæreo*, to ſtick faſt) to cleave, join, or ſtick faſt to.

ADHE'RENT, 1 one that adheres, or ſticks faſt to a party. 2 a partner, or one that takes part with.

ADHE'SION (*adhæſio*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *hæreo*, to ſtick) 1 a cleaving or ſticking to. 2 (in Philoſophy) it is the ſtate of two bodies, which are joined or faſtened to each other, either by the mutual interpoſition of their own parts, or the compreſſion of external bodies.

ADJA'CENT (of *adjacens*, lat. of *ad*, near, and *jaceo*, to lie) lying near, or bordering upon.

ADJA'CENT Angle. See *Angle*.

ADIA''PHOROUS (of ἀδιαφορία, gr. of *a* in, and διάφορος, different) indifferent.

A'DJECTIVE (of *adjectivum*, lat. of *ad* to, and *jacio*, to give) a word added to a noun ſubſtantive, to denote its property.

ADIE'U (*adieu*, fr. to God) farewel, God be with you.

To ADJO'IN (of *adjungo*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *jungo*, to join) 1 to join together. 2 to lie cloſe to.

To ADJOU'RN (of *adjourner*, fr.) to put off till another day.

ADIPO'SA Membrana (in Anatomy) denotes a membrane inveſting the body immediately under the ſkin, ſuppoſed to be the baſis of the fat.

A'DIPOUS (of *adipoſus*, lat. of *adeps*, fat) greaſy, full of fat.

A'DIT of a Mine, the hole, or aperture, whereby it is entered, and by which the water and ores are carried out.

To ADJU'DGE (of *adjudico*, lat. of *ad*, upon, and *judico*, to paſs ſentence) to paſs ſentence, decree, or determine.

A'DJUNCT (of *adjunctum*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *jungo*, to join) a thing joined to another.

ADJUNCT (in Philoſophy) whatever comes to any being from without.

ADJUNCT (in Logic) a quality belonging to any thing, as its ſubject.

ADJU'NCTION, addition, or augmentation.

To ADJU'RE (of *adjuro*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *juro*, to ſwear) 1 to charge ſolemnly. 2 to compel another to ſwear.

To ADJU'ST (of *adjuſter*, fr.) 1 to make fit. 2 to ſet in order. 3 to balance, or ſettle an account. 4 to determine, or make up a difference.

A''DJUTANT (of *adjutor*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *juvo*, to aid) 1 a helper, or an aſſiſtant. 2 an officer in the army, who aſſiſts the major, and is otherwiſe called *aid major*.

A'DMENSURA'TION (of *admenſuratio*, lat. of *ad*, even, and *metior*, to meaſure) a meaſuring, or making ſhares equal.

To ADMI'NISTER (of *adminiſtro*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *miniſtro*, to aſſiſt) 1 to aſſiſt, ſuccour, or give relief. 2 to manage, govern, or diſpoſe of affairs. 3 to give an oath, the ſacrament, &c.

ADMI''NISTRA'TION, the management or care of affairs. See *Adminiſtrator*.

ADMI''NISTRA'TOR, he that adminiſters or has the care of affairs.

ADMINISTRATOR (in Law) the perſon to whom the ordinary commits the adminiſtration of the effects, affairs, &c. of the deceaſed.

ADMI''NISTRA'TRIX, ſhe that hath the management of affairs.

A'DMIRABLE, delicate, extraordinary, rare, that deſerves to be admired.

A'DMIRAL (probably of *amir*, a governor, in arab. and ἁλιος, gr. belonging to the ſea. See *Spelman*.) 1 the chief commander of a fleet of ſhips. 2 the ſhip in which the admiral of a fleet ſails.

*Lord High* ADMIRAL *of Great-Britain*, he that hath the chief command or government of the royal navy, and the determining of all military cauſes, civil and criminal.

A'DMIRALTY *Office*, the court where all maritime affairs are adjuſted.

To ADMI'RE (of *admiror*, lat. of *ad*, at, and *miror*, to marvel) 1 to obſerve with wonder, or to marvel at. 2 to be in love with, or to have great regard for. 3 to reverence, or adore.

ADMIRA'TION, wondering, admiring, or marvelling.

To ADMI'T (of *admitto*, lat. of *ad*, for, and *mitto*, to let paſs) 1 to permit or ſuffer. 2 to acknowledge or allow of. 3 to think or ſuppoſe. 4 to let in or receive.

ADMI'TTANCE or ADMI'SSION, having acceſs to, or leave to enter.

To ADMI'X (of *admiſceo*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *miſceo*, to mix) 1 to mingle or mix one thing with another. 2 to join to, or intermeddle with.

To ADMO"NISH (of *admoneo*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *moneo*, to warn) 1 to warn, or put in mind of. 2 to exhort, counſel, or adviſe. 3 to rebuke, or reprove.

ADMONI"TION, exhortation, inſtruction, &c.

ADOLE"SCENCY or A'DOLESCENCE (of *adoleſcentia*, lat. of *ad*, towards, and *oleſco*, to grow) the flower of youth, from fourteen to twenty-five years of age.

ADO'NIC *Verſe*, a ſhort ſort of verſe, made to bewail the death of Adonis.

ADO'NIS *Flower*, an anemony or emony.

To ADO'PT (of *adopto*, lat. of *ad*, in, and *opto*, to chuſe or elect) to chuſe or elect one for a ſon, or heir, tho' he be no kin to the family.

ADO'PTION, the free chuſing one for his ſon, or child.

ADO'PTIVE, denotes a perſon adopted by another.

A'DORAT, a word uſed by chemiſts, ſignifying a four pound weight.

ADORA'TION, the act of rendering divine honours, or addreſſing God.

To ADO'RE (of *adoro*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *oro*, to pray) 1 to pray to, to worſhip, or reverence. 2 to love greatly or violently.

To ADO'RN (of *adorno*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *orno*, to garniſh) to garniſh, beautify, or ſet off.

ADO'WN, a word uſed by poets for *down*.

ADRO'IT (of *adroit*, fr.) dexterous, ingenious, induſtrious.

ADRY', thirſty, or parched.

ADSCITI"TIOUS (of *adſcitus*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *ſciſcor*, to be ordained) 1 added, borrowed, foreign. 2 falſe or counterfeit.

To ADVA'NCE (of *avancer*, fr.) 1 to go forward. 2 to give beforehand. 3 to prefer, or raiſe one. 4 to further or promote. 5 to lift up or exalt. 6 to ſhew, exhibit, or make appear.

ADVA'NCE *Ditch* (in Fortification) is a ditch that is digged all along the glacis, beyond the counterſcarp.

ADVA'NCE *Guard*, or VA'NGUARD, the firſt, or foremoſt diviſion, or line of an army.

ADVA'NCEMENT, honour, promotion, or preferment.

ADVA'NCER (in Hunting) is one of the ſtarts or branches of a ſtag's attire, between the back-antler and palm.

ADVA'NTAGE, profit, or intereſt.

A'DVENT (of *adventus*, lat. of *advenio*, to draw near) a time appointed by the church, as a preparation for the feaſt of the nativity of our Saviour then approaching.

ADVENTI'TIOUS, or ADVE'NTUAL (of *adventitius*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *venio*, to happen) that comes by chance, or unexpected.

ADVENTITIOUS Matter, that which does not properly belong to a body, but comes to it from ſome other place.

To ADVE'NTURE (of *aventurer*, fr.) 1 to hazard, or run the riſk of. 2 to enterprize, or eſſay.

ADVENTURE. 1 an accident or chance. 2 an enterprize or expedition. 3 a hazard or fortune. 4 an extraordinary accident.

ADVE'NTUROUS, bold, daring, or hazardous.

A'DVERB (of *adverbium*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *verbum*, a verb) is a part of ſpeech joined to verbs, to declare the manner, time, &c. of an action.

A'DVERSARY, an enemy, antagoniſt, or one of an adverſe party.

ADVE'RSE (of *adverſus*, lat. of *ad*, againſt, and *verto*, to turn) oppoſite, or contrary.

ADVERSE (in Logic) is when two contraries are in perpetual oppoſition to each other.

ADVE'RSITY, calamity, affliction, misfortune, trouble.

To ADVE'RT (of *adverto*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn) to mark, mind, or take heed.

ADVE'RTENCY, conſideration, attention, or taking great care.

To ADVERTI'SE (of *adverto*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn) to warn, declare, or give advice of.

ADVE'RTISEMENT, 1 advice, intelligence, or information. 2 public notice.

ADVI'CE (of *avis*, fr.) 1 counſel, or inſtruction. 2 notice, account, or information.

To ADVI'SE, 1 to give counſel or advice. 2 to conſult or deliberate. 3 to give information, or account of. 4 to conſider carefully of.

ADVI'SEABLE. 1 proper to be conſidered. 2 proper to be done.

ADULA'TION (of *adulatio*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *ludo*, to play) fawning, cringing, or flattering.

ADULA'TOR, one that fawns, flatters, or cringes.

ADU'LT (of *adultus*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *oleſco*, to grow) grown up, or come to full age, or man's eſtate.

To ADU'LTERATE (of *adultero*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *alter*, another) to corrupt, marr, ſpoil, or counterfeit.

ADU'LTERER, a man that commits adultery.

ADU'LTERESS, a woman that commits adultery.

ADU'LTERINE (in *Civil Law*) a child born of an adulterous amour.

ADU'LTERY (of *adulterium*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *alter*, another) 1 the crime committed by married perſons, by having carnal commerce with ſome other. 2 alſo by a ſingle perſon, by having to do with a married one. This crime has been variouſly puniſhed by different nations: The ancient Romans had no formal law, the puniſhment being arbitrary, till Auguſtus made it death by a law called the *Julian*. Socrates relates, that under Theodoſius, in the year 380, women convicted of adultery were puniſhed by a public conſtupration. Lycurgus puniſhed the adulterer as a parricide. The Locrians tore his eyes out; and moſt of the Orientals puniſh him very ſeverely, at this day. The Saxons formerly burnt the adultereſs, and erected a gibbet over her aſhes, on which they hung the adulterer. In Poland, before Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed, they puniſhed adultery and fornication in this manner: The criminal was carried into the market-place, and there faſtened by the teſticles with a nail; and placing a razor within his reach, they left him either to do juſtice on himſelf, or periſh in that condition. In England, king Edmond puniſhed the adulterer as an homicide; but Canutus ordered the man to be baniſhed, and the woman's noſe and ears to be cut off. In Spain, they cut off the offending parts. In England, the puniſhment is more favourable, being only to ſtrip the adultereſs of her dower, and divorce her. In Popiſh countries, they ſhut her up in a nunnery.

To ADU'MBRATE (of *adumbro*, lat. of *ad*, of, and *umbra*, a ſhadow) 1 to ſhade from heat. 2 to draw or expreſs a thing. 3 to ſhadow out, to imitate, or repreſent.

A'DVOCATE (of *advocatus*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *voco*, to call) 1 a lawyer, or one that defends another in a court of juſtice. 2 an interceſſor, or one that intercedes for pardon. 3 a partiſan, or favourer of a party.

A'DVOCATESHIP, the office of an advocate.

To ADVO'W. See *To avow*.

ADVOWE'E (of *avoue*, fr.) one that has a right to preſent to a benefice.

ADVOWEE paramount, the king, or higheſt patron.

ADVO'WSON appendant, the right of preſentation, which depends on a manour, as an appurtenance.

ADVOWSON, the right of patronage, or the right to preſent a parſonage, when it becomes void.

ADVOWSON in groſs, is the right of preſentation that is abſolute, without belonging to any manour.

ADU'ST, or ADUSTED (of *aduſtus*, lat. of *ad* with, and *uro* to burn) burnt, roaſted, or parched.

ADU'STIBLE, combuſtible, or what is capable of being burnt.

ÆGAGROPILI (among Naturaliſts) are balls generated in the ſtomachs of ſome animals, having matter like hair within, and hard without.

Æ'GILOPS, (of αἴξ, a goat, and ὤψ, an eye) a tumor, or rather ulcer in the great angle of the eye, which if neglected, burſts and degenerates to a *fiſtula*, which eats into the bone.

Æ'OLIPYLE 4, or ÆOLIPY'LÆ (of αἴολος, of wind, and πύλαι, the gates, gr.) an inſtrument in hydraulics, being a round hollow ball of metal, having a long ſlender pipe opening into the ball; which being almoſt filled with water, is laid on or near the fire, ſo that the veſſel and water become very hot, the vaporous air will fly out thro' the pipe, with a great noiſe and violence, not in an uniform blaſt, but by fits and ſtarts.

ÆNI'GMA (of αἴνιγμα, gr. of αἰνέω, a fabulous ſpeech) a perplexed, or obſcure ſpeech, a riddle or dark ſentence.

ÆQU'ATOR. See *Equator*.

ÆQUINO'CTIAL. See *Equinoctial*.

Æ'RA. See *Epocha*,

AE'RIAL, 4 belonging to the air.

AERY (in Falconry) the neſts of eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey.

AE'RIANS, a religious ſect thus denominated from Aerius a prieſt in the fourth century. They were of near the ſame opinions concerning the Trinity as the Arians; but had ſeveral dogma's peculiar to the ſect, and this among the reſt: that there is no difference between prieſts and biſhops, but that prieſthood and the epiſcopate are one and the ſame thing. Which opinion has been vigorouſly conteſted by ſeveral modern divines.

AEROMA'NCY (of ἀήρ, air, and μαντεία, divination). An ancient ſpecies of divination, performed by means of the air, and phænomena happening therein.

AEROMETRY, (of ἀήρ, air, and μέτρειν, to meaſure) The art of meaſuring the air, its powers and properties. This is generally called pneumatics.

ÆSCHYNOMENOUS plants (in botany) are thoſe commonly called ſenſative plants.

ÆSTUARY. 1 an arm of the ſea running up a good way into the land. 2 in *Pharmacy* a vapour bath.

To Æ'STUATE (of *Æſtuo*, lat. of *Æſtus*, a torrent, or ſtream) to overflow, or rage like the ſea.

ÆTHER (of αἴθηρ, gr. of αἴθω to ſhine)

1 the pure air. 2 the ſky, the firmament, the whole region of the air, fire, and light above us.

ÆTHER (in Philoſophy) a very thin elaſtic fluid, readily pervading the pores of all bodies, and by its elaſtic force expanded thro' all the heavens.

ÆTHE'RIAL, belonging to the air, celeſtial, heavenly.

ÆTIO''LOGY of *Ætiologia*, lat. of αἰτιολογία, gr. of αἰτία, a cauſe, and λέγω, to ſay) 1 a rhetorical figure, ſhewing a cauſe or reaſon. 2 (in Phyſic) the reaſon given of natural, or preternatural accidents in human bodies.

ÆTI'TES 3 (of αἰτίτης, gr. of ἀετὸς an eagle) the eagle-ſtone ſuppoſed to be found in the eagle's neſt; it is of the bigneſs of an egg, with another ſtone looſe within it.

AFAR. At a great diſtance.

AFFABI''LITY (of *affabilitas*, lat. of *ad* to, and *fari* to ſpeak) courteſy, kindneſs, gentleneſs, eaſineſs of addreſs.

A'FFABLE, courteous, complaiſant, eaſy to be ſpoken to.

AFFAI'R (of *affaire*, fr.) 1 buſineſs, or employment. 2 engagement, or fight. 3 amour, or intrigue.

To AFFE'CT (of *affecto*, lat. of *ad* to, and *facio* to do) 1 to touch, or move. 2 to deſire, or hanker after. 3 to love, or have a value for.

AFFECTA'TION, 1 paſſion, or inclination. 2 formality, or preciſeneſs.

AFFE'CTED, 1 ſtudied, or over-curiouſly done. 1 diſpoſed, or inclined. 3 moved, or touched. 4 beloved, or eſteemed. 5 troubled, or ſeized with a diſtemper. 6 ſelf-conceited.

AFFE'CTION, 1 love or eſteem. 2 any paſſion of the mind.

AFFECTION (with Phyſicians) often ſignifies affliction, as hypochondriac affection, i. e. affliction.

AFFECTION of matter (among Naturaliſts) are thoſe properties, with which it is naturally endued.

AFFE'TTO, or AFFETTUOSO (in Muſic) ſignifies to perform in a tender, moving, or affecting manner.

AFFIA'NCE (lat. of *ad* and *fido*, to truſt) 1 truſt, or confidence. 2 in *Law*, the plighting of troth between a man and a woman upon an agreement of marriage.

AFFIDA'VIT, a depoſition, or witneſſing a thing upon oath before ſome perſon who hath authority to take ſuch oath.

AFFI'NAGE (of *affinage*, f.) fining or refining of metals.

AFFI'NITY (of *affinitas*, lat. of *ad* upon, and *finis* a border) 1 kindred or alliance by marriage. 2 relation, agreement, conformity, or reſemblance.

To AFFI'RM (of *affirmo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *firmo* to affirm) 1 to avouch, aſcertain, or aſſure a thing. 2 to confirm or eſtabliſh it.

AFFIRMA'TION, 1 affirming, or aſſuring, 2 confirming, or eſtabliſhing.

AFFIRMATION, is the ſame in reſpect to Quakers, as depoſition in relation to others, becauſe their affirmation is admitted in law inſtead of an oath, except in criminal caſes.

AFFI'RMATIVE, peremptory, poſitive, oppoſed to negative.

To AFFI'X (of *affigo*, lat. or *ad* to, and *figo* to faſten) 1 to faſten, clap cloſe, or fix upon. 2 to imprint, or make an impreſſion upon.

To AFFLI'CT (of *afflicto*, lat. of *ad*, and *fligo* to vex) 1 to cauſe ſorrow, to moleſt, vex, or trouble. 2 to bring low, or weaken.

A'FFLUENCE (of *affluens*, lat. of *ad* to, and *fluo* to flow) abundance, plenty, riches.

A'FFLUX, a flowing, or gathering together.

To AFFO'RD, to give, yield, or produce.

AFFRA'Y (of *affrayer*, fr. to terrify) a fray, a ſkirmiſh, a fight between two or more parties.

To AFFRI'GHT, to ſcare, or make afraid.

To AFFRO'NT (of *affronter*, fr.) to abuſe, or uſe ill language to.

AFFRONT, abuſe, injury, or wrong.

AFFRONTE' (fr. of *ad* to, and *frons*, a forehead) in *Heraldry*, ſaid of animals ſtanding fronting, or facing, or with their heads towards each other.

AFLOA'T, 1 lifted up by the waves. 2 wavering, doubtful, uncertain.

AFO'RE, a prep. for before.

AFRA'ID, to be in fear.

AFRE'SH, beginning again, anew.

A'FRICA, the name of one of the four quarters of the world. It is a peninſula joined by the narrow iſthmus of Suez to Aſia, ſituate between 37 degrees north, and 35 ſouth latitude, and between 18 weſt, and 51 eaſt longitude, being 4320 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 4200 miles in breadth from eaſt to weſt, bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, which ſeparates it from Europe, on the north; by the iſthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Eaſtern Ocean, which divides it from Aſia, on the eaſt; by the Southern Ocean on the ſouth; and by the Atlantic or Weſtern Ocean, which parts it from America, on the weſt.

A'FTER, prep. later in time, or behind in place.

AFTER, 1 according to. 2 next to.

AFTERNOON, the time from noon, or from mid-day till evening.

AFTER-BIRTH. See Secundine.

AFTER-CLAP, 1 a relapſe. 2 a thing that happens unexpectedly after a thing is done.

AFTER-PAINS, are pains felt in the loins, groin, &c. after the birth is brought away.

A'GA, in the Mogul's language ſignifies a great man, lord, or commander. In the

laſt

laſt ſenſe the Turks uſe it, Aga of the Janizaries is their colonel. Capi-Aga the captain of the gate of the Seraglio. It is alſo given to ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, tho' not in office, by way of courteſy.

AGAIN, 1 more than once. 2 hereafter, or any time hence. 3 in turn, likewiſe, or alſo. 4 even or quite, as his ears rung *again*. 5 twice as much. 6 once more.

AGAINST, prep. 1 contrary, or oppoſite. 2 defence, or preſervation, or to defend rgainſt danger. 3 by, or againſt that time. 4 to the prejudice or hurt of, or to ſpeak againſt.

To go AGAINST, to be nauſeous or hateful.

A'GAMIST (of ἄγαμος, gr. of α privative, and γάμος, marriage) an unmarried perſon, a batchelor, or widower.

AGAPE'. (ἀγάπη, love, of ἀγαπάω, I love.) A kind of religious feſtival celebrated in the ancient church to keep up an harmony and concord among its members: theſe feſtivals were held in the church after prayers were over, when the faithful eat together, with great ſimplicity and union, what every one had brought, without any diſtinction between rich and poor; after a modeſt and frugal repaſt they partook of the Euchariſt, and gave each other the kiſs of charity. But in after-times the heathens began to tax them with impurity, which gave occaſion for a reformation of the Agapæ: (ſome think that St Paul means theſe feſtivals, 1 *Cor.* xi. 21.) the kiſs of charity, with which the ceremony uſed to end, was no longer given between different ſexes; and it was expreſsly forbidden to have any beds or couches for thoſe who would eat more at eaſe. But the abuſes committed in them became ſo notorious at laſt, as to be ſolemnly condemned at the council of Carthage in the year 397.

AGARIC. A kind of fungous excreſcence, or muſhroom, growing on the trunks, and large branches of the larch tree.

AGA'ST, amazed, aſtoniſhed, or affrighted.

A'GATE [2], a precious ſtone ſo called.

AGE (of *age*, fr.) 1 the whole duration, or life of men, beaſts, trees, &c. 2 an hundred years. 3 the ſpace of time ſince a perſon, &c. was born. 4 a part of a man's life, as *childhood*, &c. 5 old age. 6 days, or time, as he is the greateſt man of our *age*. 7 a tract of time. 8 a long time.

AGED. 1 old, of a great age. 2 of a certain age.

AGEMOGLANS, or Azamoglans. Children of tribute raiſed every third year by the Grand Seignior, among the Chriſtians whom he tolerates in his dominions; the commiſſioners take one out of three, chooſing the handſomeſt. Theſe are circumciſed and inſtructed in the Mahometan faith, taught the Turkiſh language and the uſe of arms, and then are taken into the regiment of Janazaries, or employed about theſeraglio and ſtables, &c.

A'GENT (of *agens*, lat. of *ago* to act) 1 a factor, or dealer for another. 2 one that reſides and manages affairs in foreign parts.

AGENT (in Philoſophy) that which acts upon bodies, and is the cauſe of generation or corruption.

To A'GGE'RATE (of *aggero*, lat. of *ad* to, and *gero* to carry) to heap up, or lay on heaps.

To AGGLO'MERATE (of *agglomero*, lat. of *ad* to, and *glomero*, to wind round) to wind round into a bottom.

AGGLUTINANTS. In Medicine, a ſpecies of ſtrengthning medicines, whoſe effect is to adhere to the ſolid parts of the body, and thus recruit and ſupply the place of what is wore off.

To AGGLU'TINATE (of *agglutino*, lat. of *ad* to, and *glutino* to join) to glue, ſolder, or faſten together.

To AGGRA'NDIZE (of *aggrandir*, fr.) 1 to enlarge, increaſe, augment, or improve. 2 to raiſe, to advance, or prefer.

To A'GGRAVATE (of *aggravo*, lat. of *ad* at, and *gravo* to grieve) 1 to heighten, make heavier, or worſe. 2 to provoke, incenſe, or inflame.

To A'GGREGATE (of *aggrego*, lat. of *ad* and *grex* a herd) to gather together, or aſſemble.

A'GGREGATE (in Arithmetic) the whole, or total ſum of all the numbers added together.

AGGRE'SS, or AGGRE'SSION (of *aggreſſio*, lat. of *ad* againſt, and *gradior* to go) a ſetting upon, an aſſault or encounter.

AGGRE'SSOR, a beginner, or one that firſt ſets upon, or aſſaults.

To AGGRIE'VE, to afflict, or trouble.

A'GILE [2] (of *agilis*, lat. of *ago* to do) nimble, active, ſwift, light, quick, ſprightly, ready.

To A"GITATE (of *agito*, lat. of *ago*, to perform) 1 to ſhake, or move quick. 2 to tumble, or toſs. 3 to incenſe, or provoke.

AGITATOR. 1 a promoter, or ſtirrer up of a matter. 2 a manager of a buſineſs or affair. 3 certain officers in the time of the civil wars in 1647 choſe out of every regiment of the parliament's army, to ſit in council and manage affairs.

A'GLET, 1 a little plate of metal. 2 (among Floriſts) the apices, or pendants, hanging on the tip-ends of the chives or ſtamina; as in tulips, roſes, &c. 3 bits of ice hanging at the eaves of houſes, icecles.

A'GNAIL (of angre vexed, and nagle, a nail, ſax.) 1 a ſoreneſs of the fingers occaſioned by the ſtripping of the ſkin from the corners of the nails. 2 a corn growing on the toes.

AGNA'TION (of *agnatio*, lat. of *ad*, and *natus* born) kindred by the father's ſide.

AGNI''TION (of *agnitio*, lat. of *ad* and *noſco*, to know) an acknowledging, or calling to mind a perſon or thing, by ſome mark or token.

AGNOETÆ (*ἀγνοέω*, I am ignorant of) a ſect of ancient heretics, who maintained that Chriſt, conſidered as to his human nature, was ignorant of certain things, and particularly of the time of the day of judgment. They built on ſeveral texts out of the new teſtament, but chiefly this of St *Mark* xiii. 32. "Of that day and hour "knoweth no man; no, not the angels "who are in heaven, neither the Son, "but the Father." The orthodox have ſince given diverſe explanations of it. The moſt natural ſolution is, that, the day of judgment does not concern our Saviour conſidered in his quality of Meſſiah, but God only.

*AGNO'MEN*, lat. (of *ad* to, and *nomen* a name) a name additional to the ſirname of a perſon, on account of a great action, as king William *the conqueror*.

A'GNUS, lat. a lamb, or ſheep under a year old.

AGNUS DEI. In the *Romiſh* church is a cake of wax, ſtamped with the figure of a lamb ſupporting the banner of a croſs, conſecrated by the pope to be diſtributed among the people.

AGO', paſt, gone, or before this time.

AGO'G, longing, or deſiring.

*A''GONALIA*, lat. certain annual feaſts held by the ancient Romans on the ninth of January, with fighting of prizes, and other exerciſes, in honour of Janus.

A''GONY (of *ἀγωνία*, gr. of *ἀγων*, a conflict) an horrour, a trembling paſſion, extreme anguiſh, and grief.

AGONYCLITÆ (from *α*, not, *γόνυ*, a knee, and *κλίνω*, to bend.) A ſect of heretics in the ſeventh century, whoſe diſtinguiſhing principle it was, never to kneel, but to deliver all their prayers ſtanding.

AGRARIAN (of *Ager*, a field,) belonging to a field. Agrarian laws ſuch among the Romans, as related to the diſtributing of the conquered lands.

A GREAT, *or by the* GREAT, i. e. by the lump, or heap.

To AGRE'E (of *agreer*, fr.) 1 to aſſent or yield. 2 to make up a difference. 3 to be of the ſame mind, or way of thinking. 4 to ſuit each others temper. 5 to make a bargain, or agreement. 6 to reſolve.

AGRE'EABLE. 1 pleaſant, pleaſing, acceptable, welcome, grateful, charming. 2 fitting or convenient. 3 handſome. 4 conformable.

AGRE'EMENT. 1 ſympathy, union, or relation. 2 reconcilement or union. 3 a bargain or contract.

AGRE'STICAL, or AGRE'STIC (of *agreſtis*, lat. of *ager* a field) pertaining to the fields, clowniſh, or ruſtical; wild.

A''GRICULTURE (of *agriculture*, lat. of *ager* a field, and *colo* to till) huſbandry, the art of plowing, ſowing, and improving land.

AGHRIM, [W. lon. 6°. 26'. lat. 52°. 45.'] a town of Ireland in the county of Wicklow and province of Leinſter, ſituated 13 miles ſouth-weſt of Wicklow, memorable for the battle obtain'd over the Iriſh and French, by king William in the year 1691.

A''GRIMO'NY, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called wild tanſy, or liverwort.

AGRIOTE (of *agriote*, fr.) a tart or ſowr cherry.

A-GROU'ND, ſaid of ſhips when on a bank of ſand, or the ſhore, &c. uncapable of moving, vanquiſhed.

*AGRY'PNIA*, gr. (of *α* privative, and *ὕπνος* ſleep) a watching, or a dreaming ſlumber, a privation of ſleep.

AGRYPNOCO'MA (of *ἀγρυπνία* watching, and *κῶμα* a deep ſleep) a waking drowſineſs, a diſeaſe wherein the patient is continually inclined to ſleep, but ſcarce can ſleep, being affected with a great drowſineſs in the head, a ſtupidity in all the ſenſes and faculties, and many times a delirium too.

AGUE. A periodical diſeaſe conſiſting of a cold ſhivering fit, ſucceeded by a hot one, and going off in a ſweat; according to the times of the returns of the fit, the diſeaſe is either a quotidian, tertian, &c. If the coldneſs or ſhivering be but little, and only the hot fit felt, it is called an intermitting fever. The cauſe of agues ſeems to be an obſtructed perſpiration, or whatever, by overloading the juices, retards their motion, and cauſes a ſlowneſs in the blood.

A'GUISH, of or belonging to an ague. 2 cold, ſhivering, chilly.

AID (of *aide*, fr.) help, ſuccour, or aſſiſtance. *Royal* AID, a ſubſidy, or tax.

AID DE CAMP. An officer in the army, attending on the general officers to receive, and carry their orders.

To AID, to ſuccour, aſſiſt, or help.

To AIL, to be ſick or diſorder'd.

AILMENT. A diſorder, a ſlight indiſpoſition.

AI'LSBURY, or AYLE'SBURY. See Alesbury.

To AIM. 1 to level at a mark. 2 to deſign, or intend. 3 to contrive.

AIRE, [W. lon. 4°. 40'. lat. 55°. 30'.] a port-town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Aire, or Kyle, ſituated at the mouth of the river Aire, near the Firth, or ſea of Clyde, 65 miles ſouth-weſt of Edinburgh.

AIR (of *ἀήρ*, gr. of *ανημι* to blow) 1 the element wherein we breathe. 2 a ſoft or gentle blaſt of wind.

AIR (in Philoſophy) is an inviſible, compreſſible, dilatable, elaſtic, fluid body, in which we live, compaſſing the whole earth, to a great height, being abſolutely neceſſary for the vitality of animals and vegetables.

An AIR. 1 ſprightly or pleaſing looks. 2 a ſhort tune or grace in muſic. 3 the practiſed motions of a managed horſe.

To AIR. 1 to go abroad, or baſk in the ſun. 2 to dry the dampneſs of a room, or linen, &c. by expoſing it to the air, ſun, &c. 3 to warm liquors by the fire.

AIR-PUMP, a machine, by means of which the air contain'd in a proper veſſel may be drawn out.

AIRY. 1 belonging to the air, freſh and cool. 2 thin, light, or of no ſubſtance. 3 briſk, gay, full of life, active.

AIRY. Se Aery.

*AISTE'SIS*, gr. (of *αἰσθάνομαι* to be ſenſible of) 1 the ſenſe of feeling. 2 the action of feeling.

*AJUTAGE*, or Adjutage, (fr. from *ajouter*, to adapt, ajuſt) part of a Jet d'eau, a ſort of a tube fitted to the mouth of the veſſel; thro' which the water is to be played.

A"LABA'STER, a ſort of ſoft white marble.

ALABASTRA (in plants) the little leaves which encompaſs the bottoms of flowers, particularly the roſe.

ALA"CRITY (of *alacritas*, lat. of *ἀδαχεύς*, gr. of *a* not, and *δαχνω* to grieve) chearfulneſs, livelineſs, courage, agility, readineſs, aptneſs.

A'LA-MI'RE, the loweſt note but one, in Guido's ſcale of muſic.

A-LA-MO'DE (fr. after the mode or faſhion) faſhionable.

A"LAMO'DE, the name of a thin ſort of ſilk.

To ALA'RM. 1 to make a ſudden noiſe, to call haſtily. 2 affright, ſurprize, or put in fear.

ALA'RM or ALARUM (of *alarme*, fr. from *all'arme* ital. to arms.) 1 a ſignal given on the ſudden arrival of an enemy. 2 a ſudden fright or amazement. 3 a ſort of clock to call perſons up at a fixed time.

ALARM *Poſt*, the ground appointed to each regiment to repair to, in caſe of an alarm from the enemy.

ALA'S, an interjection of grief.

ALA'Y. Se *Allay*.

ALAY (among Hunters) is when freſh dogs are ſent into the cry.

St. A'LBANS. [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51°. 40'.] A borough and market-town in Hertfordſhire, ſituated 21 miles north-weſt of London, and 12 ſouth-weſt of Hertford. This town was incorporated by Edward VI. by the name of a mayor and ten burgeſſes, a ſteward and chamberlain who have perpetual ſucceſſion, and power to chuſe two burgeſſes to repreſent them in parliament. The mayor and ſteward only are empowered to act as juſtices of the peace, and the burgeſſes hold a record before the ſteward weekly on wedneſday. This borough is a liberty and hath a peculiar in itſelf relating to eccleſiaſtical and civil affairs. Here is a gaol; and two markets are held here weekly, on wedneſday and ſaturday, and three fairs annually, one on Michaelmas-day, another on the ſecond of February, the other on the 27th of June, which is called St. Alban's-Day; for the town takes its name from one Alban, a perſon very eminent for his piety and ſtedfaſtneſs in the Chriſtian Religion, who firſt ſuffered martyrdom in Britain, on which account he is called *Our St. Stephen*, and the *Britiſh Proto-martyr*. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Beauclerc.

ALBE [1] (of *alba*, lat. of *albus* white) a ſurplice or garment of white linen, uſed by the Romiſh prieſts at divine ſervice, anſwering to our ſurplice.

ALBEI'T, altho', yet, or notwithſtanding.

ALBIGENSES, a ſect or party of reformers about Toloufe; who, in the twelfth century, became remarkable for their oppoſition to the diſcipline, and ceremonies of the church of Rome. After the Reformation, thoſe as were left ſtruck in with the doctrine of Zuinglius and the diſcipline of Geneva.

A'LBION (of *albus* white, and *rupibus* rocks, lat.) the iſland of Great Britain, ſo called from its white rocks.

ALCA'IC [3] *Verſe*, Latin verſe invented by Alcæus, conſiſting of two dactyls and two troches.

A'LCALI. See *Alkali*.

A'LCHYMY (of *al*, arab. particle, and *χῦμα* of *χυω* to melt, gr.) the art of tranſmutation of metals, and of making the philoſopher's ſtone; being the higher kind of Chemiſtry, employed in the moſt myſterious reſearches of the art.

A'LCORAN (of *al*, arab. part. and *koran*, a reading or leſſon) the Mahometan goſpel, or revelations, doctrine, and prophecies of the pretended prophet Mahomet, ſo called in imitation of the Chriſtians, who call the New and Old Teſtament by way of eminence, *The Scripture*, that is the writing; for *Alcoran* ſignifies *the Reading*. It is the common opinion among us that Mahomed, aſſiſted by one Sergius, a monk, compoſed this book; and the Jews in Arabia boaſt that twelve of their chief doctors were the authors of it; but the Muſſelmen believe, as an article of their faith, that the prophet had no hand in it, but that it was given him by God.

A'LCHOHOL (in Chemiſtry) a very pure ſpirit.

ALCO'VE (of *alcove*, fr.) a place ſeparated by pillars, and rails in a chamber, within which

which is ſet a bed of ſtate; and ſometimes ſeats to entertain company.

A'LCYON. See *Halcyon*.

ALDBOROUGH. [E. lon. 1°. 40′. lat. 32°. 40′.] A market-town in Suffolk, ſituated 76 computed or 88 meaſured miles north-eaſt of London. It is ſafely and pleaſantly ſeated in the valley *Slaughden*, having the ſea on the eaſt and the river *Ald* on the weſt. The town conſiſts of three ſtreets in a row, and is a port very commodious for fiſhermen and ſailors, on which account the town is pretty populous, moſt of the inhabitants being ſea-faring men. It is an incorporate town, governed by two bailiffs, ten capital burgeſſes, and twenty-four inferior officers. Here is a market held weekly on ſaturday, and a fair on the 26th of April yearly, and is repreſented by two members in parliament.

ALDBOROUGH [W. lon. 1°. 10′. lat. 15°.] A market-town in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated 15 miles north-weſt of York, and 156 miles north of London.

ALDERMAN, an aſſociate of the chief magiſtrate of a city or town corporate. The aldermen are an order of magiſtrates in our cities and moſt of the municipal, or incorporate towns; who form a kind of council, and regulate things relating to the policy of the place. Their number is not limited; but in ſome places more and ſome leſs, from ſix to twenty-ſix. Out of theſe are annually elected the mayor or chief magiſtrate of the place; who, at the expiration of their mayoralty, return again into the body of the aldermen. The twenty-ſix aldermen of London preſide over the twenty-ſix wards of the city; when any of them die, the wardmote return two, out of which the lord-mayor and aldermen return one. All the aldermen of the city of London are by a late charter juſtices of the peace, and thoſe who have been lord-mayor are of the *Quorum*.

ALDERNY. [W. lon. 2°. 15′. lat. 49°. 150′. An iſland in the Britiſh channel ſeparated from cape *La Hogue*, in Normandy, by a ſtraight called the race of Alderny, a very dangerous paſſage on account of the many hidden rocks in in it, when the wind and tide meet, but otherwiſe is ſafe enough, and has depth of water for the largeſt ſhips. Thro' this race part of the French fleet made their eſcape after their defeat at *La Hogue*, in the year 1692. The iſland enjoys a fruitful ſoil for corn or paſture, and is about 8 miles in circumference.

ALESBURY. [W. lon. 40′. lat. 51°. 40′.] The county town of Buckinghamſhire, ſeated near the river Thames, in the eaſt-end of a fruitful vale. The town conſiſts of ſeveral large ſtrets; the market is a handſome piece of building, and ſtands in an open area. Here is likewiſe a very convenient town-houſe where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held: the market is kept on ſaturdays, and is well ſtocked with all ſorts of proviſions. The two principal fairs are held on the 20th of March and Palm-Monday. It is a borough town, the chief officer is the conſtable put in by the lord of the manour, or choſe by the inhabitants, and confirmed by him. It is diſtant north-weſt of London 44 meaſured or 34 computed miles; ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Bruce. William the Conqueror found it a manor-royal, and was given by him, together with ſeveral yard-lands to one of his favourites, to be held by this tenure, that they ſhould find litter for the King's bed, whenever he ſhould come that way, and beſides that ſervice, he was to find ſtraw for his chamber, and provide three eels whenever he came in winter, and if he came in ſummer he was to provide ſweet herbs for the King's chamber and two green geeſe; and this he was to do thrice every year if the King came thither ſo often.

ALE. 1 All drink, or liquor made of malt. 2 generally the milder or ſofter ſort, the ſtronger being called Beer.

ALE-*Houſe*, a houſe where ſtrong drink is ſold.

ALE-TASTER, is an officer appointed to look after the aſſize and goodneſs of bread, ale, beer, &c. to ſee that the pots uſed in ale-houſes are of the ſtandard meaſure.

A'LE-HOOF, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called ground-ivy.

ALECTO'RIA (of αλεκτωρ, a cock.) A ſtone ſaid to be found in the ſtomach, or liver, or rather in the gall-bladder of an old cock.

ALECTRY'OMANCY or ALECTO'ROMANCY (of ἀλεκτρυομαντεία, gr. of ἀλεκτωρ a cock, and μαντεία divination) an ancient ſort of divination, or method of diſcovering future events by means of a cock. The method was this: They made a circle on the ground which was divided into twenty-four parts, in each of which, one of the twenty letters of the alphabet was written, and a grain of wheat or barley laid in each of them; they took a cock magically prepared, and turned him looſe in the circle; the letters out of which he picked the corn, was carefully obſerved and formed into a word; which word was the anſwer to the queſtion ſought.

A'LEGAR, vinegar made of beer or ale.

ALE'MBIC (of *al.* arab. part. and αμβηξ, gr. a pot) a ſtill, or chemical veſſel for diſtillation.

ALE'RT (of *alerte*, fr.) ſprightful, briſk, pert.

ALEXA'NDRINE (in Poetry) a kind of verſe conſiſting of twelve, or of twelve and thirteen ſyllables alternately, the pauſe or reſt being always on the ſixth. It is alſo called Heroic verſe, and anſwers to the Hexameters in the Greek and Latin.

ALEXIPHA'RMIC (of ἀλεξιφάρμακον, gr. of ἀλέξω, to drive out or expel, and φάρμακον, poiſon) medicines that are endued with the quality of expelling poiſon; good againſt fevers of a malignant kind, by promoting ſweat, by which the noxious matter is thrown off.

ALEXITE'RICAL or ALEXETE'RIC (of ἀλεξητήριον, gr. of ἀλέξω, to drive out or expel) that expels or fortifies againſt poiſon, and prevents the miſchievous effects of it in a human body.

A'LFRED, a learned and wiſe king of England, in whoſe time the Danes much infeſted that nation, with whom he had ſeveral battles, but with various ſucceſs: once he obliged their king to take an oath to depart the kingdom, but was beat by them afterwards, and obliged to grant them Northumberland. He made ſeveral good laws, ſome of which are in force at this day.

A'LGEBRA, the art of literal arithmetic, which is ſurpriſingly uſeful in the mathematics, and is two-fold, numeral and ſpecious.

ALGEBRA *Numeral*, is that which gives the ſolution of arithmetical problems, in numbers only; ſuch as that of Diophantus, Lucas de Burgo, Steifelius, and others.

ALGEBRA *Specious*, is that which is form'd by the letters of the alphabet, firſt introduced by Vitere and Hariot; and is far more general than numeral algebra, being no ways limited to any ſort of problems; and no leſs uſeful in finding out theorems, than in diſcovering the ſolutions and demonſtrations of problems, as may be ſeen in treatiſes of this kind.

ALGEBRA'IST, a one ſkilled in the art of algebra.

A'LGEBRA'ICAL *Curve*. See *Curve*.

A'LGID (of *algidus*, lat. of *algeo*, to quake for cold) cold, chill.

A'LGORITHM (of *al*, arab. part, and ἀριθμὸς, gr. number) the four chief rules of arithmetic, viz. addition, ſubtraction, multiplication, and diviſion.

ALHI'DADE, or ALI'DADE, an Arabic name for the label or ruler which is moveable about the centre of an aſtrolabe, quadrant, &c. and carries the ſights.

*A'LIAS*, lat. otherwiſe.

A'LIEN (of *alienus*, lat. of *alius*, another) a ſtranger, or one born in a foreign country.

To A'LIENATE. 1 to eſtrange or withdraw one's affections from. 2 to ſell, or put away.

A'LIENA'TION, the act of eſtranging, ſelling, &c.

ALI'FEROUS (of *alifer*, lat. of *ala*, a wing, and *fero*, to bear) winged, bearing or having wings.

To ALI'GHT, to deſcend,

ALI'KE, equal, or ſimilar.

A"LIMENT (of *alimentum*, lat. of *alo*, to nouriſh) ſuſtenance, food, or nouriſhment; or whatever ſerves to nouriſh or recruit the animal or vegetable body.

ALIME'NTARY, nouriſhing,

ALIME'NTARY *Duct* (in Anatomy) the paſſage through which the food paſſes, including the ſtomach, inteſtines, and lacteals.

A"LIMONY, 1 the ſame with Aliment. 2 the allowance which a married woman ſues for upon any ſeparation from her huſband, when ſhe is not charged with adultery or elopement.

A"LIQUANT (of *aliquantum*, lat. of *aliquid*, ſomewhat, and *quantum*, how much) ſomewhat, a little part.

ALIQUANT part (of a Number) is ſuch a part, which cannot meaſure the number exactly, without ſome remainder.

A"LIQUOT (of *aliquoties*, lat. of *alius*, another, and *quoties*, how often) divers times.

ALIQUOT part (of a Number) is ſuch a part as will exactly meaſure it, without any remainder.

ALI'VE, living, in being.

A"LKAHEST (in Chemiſtry) is an univerſal diſſolvent, or menſtruum, wherewith ſome chemiſts have pretended to reſolve all bodies into their firſt matter, and to perform many other unaccountable operations.

ALKAKE'NGI, the fruit of the plant night-ſhade, otherwiſe called winter-cherry.

A"LKALY (in Chemiſtry) a name given by the Arabian chemiſts to the ſalt extracted from the aſhes of the plant Kaly; afterwards the common name for all lixivious ſalts, that is, for ſuch as are drawn from the aſhes, by waſhing; now given to all volatile ſalts, and all terreſtrial ſubſtances which have the property of fermenting with acids.

ALL-ALONG, 1 always, or ever. 2 lying proſtrate, or along.

ALL-GOOD, the herb Mercury, or Good-Henry.

ALL-TOGETHER, 1 in company. 2 wholly, intirely, or utterly.

ALL-OVER, 1 throughout, or every-where. 2 here and there, or in many places. 3 from all parts, or many different places. 4 done, ended, or determined.

ALL-SAINTS day, or ALL-HALLOWS day, a day conſecrated to the memory of all ſaints, being the 1ſt of November.

ALLA'Y (fr. of *loy*, law, in regard the *allay* is fixed by law) in Coinage, a proportion of a coarſer metal, mixed with a finer or purer, in order to give the metal a due

hardneſs, and to increaſe its weight, ſo as to defray the charges of coining.

To ALLA'Y (of *allier*, fr.) 1 to eaſe, mitigate, or aſſuage. 2 to mix or compound fine metals with a baſer ſort.

To ALLAY a pheaſant, to cut up or carve at table.

ALLECTA'TION (of *allectatio*, lat. of *allicior*, of *ad* and *lacio*, to enſnare) an alluring or enticing.

ALLE'CTIVE, that which is of an alluring, enticing, or charming quality.

To ALLE'DGE, (of *allego*, lat. of *ad* and *lego* to impute) 1 to produce a thing for proof, or confirmation. 2 to quote an author, or inſtance in.

A'LLEGA'TION, 1 alledging, or proving, 2 the citing or quoting an author; or paſſage of ſome book.

ALLE'GIANCE (of *alligatio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ligo* to bind) the legal faith, and obedience, which every ſubject owes to his prince.

ALLEGO''RICAL, pertaining to an allegory.

To A'LLEGORIZE, 1 to uſe allegories. 2 to explain according to the allegorical ſenſe.

A'LLEGORY (of ἀλληγορία, gr. of αλλο another, and αγορεύω to ſpeak) a figure in rhetoric, conſiſting of one continued metaphor running through the whole diſcourſe.

*ALLE'GRO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies that the muſic is to be performed in a gay, briſk, and lively manner.

*ALLEGRO allegro*, ſignifies that the muſic is to be performed briſker than when the word is not repeated.

ALLELU'JAH, or HALLELU'JAH (of הללו-יה heb. of הללו praiſe ye, and יה a contraction of Jehovah the Lord) 1 praiſe ye the Lord. 2 the name of an herb, otherwiſe called wood-ſorrel.

ALLEMA'NDE (in Muſic) a grave, ſolid piece of muſic, with a ſlow movement.

ALLEMA'NDA (in Muſic) is the name of a certain air or tune always in common time, and in two parts or ſtrains, each part play'd twice over.

ALLERTON-NORTH. A market-town in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, conſiſting of one long ſtreet, about half a mile in length. Here is held a market on wedneſdays for cattle, corn, and other proviſions; and on the 24th of Auguſt one of the greateſt beaſt fairs in England. It ſends two members to parliament. Near this place was fought the battle commonly called the *Standard*, wherein David king of Scots, who by his unheard-of barbarities had deſolated this country, was put to flight, with ſuch ſlaughter, that the Engliſh themſelves thought their revenge compleated.

To ALLE'VIATE (of *allevo*, lat. of *ad* and *levo*, to eaſe or help) to lighten, to eaſe, to comfort, to aſſuage, or mitigate.

ALLE'VIATION, allaying, eaſing or aſſuaging.

A'LLEY (of *allée*, fr.) 1 a narrow lane or paſſage. 2 a walk in a garden.

ALLIA'NCE (of *alliance*, fr.) 1 affinity, or kindred by marriage. 2 conſanguinity, or kindred by blood. 3 confederacy, or league between ſtates and potentates.

ALLIE, 1 a kinſman, kinſwoman, or relation. 2 an aſſociate, or confederate.

ALLIES, princes or ſtates, who have entered into an alliance or league, for their mutual preſervation and defence.

ALLIGA'TION (of *alligatio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ligo* to bind) a joining, or binding unto.

ALLIGATION (in Arithmetic) one of the rules, ſo called from the numbers being bound, or connected together by circular lines, relating to the mixture of corn, wine, ſugar, metals, or any other things of different prices; ſhewing how to find ſuch quantities of given prices, that when mixed, any given quantity of the mixture, ſhall have a given intermediate price.

A'LLIGATOR, a kind of crocodile in the Weſt-Indies. It is an amphibious creature, and continues growing as long as it lives; ſome of them are 18 feet in length. They are very ravenous, and very covetous of human fleſh, and run vaſtly ſwift in a direct line, but turn very ſlow; they are covered with ſcales impregnable in every part, except the inſide of their legs that join to the body. They ſmell ſo ſtrong of muſk, that the air and water they are in, is affected with it to a conſiderable diſtance.

ALLO'DIAL, or ALLO'DIAN, free from fines and ſervices.

ALLO'NGE 2 (fr. *allonger*, to lengthen) in Fencing, a thruſt, or paſs at the enemy.

ALLOPHYLUS (of αλλοφυλος, gr. of αλλος another, and φῦλον a tribe or nation) a ſtranger, or one of another tribe or nation.

To ALLO'T, 1 to aſſign, or appoint. 2 to give, grant, or beſtow. 3 to attribute, aſcribe, or impute. 4 to divide into parts.

ALLOTING of Goods (in Merchandize) is when a large parcel of goods is to be ſold; the goods are divided into ſeveral parcels, and the buyers names wrote on ſeparate pieces of paper, which are fixed by an indifferent perſon, on the ſeveral parcels; and every perſon has the lot or parcel on which his name is fixed.

To ALLO'W (of *allouer*, fr.) 1 to own, confeſs or acknowledge. 2 to approve, or like of. 3 to give, or procure. 4 to grant or own. 5 permit or ſuffer. 6 to compound, or capitulate.

ALLO'WANCE, 1 licence, or indulgence. 2 penſion, or proportion. 3 deduction or abatement. 4 permiſſion.

ALLO'Y. See ALLAY.

To ALLU'DE of *alludo*, lat. of *ad* and *ludo* to play) 1 to play upon. 2 to ſpeak in reference

ference to another. 3 to have an eye, reſpect, or regard to.

A'LLU'M. See ALUM.

To ALLU'RE, 1 to decoy, or entice. 2 to wheedle, cajole, or flatter.

ALLU'SION, a likening, or applying one thing to another.

ALLU'VION (of *alluvio*, lat. of *ad* and *luo* to waſh) a gradual addition or accretion made to a perſon's eſtate along the ſea-ſide or banks of large rivers.

ALLY' See ALLIE.

ALLY'D. See ALLIED.

A'LMAGEST. The name of a celebrated book compoſed by Ptolemy, being a collection of many obſervations and problems of the ancients relating to Geometry and Aſtronomy. The *New Almageſt* by *Ricciolus*, is a collection of ancient and modern obſervations on that ſcience.

ALMICA'NTERS, or ALMICA'NTORS (in Aſtronomy) are circles of the ſphere parallel to the horizon paſſing thro' every degree of the meridian, the ſame as parallels of altitude, which ſee.

A'MAN, or A'LMOND furnace, a furnace uſed by refiners for ſeparating metals, otherwiſe called a ſweep.

A'LMANACK (of *al*, arab. particle, and *μην*, gr. a month) the name of ſeveral annual books, or ſheets, containing the days of the month, eclipſes, age of the moon, riſing and ſetting of the ſun, feſtivals, &c.

A'LMANDINE (of *almandine*, fr.) a coarſe ſort of ruby.

ALMI'GHTY, omnipotent, all-powerful, one of the attributes of God.

A'LMOND (of *amande*, fr.) a fruit incloſed in a thick ſtone and under a thin ſkin; the whole being contained under a thick, pulpy, oily huſk. It grows on a pretty tall tree, reſembling the peach-tree, frequent in Germany and in France. They are of two ſorts, the ſweet and the bitter.

ALMONDS (in Anatomy) are two glandules of the fauces, more properly called the *Tonſils*; they are commonly called the *Almonds* of the *Ear*, but ought rather to be called the *Almonds* of the *Throat*.

A'LMONER, or ALMNER (of *aumonier*, fr.) an officer in a king's, prince's, or prelate's houſhold, whoſe buſineſs is to diſtribute alms to the poor. The *Lord Almoner* of England, is an eccleſiaſtical officer, uſually a Biſhop; who is to viſit and relieve the ſick, priſoners, and others, in diſtreſs; for which purpoſe he has the forfeiture of all deodands, the forfeitures by accidental murder, and the goods of ſelf-murderers, which he is to diſpoſe of the poor.

ALMO'ST, moſt part of all, or of the whole.

ALMS, ſomething given out of charity or pity to the poor.

ALMS-HOUSE. An edifice built and endowed by perſons of private capacities, for the maintenance of a certain number of poor, aged, or diſabled people.

A'LNAGER, ALNEGER, or AULNEGER, an officer formerly appointed to look after the aſſize of woollen cloth, but now is only collector of the ſubſidy granted to the king.

A"LOS 3, the thickned juice of a plant, of the ſame name.

ALOE"TICKS, medicines conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

ALO'FT, on high.

ALO'NE, 1 one only, or unaccompanied. 2 deſolate, or deſerted. 3 ceaſe, let alone, forbear. 4 that which ſuſtaineth, or beareth any thing.

ALO'NG, 1 go, or come, along. 2 proſtrate, or ſtretched out at full length. 3 throughout; or to the end. 4 in every place, or all along.

ALOO'F, 1 (a Sea Term) ſignifying that the ſteerſman muſt keep the ſhip cloſe to the wind. 2 in common diſcourſe, ſignifies at a diſtance.

ALOPE'CIA, gr. (of *ἀλώπηξ* a fox) the fox evil, a diſeaſe called the ſcurf, when the hairs fall from the head by the root.

ALOUD, loudly, with a ſtrong and audible voice.

A'LPHA, (of *ἄλφα*, gr.) the name of the firſt letter of the Greek alphabet.

A'LPHABET (of *αλφα* and *βῆτα*, gr.) the whole ſeries or order of letters in any language, ſo called from *alpha* and *beta*, the two firſt letters in the Greek tongue.

A'LPHABE"TICAL, according to the order or ſeries of the alphabet.

ALPHI"TOMANCY (of *ἄφῖλον* bran or meal, and *μαντεία* divination, gr.) a ſort of divination by barley-meal.

A'LPINE, belonging to the Alps, mountains in Italy.

ALPS. The higheſt mountains in Europe, which ſeparate Italy from France and Germany. There are but few paſſes, and thoſe of difficult acceſs, which are the principal ſecurity of Piedmont, the king of Sardinia's country againſt France. The Swiſs alſo poſſeſs great part of theſe mountains which guard them gaainſt the attacks of both France and Germany. Here the king of Sardinia reſiſted the united powers of the French and Spaniards near Coni in the year 1744, and forced them to abandon Piedmont and retire into France.

ALREA'DY, before, or long ago.

ALRESFORD. A market and borough-town in Hampſhire, diſtant from London 47 computed or 60 meaſured miles, governed by a bailiff and eight burgeſſes. Here is held a great market on thurſday, for ſheep and all kinds of proviſion; and

two fairs yearly, one on *Holy Thurſday*, the other on Midſummer-day. On the firſt of May 1690, the town was deſtroyed by a fire which began in ſeveral parts of it almoſt at the ſame time, and burnt down alſo their church and market-houſe; but the market-houſe, and many of the dwelling-houſes are ſince handſomely built with brick: before this fire the place was in ſo good condition, that not one of the inhabitants received aſſiſtance out of the money collected for the relief of the poor.

ALSO, a conj. 1 likewiſe, or in like manner. 2 moreover, farthermore, or beſides.

ALSTON-MORE. A large ſtraggling bailiwick town in Cumberland, ſeated on a hill at the foot of which runs the river Tine: diſtant from London 250 meaſured, or 209 computed miles. Here is held a market on ſaturdays.

A'LTAR, a ſort of table, whereon to offer ſacrifice to ſome deity.

ALTARAGE. 1 things offered at the altar. 2 the profits which accrue to the prieſt on account of the altar.

To ALTER (of *altero*, lat. to change, from *alter* another) 1 to change or alter. 2 to turn, or transform. 3 to remove from one place to another.

A'LTERING, 1 changing or ſhifting. 2 temporary, or laſting but for a time. 3 inconſtant, ſhuffling, or complying with the times.

A'LTERATIVES (in Phyſic) are ſuch medicines as without any ſenſible operation, or evacuation, gradually change the conſtitution from a ſtate of ſickneſs to a ſtate of health.

ALTERCA'TION (of *altercatio*, lat. of *alter* another) 1 a debate, diſpute, or reaſoning. 2 chiding, brawling, ſtrife, contention.

ALTE'RNATE (of *alternus*, lat. of *alter* another) by turns, or courſe, one after another.

ALTERNATE *Angles*. See *Angle*.

ALTERNATE *Proportion* (in Geometry) is the ratio of antecedent to antecedent, and conſequent to conſequent, in any proportion.

ALTERNATIVE, the choice of two things propoſed.

ALTHÆ'A (of αλθαία, gr. of αλθος a medicine) marſhmallows, the name of an herb.

ALTHOU'GH or ALTHO', though, nevertheleſs, or if it be ſo.

ALTI'METRY (of *altus* high, and μέτρεω, a meaſure, lat.) a name given by ſome to that part of geometry, which ſhews how to meaſure the height of objects.

A'LTITUDE (of *altitudo*, lat. of *altus* high) height or elevation.

A'LTITUDE (in Geometry) is the height of an object, or the neareſt diſtance between the vertex or top of an object and its baſe, as BC is the altitude of the fig. DE. See fig. 5.

ALTITUDE *of the Sun or Star*, is an arch of an azimuth or vertical circle, contained between the horizon and the centre or the object; as, e. g. is the altitude of the ſun, in the point e. See fig. 6.

*Meridian* ALTITUDE *of the Sun or Star*, is an arch of the meridian, comprehended between the horizon, and the centre of the ſun, or ſtar. as H. F. is the meridian altitude of the object F.

ALTITUDE, or *elevation af the Equator*, is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the horizon and the equator, which is always equal to the complement of the latitude. Thus H Æ is the altitude of the equator Æ. See fig. F.

ALTITUDE, *or elevation of the Pole*, is an arch of the meridian, contained between the horizon and either of the poles of the world, and is always equal to the latitude of the place; as O P is the altitude of the pole P. See fig. 6.

ALTITUDE *Apparent*, is an arch of a vertical circle, contained between the ſenſible horizon and the centre of the object; as e. b. is the apparent altitude of the object e. See fig. 6.

ALTITUDE *of the Eye* (in Perſpective) is a right line let fall perpendicular to the geometrical plain, being the point from whence the principal rays proceed.

ALTOGE'THER, wholly, entirely, or utterly.

ALTON, or AULTON. A market-town in Hampſhire tolerably well-built; diſtant from London 39 computed or 50 meaſured miles. The market is held weekly on ſaturdays. Here is a charity-ſchool for 40 boys and 20 girls.

ALTRINCHAM. A market-town in Cheſhire, very neatly built, diſtant from London 137 computed, or 152 meaſured miles, is governed by a mayor and aldermen: a market is held here weekly on ſaturday, and a fair on the 25th of July.

ALUDELS. Subliming pots, or veſſels uſed for the ſublimation of mineral flowers; being a range of pots without bottoms; fitted one over another, and diminiſhing as they advance towards the top: the loweſt is fitted to a pot, in which the matter to to be ſublimed is put, and that is placed in the furnace, and at the top is a head to retain the flowers which aſcend higheſt.

A'LVEARY. 1 a bee-hive. 2 a bee-garden. 3 (in Anatomy) the bottom or hollow of the outward ear.

ALVE'OLI (in Anatomy) the little ſockets in the jaws in which the teeth are ſet.

A"LUM (of *alumen*, lat.) a mineral ſalt.

A'LWAYS, continually, perpetually, without ceaſing, inceſſantly.

A-MAIN,

A-MAIN, 1 vehemently, ſtrenuouſly, ſtrongly. 2 (in Sea-affairs) ſignifies to lower the ſails in token of yielding.

To AMA'LGAMATE (in Chemiſtry) to mix mercury with gold, or any other metal, and reduce it into a kind of paſte.

AMANUE'NSIS (of *amanuenſis*, lat. of *ad* at, and *manus* a hand) a ſecretary, a notary, a ſcrivener, a clerk.

AMARA'NTUS, or AMARANT (of ἀμαράντος, gr. of α not, and μαραίνω to fade) everlaſting, a flower that laſts long without any ſenſible decay.

To AMA'SS (of *amaſſer*, fr.) to hoard, or treaſure up.

A'MATORY (of *amatorius*, lat. of *amo* to love) kind, loving, or that which procureth love.

AMAURO'SIS (of ἀμαύρωσις, darkneſs, of ἀμαυρόω, to darken) a deprivation of the ſight when the eye remains fair and ſeemingly unaffected. Likewiſe called Gutta Serena.

To AMA'ZE, to aſtoniſh, daunt, confound, or ſurprize.

AMA'ZING, wonderful, aſtoniſhing, or ſurprizing.

A''MAZONS (of α without, and μαζὸς, a breaſt, gr.) certain warlike women, who inhabited Scythia, near the Mœotis and Tanais, ſo called becauſe they cut or burnt off their right breaſts, that it ſhould not hinder them in throwing javelins or darts. They permitted no men to live among them; and if, by the converſation they had once a year with the men of the neighbouring countries, they brought forth any male-children, they deſtroyed them as ſoon as they came into the world; but took great care of the females. and bred them to arms. *Hippocrates* mentions a law among them, whereby they were obliged to remain virgins till they had ſlain three men of their enemies.

*AMBAGES* (of *ambages*, lat. of *am* about, and *ago* to move) circumlocutions, or idle turnings or windings in diſcourſe.

AMBA'SSADOR. See *Embaſſador*.

AMBER. A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance, of a gummy or bituminous conſiſtence, of a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like of turpentine, chiefly found in the Baltic Sea, along the coaſt of Pruſſia, &c. uſed in medicine, and to make beads of. The moſt remarkable quality of it is, that when rubbed, it attracts other bodies to it, and in the dark yields light pretty copiouſly by friction.

AM'BERGREESS, or AMBERGRISE, a fragrant drug found along the ſea-coaſts of ſeveral eaſtern countries; it melts almoſt like wax, of an commonly aſh colour, and uſed as a perfume, and as a cordial.

AMBIDE'XTER (of *ambidexter*, lat. of *ambo* both, and *dexter* right). 1 one that uſeth both hands alike. 2 a knave that plays on both ſides.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, one that is dextrous at foul practices.

A'MBIENT (of *ambiens*, lat. of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go) an encompaſſing round about; and is particularly applied to the whole body of air, becauſe it encompaſſeth all things on the ſurface or the earth.

AMBIGE'NIAL *Hyperbola* (in Geometry) is a name given by Sir Iſaac Newton, in his *Enumeratio Linearum Tertii Ordinis*, to one of the triple hyperbolas, of the ſecond order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the aſymptotes, and the other falling without that angle.

A'MBIGU'ITY (of *ambiguitas*, lat. of *ambi* about, and *ago* to act) doubtfulneſs, obſcurity, uncertainty, or what may be taken in divers ſenſes.

AMBI''GUOUS, doubtful, uncertain, various, or obſcure.

AMBI''LOGY, or AMBI''LOQUY (of *ambilogium* or *ambiloquium*, lat. of *ambo* both, and *loquor* to ſpeak) double-ſpeaking.

A'MBIT *of a Figure* (in Geometry) is the line, or lines by which the ſame is bounded.

AMBI''TION (of *ambitio*, lat. of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go) a vehement deſire of greatneſs, or of fame; an immoderate deſire of honour and promotion, a reſtleſsneſs, that cannot bear any competitor either in government or fame.

AMBI''TIOUS. 1 greedy of honour, proud, or vain-glorious. 2 eager, deſirous, or earneſt.

A'MBLE, or AMBLING (in Horſemanſhip) a peculiar kind of pace wherein the horſe's two legs of the ſame ſide move at the ſame time; the horſe changing ſides at every move.

To A'MBLE (of *ambler*, fr.) to pace, as a horſe does in ambling.

A'MBLYGON (of ἀμβλύς blunt, and γωνία a corner) any plain figure, whoſe ſides make a blunt or obtuſe angle one with another.

A'MBRESBURY, [W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 51. 20.] in Wiltſhire, near the river Avon, a very ancient town, but the market on fridays is now almoſt diſuſed, 6 miles north of Saliſbury, and it has a great market weekly on ſaturday, and two fairs yearly, viz. May the 1ſt, and November the 6th. Near to it, on September 30, is kept Weyhill-fair, eſteemed one of the greateſt in England, eſpecially for ſheep.

*AMBRO'SIA* (of ἀμβροσία, gr. of α privative, and βροτος mortal) 1 the immortal food of the heathen gods, according to the poets. 2 the name of an herb, otherwiſe called mugwort or motherwort.

AM-

AMBRO'SIAL, of or belonging to ambroſia, the diet of the gods.

AMBRO'SIAN, of St. Ambroſe, biſhop of Milan.

AMBRY, or AMBRE (of *aumoire*, fr.) a pantry or cupboard, where the plate, veſſels, and arms, and every thing belonging to houſekeeping, were formerly kept.

AMBULA'TION (of *ambulatio*, lat. of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go) 1 a walking or travelling about. 2 (in Phyſic) the ſpreading of a gangrene is ſometimes ſo called.

A'MBURY. See *Anbury*.

A'MBUSCADE, AMBUSH, or AMBUSHMENT (of *embuſcade*, fr.) 1 a body of men, who lie hid to ruſh on, or incloſe an enemy at unawares. 2 the place wherein ſuch a corps hide themſelves. 3 an hiding, or concealing one's ſelf, to ſurpriſe a perſon at unawares.

AMEL-*Corn*, French rice, of which ſtarch is made. Rather Amyl.

AMEN (of אמן heb.) verily, ſo be it; I agree, wiſh, or deſire it may be ſo.

To AME'ND (of *emendo*, lat. to correct) 1 to correct. 2 to improve. 3 to repair or rebuild. 4 to repent or reform. 5 to wax ſtrong, or recover health.

AMENDE *Honorable*, an infamous kind of puniſhment, uſed in France on heinous criminals, in this manner: The offender is delivered to the common hangman, who, having ſtript him to the ſhirt, and put a rope about his neck, and a taper in his hand, leads him to court, where he is to beg pardon of God, of the king, and of his country; ſometimes the puniſhment ends here; and ſometimes death, or the galleys, is added.

AME'NDS, recompence, or ſatisfaction.

AME'NITY (of *amœnitas*, lat. of *amœnus*, pleaſant) pleaſantneſs, pleaſure, or delightfulneſs.

To AME'RCE (of *amercier*, fr.) to fine, or lay a forfeit on.

AME'RCEMENT, a pecuniary mulct, laid on a perſon at the diſcretion of the court, proportionate to the crime.

AME"RICA, one of the four quarters of the world, firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Colonus, or Columbus, as commonly called, in the year 1492; but had its name from Americus Veſputius, a Florentine, who made a farther diſcovery thereof. It is ſituated between 80 degrees north, and 58 degrees ſouth latitude, and between 35 and 145 degrees of weſt longitude; bounded by the lands about the pole, on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean, which divides it from Europe and Africa, on the eaſt; by another vaſt Ocean on the ſouth; and by the South Sea, which divides it from Aſia, on the weſt; being 8250 miles long, from north to ſouth, ſcarce 3000 miles broad in any place, and, in ſome places, not 100 miles broad.

A'MERSHAM, or A'GMONDSHAM [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51°. 40'.] A ſmall market and borough-town in Buckinghamſhire, 29 miles almoſt weſt of London, and 12 miles ſouth-eaſt of Saliſbury; ſends two members to parliament: It is no corporation, and its chief magiſtrates are burgeſſes; it has a fair on Whitſun monday, and its market is weekly on tueſday; it is 24 computed, and 29 meaſured miles from London.

A'MESS, or A'MICE (of *amiculum*, lat. of *am* about, and *jacio* to caſt) an ornament which the prieſts of Rome wear on their ſhoulders, being the firſt part of their dreſs, when they robe to ſay maſs.

A"METHYST (of αμεθυστος, gr. of α not, and μεθυσκω to make drunk, becauſe, as ſome ſay, it is an antidote againſt drunkenneſs) a precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

A'MIABLE (of *amabilis*, lat. of *amo* to love) lovely, charming, or worthy to be loved.

AMIABLE *Numbers*, are ſuch as are mutually equal to each other's aliquot parts; as are theſe numbers, 284 and 220, or theſe, 18416 and 17296.

AMIA'NTUS (of αμιαντος, gr. of α not, and μιαινω to corrupt) a kind of ſtone like alum, tozy like wool, whereof they made torches, becauſe they will never conſume in the fire. Pliny calls it *linum vivum*, or live flax. Likewiſe called *Aſbeſtos*.

A"MICABLE (of *amicabilis*, lat. of *amo* to love) friendly, benevolent, kindly.

AMI'DST, prep. in the midſt.

AMI'SS. 1 wrong, not right. 2 crooked, not ſtreight. 3 miſhapen, deformed.

A'MITY (of *amicitia*, lat. of *amo* to love) affection, friendſhip, love, concord, or agreement.

AMMUNI"TION (of *munition*, fr.) all ſort of warlike ſtores and proviſions.

A'MNESTY (of αμνησια, gr. of α priv. and μνησις remembaance) the act of oblivion, or general pardon.

A'MNIOS, or A'MNION (in Anatomy) a white, ſoft, thin, tranſparent membrane, wherewith the fœtus in the womb is immediately inveſted.

A"MORIST, or AMORO'SO (of *amator*, lat. of *amo* to love) a lover, a wooer, or a gallant.

A'MOROUS, loving, or of a tender paſſion.

A-MO'RT (of *amorti*, fr.) 1 quenched, extinguiſhed, dead. 2 heavy, dull, ſad, melancholy.

*All*-A-MORT, wholly buried in ſorrow, or quite dead-hearted.

To AMO'VE (of *amoveo*. lat. of *a* from, and

and *moveo* to move) to remove, withdraw, or take away from.

To AMO'UNT (of *monter*, fr.) to augment, or increaſe in value.

AMOUNT, the total, or whole ſum of ſeveral articles in an account.

AMO'URS (of *amores*, loves, lat. of *amor*, love) love intrigues.

AMO'USES, counterfeit gems, artificial precious ſtones.

A'MPER. 1 a botch, boil, or ſore. 2 a flaw in cloth.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS (of αμφι both, and αρθρωσις articulation) in Anatomy, a kind of neutral articulation; ſuch as the joining of the ribs with the chine.

AMPHI"BIOUS (of αμφιβιον, gr. of αμφω both, and βιος life) living as well in the water as on land. It is applied to ſuch *animals* as breathe the air, but paſs moſt of their time in the water, becauſe it affords them moſt food; ſuch are, the frog, otter beaver, &c. And likewiſe to ſuch *plants*, as grow indifferently on land or in water; as the willow, alder, &c.

AMPHIBO'LOGY (of αμφιβολογια, gr. of αμφι about, βαλλω to caſt, and λογος a ſpeech) a doubtful ſpeech, or ambiguous ſentence. Rather Amphiboly.

*AMPHISCII* 4 (of αμφισκιοι, gr. of αμφι on on both ſides, and σκιαι ſhadows) inhabitants of the torrid zone, whoſe ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways.

AMPHITHE'ATRE 5 (of αμφιθεατρον, gr. of αμφι round about, and θεατρον, a theatre) a ſpacious building, of an oval figure, being two theatres put together, ſurrounded with ſeveral rows of ſeats, riſing gradually one over another, for the conveniency of peoples ſeeing the fights of the gladiators and wild beaſts exhibited in the area, which was covered with ſand, for the greater convenience of the combatants.

AMPLIA'TION, an inlargement.

AMPLIFICA'TION (in Rhetoric) the inlarging or beautifying a diſcourſe, by taking in whatever may excite the minds of the audience to pity, or anger, by aggravating the crime, heightening the commendation, &c. of a perſon.

A'MPLITUDE, largeneſs, greatneſs, nobleneſs.

A'MPLITUDE *of the Sun or Stars* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the eaſt or weſt points thereof, and the centre of the object, at its riſing or ſetting; thus the arch *e. g.* is the amplitude of the object riſing or ſetting at *g*. See fig. 6.

A'MPTHILL, a pretty market-town in Bedfordſhire, almoſt in the heart of the county, pleaſantly ſeated between two hills. It has a good market weekly on thurſday. The fairs are held on April 23d, Good-friday, November 29th, St. Anne's, and Corpus Chriſti day. Diſtant from London 36 computed, and 43 meaſured miles. Q. Catharine, wife to Henry VIII. retired to one of the king's houſes in this town, after ſhe was forbid the court, upon her being divorced.

AMPUTA'TION (of *amputatio*, lat. of *am* about, and *puto* to prune) 1 (in Surgery) the operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. 2 (in Gardening) the pruning or dreſſing of vines, &c.

A'MSTERDAM [E. lon. 4°. 30'. lat. 52°, 20'.] The capital of the province of Holland, and of the United Netherlands, ſituated on the river Amſtel, and an arm of the ſea, called the Wye, diſtant eaſt from London 200 miles. The city lies almoſt in the form of a creſcent; it is one of the largeſt ports in the known world, and moſt reſorted to from all parts, and yet of the moſt diſficult acceſs, it being ſcarce poſſible for a loaden veſſel, or man of war, to enter the harbour, but they are obliged to unload into lighters, and theſe again are unloaded, and the merchandize carried by land to the town. The foundations of this town are laid on vaſt piles of wood, drove into the moraſs over which it ſtands, at a prodigious expence. This town was only a poor fiſhers town about the year 1300, when it firſt appeared in hiſtory; but in the year 1585, it was the chief town of trade in thoſe provinces, and then they began to fortify it; and in the year 1672, when Lewis the XIVth invaded the country, they added to its fortifications; but the Zuider Sea is a ſufficient guard againſt the fleet of their enemies; for, being full of ſand-banks, ſcarce any veſſels, but their own flat-bottomed ones, can croſs it. The houſes of the town are built of brick or ſtone; the ſtreets are ſpacious and well paved, and through moſt of them run canals, on each ſide of which, beautiful rows of trees are planted. The town, and fortifications included, is generally reckoned to be half as large as London; people of almoſt all nations dwell here, and of all religions, but none are ſuffered to interfere in ſtate affairs but the Preſbyterians: But they all apply their whole endeavours to amaſs a heap of money, that it may be ſaid they died rich; for money, the idol of all nations, is adored moſt in this country, where it ſupplies the place of birth, wit, and merit.

A"MULET (of *amuletum*, lat. a charm) any thing hanged about the neck, to preſerve one from witchcraft, or to cure, or prevent, certain diſtempers.

To AMU'SE (of *amuſer*, fr.) 1 to ſtop or ſtay a perſon. 2 to divert, to entertain delightfully. 3 to make vain promiſes to a perſon

perſon, in order to hinder him from examining into an affair.

AMU'SEMENT, a vain or trifling employment, to paſs away time.

AMY'GDALINE (of *amygdalinus*, lat. of *amygdala*, an almond) of or pertaining to almonds.

ANA" (of *ανα*, gr. prep.) of each an equal quantity.

A"NABA'PTISTS (of *ανα* again, and *βαπτιζειν* to baptize) A religious ſect, that firſt ſprung up in Germany, in the fifteenth century; whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet is, that children are not to be baptized, till they can give a reaſonable account of their faith.

*ANABA'SIS*, gr. (of *ἀναβαίνω*, to aſcend) 1 an aſcending or getting up. 2 an aſcent or riſing. 3 (in Botany) the herb horſe-hair, or horſetail. 4 (with Phyſicians) the growth or increaſe of a diſeaſe.

A"NACAMPTIC (of *ανα* again, and *καμπτω* to reflect) 1 reflecting back. 2 the ſcience relating to reflection.

A'NACEPHALÆO'SIS (of *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*, gr. of *ἀνὰ* again, and *κεφάλαιον* an head) a recapitulating, or ſumming up what has been ſaid before.

ANA"CHORETE. See *Anchoret.*

ANACHRO'NISM (of *αναχρονισμος*, gr. of *ανα* beſides, and *χρονος* time) a miſtake in chronology.

ANACREO'NTIC *Verſe*, a ſort of verſe that takes its name from Anacreon, a famous Greek poet, who lived about 400 years before Chriſt. In Engliſh poetry, they conſiſt of ſeven ſyllables.

ANAGLY'PHICE (in Sculpture) the art of emboſſing plate, wherein the ſtrokes of the figures are prominent.

ANAGO'GY, a rapture, or elevation of the ſoul to things celeſtial and eternal.

A"NAGRAM (of *αναγραμματισμος*, gr. of *ανα* about, and *γραμμα* a letter) a tranſpoſition of the letters of a perſon's name into ſome ſhort and witty ſentence.

ANAGRA'MMATIST, a maker of anagrams.

ANALE'CTA (of *αναλεγω*, I gather) 1 fragments gathered from table. 2 a collection of ſcraps out of authors.

ANALE"MMA *Projection*. See *Orthographic Projection.*

ANALE'PTICS (of *ἀναληπτικὰ*, gr. of *ἀνα λαμβανω* to reſtore) medicines that reſtore the body, when waſted and emaciated, either by the want of food, or the continuance of a diſeaſe.

ANA"LOGY (of *αναλογια*, gr. of *ανα* like, and *λογος* reaſon and ratio) like reaſon, proportion, or relation that one thing hath to another.

ANALOGY (in Mathematics.) See *Proportion.*

ANA"LYSIS (of *αναλυσις*, gr. of *ανα* re, and *λυσις* ſolution) a reſolution of any thing into its component parts, or taking it all to pieces, in order to diſcover the thing.

ANALY"TIC (in Logic) is the art of diſpoſing reaſons, as grammar does words.

ANALY"TIC or ANALY"TICAL *Art*, Algebra ſo called, becauſe it is the analyſis of a propoſition, or art of diſcovering truth from falſhood, or its poſſibility or impoſſibility.

To ANALY'ZE *Bodies* (in Chemiſtry) to diſſolve them by fire, in order to find out the parts of which they are compoſed.

ANA'NA (in Botany) a fine Indian fruit, commonly called the pine-apple, becauſe of its likeneſs to the cone of the pine.

*ANAPÆ'STUS*, gr. (with Grammarians) a foot in verſe, when two ſyllables are ſhort, and one long, as *pĭĕtās.*

ANAPLEROSIS, gr. (of *ἀναπληρόω* to fill up) 1 a filling up, or ſupplying. 2 (in Surgery) is that part that reſtores what nature has denied, or is decayed any other way.

ANAPLERO"TICS (in Pharmacy) ſuch medicines as incarnate, and fill up ulcers and wounds with new fleſh.

A'NARCHY or A'NARCHISM (of *ἀναρχία*, gr. of *ανα* without, and *αρχη* a principle or government) without prince or ruler, want of government, diſorder, confuſion; the want of government in a nation, when no ſupreme authority is lodged either in a prince, or other ruler, but the people live at large.

ANASA'RCA, gr. (of *ἀνὰ* and *σαρξ* fleſh) a ſort of univerſal dropſy, wherein the whole ſubſtance of the body is ſtuffed or bloated with pituitous humours. In the beginning of the diſeaſe, the legs ſwell, and pit remarkably, eſpecially towards night; at length, the ſwelling riſes to the thighs, belly, breaſt, and arms; the face likewiſe becomes cadaverous and pale, the fleſh ſoft and lax, the urine pale, and the appetite decays; a difficulty of reſpiration comes on, attended with a ſlow fever.

ANASTOMA'TICS (in Pharmacy) ſuch medicines, as dilate and open the cavities of the veſſels, and by that means make the blood circulate more freely.

ANASTOMO'SIS, gr. (of *ἀναστομοω* to open) 1 a looſening or opening ſuch an aperture in the veſſels as lets out their contents. 2 a mutual opening of arteries and veins into one another. 3 (among Phyſicians) a flux, or flowing out of the natural humours of a human body.

ANA'STROPHE, gr. (of *ἀνὰ* backward, and *στρέφω* to turn) an inverſion, or turning the contrary way.

ANA"THEMA (of *ἀναθεμα*, gr. of *ἀναθιθημι* to

to ſeparate) 1 a curſe, or the ſentence of excommunication. 2 an accurſed perſon or thing.

To ANATHE"MATIZE, to curſe, to excommunicate, and give up one to Satan.

ANA'TOCISM (of ἀναλοχισμὸς, gr. of ἀνα, and τίλλω to bring forth) compound intereſt, or intereſt upon intereſt.

ANA"TOMIST, a profeſſor of, or one ſkilled in anatomy.

To ANA"TOMIZE, to diſſect, or cut up the body of any creature.

ANA"TOMY (of ἀναλομία, gr. of ἀνα abont, and τέμνω to cut) 1 the art of diſſecting, or ſkilfully taking to pieces the ſolid parts of animal bodies, in order to an exact diſcovery of their ſtructure and œconomy. 2 the ſubject, or body to be diſſected. 3 an artificial repreſentation of the ſtructure of the parts of an human body, in wax, metal, &c. 4 a ſkeleton is vulgarly ſo called.

*ANATRIPSIS* (of ἀνα againſt, and τρίβω to wear) 1 a bruiſing, or rubbing againſt, or upon. 2 (in Surgery) the bruiſing or breaking of a bone. 3 the breaking the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

A'NATRON. 1 a kind of ſalt-petre, or nitre, found in Egypt. 2 the ſalt and ſcum of the compoſition of glaſs, when in fuſion. 3 a nitrous juice, which condenſes in vaults. 4 a compound ſalt, made of quick lime, allum, vitriol, common ſalt, and nitre, uſed as a flux to promote the fuſion and purification of metals, is ſo called by ſome authors.

A'NBURY, or A'MBURY, a kind of wen, or ſpungy ſwelling, full of blood, growing upon any part of a cow or horſe.

A'NCASTER, [W. lon. 30 min. lat. 52°. 50'.] a town of Lincolnſhire, ſituated 15 miles ſouth of Lincoln. It has the honour of giving title of Duke to the noble family of Bertie.

A'NCESTORS (of *anceſſores*, lat. of *ante* before, and *cedo* to go) fore-fathers, progenitors, or thoſe from whom a perſon is deſcended.

A'NCESTRY, extraction, race, or deſcent.

A'NCHOR (of *anchora*, lat. of ἀγκύλος, gr. crooked) 1 a large, ſtrong piece of iron, crooked at one end, and formed into two barbs, in the form of two hooks; at the other end faſtened to a cable, uſed at ſea, and in rivers, to keep a ſhip from driving from the place where ſhe lay. 2 (Metaphorically) any thing a perſon depends on. 3 a veſſel containing ten gallons. 4 (in Architecture) certain carvings reſembling anchors or arrows heads.

To ANCHOR, to caſt out an anchor, in order to ſtop the ſhip from going any farther.

A'NCHORAGE, 1 a place fit to caſt anchor. 2 a duty paid for caſting anchor.

A'NCHORED (in Heraldry) *A Croſs anchored*, is when the four extremities reſemble the flouks of an anchor.

A'NCHORET (of ἀναχωρέω, I retire to a bye place) one that leads a ſolitary life in a deſart, for the ſake of devotion, having neither tent nor cottage; a hermit.

A'NCHYLO"PS (of ἀγχυλωψ, gr. of ἄγχι almoſt, and χυλὸς, juice or moiſture) (in Medicine) an abſceſs, or collection of matter between the great angle of the eye and the noſe; which is called *Ægilops*, after it is broke.

ANCHO'VY, a ſmall fiſh brought from the Mediterranean, which eaſily diſſolves over the fire, in almoſt any liquor, and is uſed for ſauce to other fiſh; they are alſo eaten with oil and vinegar, firſt taking out the bones and fins.

A'NCIENT 1 (with Sailors) a flag or ſtreamer in the ſtern of a ſhip. 2 (in Military Affairs) the colours, or an enſign. 3 thoſe perſons who have gone through the ſeveral offices of the pariſh where they live. 4 one of the four claſſes of *Gray's-Inn*, which conſiſts of Ancients, Barriſters, Benchers, and Students. 5 (amongſt the Lawyers in the *Temple*) ſuch as are paſt their reading.

A'NCIENT (of *ancien*, fr.) old, antique, or of former time; which exiſted long ago.

*The* A'NCIENTS, men of ancient time.

ANCLE or ANKLE, the joint between the leg and foot.

A'NCOME, a felon, or ſwelling that is hard and hot.

A'NCON (in Architecture) the corners or quoins of walls. 2 (in Anatomy) the curvature, or bending of the arm, whereon we reſt in leaning.

A'NCYLE. 1 (in Antiquity) a ſort of ſhield ſaid to have fallen from heaven into the hand of Numa, ſecond king of Rome; on the preſervation of which, the fate of the Roman Empire depended. 2 (in Anatomy) the contraction of the ham.

ANCYLOBLE'PHARON, a diſeaſe, wherein the eye-lids are ſtuck faſt, or glued together.

A'NCYLOGLO"SSUS (of ἀγκύλος, crooked, and γλῶσσα, the tongue, gr.) one that is tongue-tied, or has an impediment in his ſpeech, ariſing from a contraction of the frænum of the tongue.

AND, a conjunction copulative.

ANDA'NTE (in Muſic) ſignifies that the time muſt be exactly kept, and every note have its diſtinct ſound.

A'NDOVER [W. lon. 1°. 30'. lat. 51°. 20'.] A large market and borough-town in Hampſhire, ſituated 10 miles north-weſt of Wincheſter, and 66 ſouth-weſt of London; pleaſantly ſeated on the ſides of the downs, which renders it very healthy, and is a populous and thriving place, being a great

thorough-fare in the weſtern road from London; governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-councilmen, with the privilege of electing and ſending two members to parliament. It has a great market weekly on ſaturday, and two fairs yearly, viz. May the 1ſt, and November the 6th. Near to it, on September 30, is kept Weyhill-fair, eſteemed one of the greateſt in England, eſpecially for ſheep and hops.

ANDRO'GYNUS (of ἀνδρόγυνος, gr. of ανηρ a man, and γυνη a woman) an hermaphrodite, or one who is both man and woman, having the natural parts of both ſexes.

A'NDROLEPSY (of ἀνηρ, ἀνδρος, a man, and λαμβανω, to take) 1 (in Antiquity) if an Athenian was killed by a citizen of another place, and if ſuch city refuſed to give up the criminal to puniſhment, it was held lawful to take three inhabitants, and puniſh the homicide in them. 2 (Metaphorically) reprizals.

ANDRO"MEDA (in Aſtronomy) a ſmall conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of 27 ſtars.

ANDRO'TOMY (of ἀνηρ, and τεμνω to cut) the diſſection of human bodies.

ANE'CDOTE, 1 a ſecret hiſtory, ſuch as relates the ſecret affairs of kings and princes. 2 an appellation given to ſuch works of the ancients, as have not yet been publiſhed.

ANEMO"METER (of ανεμος the wind, and μετρεω to meaſure) an inſtrument to meaſure the force of the wind.

ANE"MONY, or EMONY, the name of a flower.

A'NEMOS *furnace* (in Chemiſtry) a wind-furnace for melting metals.

ANE"MOSCOPE, an inſtrument to ſhew at any time which way the wind blows.

ANE'NT, over-againſt.

A"NET, the herb dill.

A'NEURYSM (of ἀνευρύνω, gr. to dilate) a diſeaſe of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakneſs of ſome part of them, they become dilated; or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravaſated among the adjacent cavities: It uſually proceeds from an accidental pricking the arteries in blood-letting, or a corroſion of the coats.

ANE'W, adv. again.

ANFRA'CTUOUS (of *anfractus*, lat. of *am* about, and *frango* to wind) full of turnings and windings, intricate.

ANGEIO'GRAPHY 1 (of ἀγγεῖον a veſſel, and γραφη deſcription) a deſcription of the veſſels in a human body, i. e. the nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphatics.

ANGEIO"LOGY (of ἀγγειολογία, gr. of ἀγγεια veſſels, and λέγω to ſay) a treatiſe or diſcourſe on the veſſels of a human body, as of the veins, arteries, ſinews, &c.

ANGEIOSPE'RMOUS *Plants* (of ἀγγεῖον a veſſel, and σπερμα ſeed) ſuch as have ſeed pods.

ANGEIO"TOMY (of ἀγγειολομία, gr. of ἀγγεια veſſels, and τομη of τεμνω to cut) a cutting open the veſſels, as in opening a vein or artery.

A'NGEL (of ἀγγελος, gr. of ἀγγελλω to bring tidings) a meſſenger, or one that brings tidings; and is generally applied to thoſe ſpiritual or immaterial beings, which God makes uſe of to execute the orders of his providence.

ANGEL, a gold coin of ten ſhillings value.

ANGEL *ſhot*, the two halves of a cannon bullet linked together with a chain.

ANGE"LICA, an herb ſo called, on account of its being an excellent anti-poiſon.

ANGE"LICAL, partaking of the nature of angels.

*ANGELICI*, a ſort of heretics in the firſt century, who worſhipped angels.

A'NGER, wrath, paſſion, rage, diſpleaſure.

To ANGER, to provoke, or ſtir up to anger; to diſpleaſe.

*ANGI'NA*, lat. (of ἀγχω, to ſtrangle) an inflammation about the muſcles of the throat and jaws, attended with an acute fever, difficulty of ſwallowing, and danger of ſuffocation, popularly called the quinſey, or ſquinancy.

ANGEIO"LOGY (of ἀγγειολογία, gr. of ἀγγεια veſſels, and λέγω to ſay) a treatiſe or diſcourſe on the veſſels of a human body, as of the veins, arteries, ſinews, &c.

A'NGLE (of *angulus*, lat. a corner) 1 a corner or nook. 2 a rod or ſmall pole, with which, and its apparatus, people divert themſelves in taking fiſh.

ANGLE (in Geometry) is the inclination of two lines meeting one another; as, let the line A B, meet the line A C, in the point A, then is their inclination or bending towards each other an angle. See fig. 7.

ANGLE *acute*, is the angle C A B, being leſs than a right angle, fig. 7.

ANGLE *right*, is that which is made by two right lines perpendicular to each other, as the angle E A B, fig. 7.

ANGLE *obtuſe*, is that which is greater than a right angle, as the angle G A D, fig. 7.

ANGLES *contiguous*, or *adjacent*, are ſuch as have the ſame vertex and common ſide continued out, as the angles C A B, and C A D are adjacent angles, fig. 7.

ANGLE *of contact*, is the angle that a right line which touches a curve line makes with it; as, let the right line A D, touch the circle F, in the point G. then is the angle F G D, which the right line A B makes at the point G, an angle of contact, fig. 7.

ANGLE *mixt lined*, is that contained under

a right line, and a curve line, as the angle DGF, fig. 7.

ANGLE *of incidence*, is that which a ray of light, as AC, makes with the perpendicular EA, fig. 7.

ANGLE *of reflection*, is that which is made by a ray of light, as HA, reflected from the ſurface A, and the perpendicular EA; which is always equal to the angle of incidence; and upon the equality of thoſe two angles the whole ſcience of catoptrics is intirely founded.

ANGLE *of refraction* (in Dioptrics) is the angle which AK, the ray of light refracted, makes with AI, the ray of incidence, continued out beyond the refracting ſurface DB, fig. 7.

ANGLE *Refracted*, is that which the refracted ray AK, makes with AL, a perpendicular to the refracting ſurface DB. See fig. 7.

ANGLE *optic*, or *of viſion*, is the angle CAE, which the two rays CA, EA, iſſuing from the two extreme points A, C, of an object form at the centre of the eye. See fig. 7.

ANGLE *of elevation* (in Mechanics) is the angle which HA, the line of direction of a body (uſually a ball) projected with any force, makes with the horizontal line DA. See fig. 7.

ANGLES *alternate*. Theſe are pairs of acute, or obtuſe angles, made by a right line, cutting two parallel lines, being always equal to one another: thus, if AB be parallel to CD, and the line EF cut them in G and H, then are the angles AGH, DHG, and BGH, GHC alternate angles. See fig. 8.

ANGLE *ſpherical*, is that which is formed on the ſurface of the ſphere, by the interſection of two great circles of the ſphere; as, let ACBE be a ſphere, upon the ſurface of which let two arches of great circles, AB and CE, cut each other in the point D; then is ADC, or DBE a ſpherical angle, fig. 11.

ANGLE *of a baſtion* (in Fortification) is the angle which the two faces of the baſtion make at the point of the baſtion.

ANGLE *of the tenaille*, is the angle made before the curtain, by the two lines of defence.

ANGLE *flanking*, is the angle made by the line of defence and the flank of a baſtion.

ANGLE *ſaliant*, or *ſoilaint* by the French, (in Fortification) is any angle whoſe points turn towards, (ſuch as thoſe of baſtions, &c.) that is, whoſe legs open inwards towards the place.

ANGLES (in Anatomy) the corners of the eye, where the eye-lids end; that next the noſe is called the *greater* or *internal*, and the other the *leſſer* or *external angle*.

To ANGLE, to catch fiſh with a rod, having a line and hook fitted to it.

A'NGLESEA, an iſland lying over-againſt Caernarvon in North Wales, compaſſed on all ſides with the Iriſh Sea, which parts it from Wales by a narrow channel, which may be forded at low water in ſome places; it is 20 miles long, and 17 broad; it yields plenty of wheat, and mill-ſtones to grind it; is divided into ſix hundreds, and theſe into 74 pariſhes, but has but two market-towns, viz. Newborough and Beaumaris: it ſends one member to parliament.

A'NGLICISM (of *angliciſme*, fr.) a phraſe in the Engliſh idiom, or the manner of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh.

A'NGRY, diſpleaſed, offended, or in a paſſion.

ANGUI''NEAL (of *anguineus*, lat. of *anguis* a ſerpent) of, or pertaining to a ſerpent.

ANGUINEAL *hyperbola*, a name given by Sir Iſaac Newton to four of his curves of the ſecond order, being hyperbolas of a ſerpentine figure.

A'NGUISH (of *angor*, lat. of *ango* to ſtrain) exceſſive pain and grief, or great trouble of body and mind.

A'NGULAR, belonging to, or having angles.

ANGULO'SITY (of *angulus* an angle) the quality of that which has many angles.

A'NGUS, or *Forfar*, a ſhire of Scotland, having the ſhire of Merns on the north, the German Ocean on the eaſt; the frith of Tay, which divides it from the ſhire of Fife, on the ſouth; and the ſhires of Perth and Goury on the weſt.

ANGU'ST (of *anguſtus*, lat. of *ango* to ſtraiten) narrow, ſtrait, ſcanty, ſlender.

ANHELA'TION (of *anhelatio*, lat. of *an* and *halo* to breathe) ſhortneſs of breath, the phthiſic.

ANI'LITY (of *anilitas*, lat. of *anus* an old woman) old age of women, dotage.

*A''NIMA*, lat. 1 breath. 2 the principle of life in the rational, ſenſitive, or vegetative ſoul.

ANIMADVE'RSION, 1 obſervation, reflection, or conſideration. 2 remarking, or correcting.

To A''NIMADVE'RT (of *animadverto*, lat. of *animus* the mind, *ad* to, and *verto* to turn) 1 to conſider, or turn the mind to a thing. 2 to remark, or correct.

A''NIMAL (of *animal*, lat. of *animus* life) a being, which, beſides the power of growing, increaſing, and producing its like (which vegetables likewiſe have) is farther endued with ſenſation, and ſpontaneous motion from place to place, as man, beaſts, fiſh, and fowl.

ANIMAL, adject. living, or that has life in it, as the animal ſpirits.

ANIMAL *ſecretion* (in Phyſic) that ſeparation of the juices from one another that is performed by the glands.

ANIMA'LCULES 4, very ſmall animals, ſcarcely diſcoverable by the naked eye.

To A″NIMATE (of *animo*, lat. of *animus* life) 1 to give life or being. 2 to encourage, embolden, or excite.

A″NIMATED, enlivened, quickened, or encouraged.

A′NIMATED *Mercury* (in Chymiſtry) quick ſilver, which, being impregnated with ſome ſubtil and ſpirituous particles, becomes glowing hot when mingled with gold.

A″NIMATED *Needle*, a mariners needle, when touched with a loadſtone.

A″NIMA′TION, the time when the human embryo is inanimated, or when the ſoul is infuſed into it.

ANIMO″SITY (of *animoſitas*, lat. of *animus* paſſion) 1 heat, fervour, rage. 2 grudge, hatred, pique, averſion.

A′NKLE, the joint between the foot and the leg.

*ANKY′LOSIS*, gr. (of ἀγκύλη, a contraction of the joints) a diſeaſe in the junctures of a human body, where the nervous liquor which ſhould lubricate the bones, growing too thick, clogs them up, and as it were cements them within one another.

A′NNALIST, a writer of annals.

A′NNALS (of *annalis*, lat. of *annus*, a year) annual chronicles, or hiſtories of things done from year to year.

ANNAND [W. lon. 3°. lat. 54°. 40′.] the capital of the ſhire of Annandale, in Scotland; a parliament town, ſituate on the river Annand, 80 miles ſouth of Edinburgh, and a little north of Solway Frith.

A′NNATES ² (of *annatæ*, lat of *annus* a year) firſt fruits of a benefice, being the profits of a whole year after the death of the incumbent, which is paid to the pope for his bulls, by the ſucceſſor.

To ANNE′AL, 1 to paint on glaſs. 2 to anoint with oil

To ANNE′X (of *annecto*, lat. of *ad* to, and *necto* to join) to join, or unite one thing to another.

To ANNI′HILATE (of *annihilo*, lat. to turn to nothing) to turn to nothing, or to deſtroy utterly.

ANNIHILA′TION, an aboliſhing, deſtroying, or turning to nothing.

ANNIVE′RSARY (of *anniverſaria*, lat. of *annus* a year, and *verto* to turn) that comes every year at a certain time, or is celebrated every year; the yearly return of ſome remarkable day.

ANNIVERSARY *of a ſaint*, a certain day appointed to be kept yearly, in remembrance of his death.

A′NNIVERSE, uſed for *anniverſary* by Dryden.

*ANNO DOMINI*, lat. (in the year of our Lord) the reckoning or accounting time from our Saviour's birth.

ANNOTA′TION (of *annotatio*, lat. of *ad* againſt, and *noto* to note) a remark, note, or obſervation; a compendious remark on a paſſage, in order to clear ſome difficulty, or draw ſome conſequence from.

To ANNO′Y, to hurt, prejudice, moleſt, or endamage.

ANNO′YANCE, prejudice, injury, hurt.

A′NNUAL (of *annuus*, lat. of *annus*, a year) yearly, done every year.

A′NNUAL *Leaves* (in Botany) ſuch as come up in the ſpring, and periſh in the autumn.

ANNU′ITY, a yearly penſion, ſtipend, or income.

To ANNU′L (of *annuller*, fr.) to aboliſh, repeal, revoke, or make void.

A′NNULAR (of *annularis*, lat. of *annulus* a ring) of or pertaining to a ring, like or in the ſhape of a ring.

A′NNULETS (in Architecture) is a narrow flat moulding, belonging to the capital or baſe of a column, being ſometimes called a fillet or round.

A′NNULETS (in Heraldry) a mark of diſtinction, being a little ring, which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear.

To ANNU′MERATE (of *annumero*, lat. of *ad* and *numero* to number) to number, reckon up among others, and put into the number.

To ANNU′NCIATE (from *annuncio*, lat. of *ad* and *nuncio* to report) to bring tidings, to declare, tell, or ſhew unto.

ANNU′NCIA′TION, the delivery of a meſſage; it is particularly applied to the 25th of March, or Lady day, becauſe of the angel's meſſage to the virgin Mary, concerning our Saviour's birth.

A″NODYNES (of ανωδυνα, gr. of α without, and ὀδύνη pain) remedies that alleviate or take away pain.

To ANO′INT. 1 to perfume. 2 to beſmear or bedaub.

ANO′MALOUS (of ἀνωμαλος, gr. of α priv. and ὁμαλὸς equal) irregular, unequal, or out of rule.

ANO″MALY, inequality, or irregularity.

ANO″MALY *mean or ſimple* (in the Old Aſtronomy) is the diſtance of a planet from the line of the apſis, according to its mean motion; as, let ESD be the ſun's orbit, AMNB the ecliptic, the earth at T, the ſun at S, and AB the line of the nodes; then is the angle ATM, or arch AM, the ſun's mean anomaly; which Ptolemy calls the angle of mean motion. See fig. 9.

But, in the *New Aſtronomy*, where a planet, as P, (ſee fig. 10.) deſcribes an ellipſis APBD about the ſun ſituate in the focus S, it is the arch, angle, or trilineal area ASP, contained under the line of the apſis AB (viz. the tranſverſe axis) and the line SP drawn to P, the planet's place, which is proportional to the time. By drawing the perpendicular QPH thro' P, the planet's place, and drawing ST perpendicular

cular to the radius QC continued, the mean anomaly may be repreſented by the trilineal circular area AQS, or by the arch AQ + SF, as is demonſtrated by Dr. Keil, in his *Lect. Aſtron.* The ancients call this the mean anomaly eccentric.

ANOMALY *Eccentric or of the Centre*, is the arch AQ of the eccentric circle AQB and the right line QH, drawn from the centre of the planet P, perpendicular to the line AB of the apſis. Fig. 10.

ANOMALY *Coequate or True*, is the diſtance of the ſun from his apogæum, or of a planet from its aphelium, where it is ſeen from the ſun; that is, it is the angle ASP, at the ſun, which is the planet's diſtance from the aphelium it appears under. Ptolemy calls this, the angle of true motion; and ſome, the angle of the ſun.

ANOMOEANS, a ſect of ancient heretics, who denied any ſimilitude between the eſſence of the Father and that of the Son.

ANO'N, by and by.

ANO'NYMOUS (of ἀνώνυμος, gr. of α without, and ονομα a name) ſomething which is nameleſs, or has no name affixed to it; or a perſon whoſe name is unknown.

A''NOREXY (of α without, and ορεξις, an appetite, gr.) want of appetite; a longer abſtinence from meat than is uſual, without any deſire to eat.

ANO'THER. 1 one more. 2 diverſe, different, contrary. 3 changed, or of another mind.

ANSÆ or ANSES (in Aſtronomy) the parts of Saturn's ring, which are to be ſeen on each ſide of that planet, ſo called, becauſe they ſometimes appear like handles to the body of that planet.

ANSPESSA'DES, a kind of inferior officer in the foot, below the corporals, yet above the private centinels; they are likewiſe called Lanſpeſſades, and Lance Corporals.

ANSTRU'THER, [W. lon. 2°. 25'. lat. 56°. 20'.] A parliament town of Scotland, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the ſhire of Fife; 25 miles north-eaſt of Edinburgh, and 8 ſouth of St. Andrews.

To A'NSWER. 1 to reply to a queſtion. 2 to ſolve, or give ſolution to a problem. 3 to ſuit, or be agreeable to. 4 to excuſe, or alledge for an excuſe. 5 to be ſurety, or ſecurity for. 6 to pay the demand of.

ANT, an emmet or piſmire.

ANTA''GONIST (of ἀνταγωνιστὴς, gr. of αντι againſt, nnd ἀγωνίζωμαι to ſtrive) an adverſary, or one that contends for the maſtery againſt another.

ANTAGONIST *Muſcles*, are thoſe which have oppoſite functions; ſuch are the flexor and extenſor of any limb; the one whereof bends it, and the other ſtretches it out.

*ANTANA'CLASIS* (of ἀντὶ, and ἀνακλάω to ſtrike back again) 1 a reflecting, or beating back again. 2 (in Rhetoric) a figure which plays with the double ſenſe of a word.

ANTA'NAGOGE (of αντι, and αναγωγος a leader) a figure in rhetoric, when the orator, not being able to anſwer the accuſation of an adverſary, returns the charge, by loading him with the ſame or ſome other crime.

*ANTAPO''DOSIS*, gr. (of ἀντὶ againſt, ἀπὸ from, and δίδωμι to give) 1 a returning, or paying on the other ſide, or by turns. 2 (in Rhetoric) the counterpart or clauſe of a ſimilitude anſwering to the former.

ANTARTHRI''TICS (of ἀντὶ againſt, and ἀρθριτικὸς of the gout) remedies againſt the gout.

ANTA'RTIC or ANTA'RCTIC *Pole* (of ἀντιαρκτικος, gr. of ἀντὶ againſt, or oppoſed to, and αρκτικος northern) the ſouth pole, ſo called, becauſe it is diametrically oppoſite to the north pole, as S, fig. 6.

ANTARCTIC *Circle*. See *Polar Circle*.

ANTASTHMA''TICS (of ἀντὶ againſt, and ασθμα the phthiſic) remedies againſt the phthiſic, or ſhortneſs of breath.

ANTECE'DENCE (of *antecedens*, lat. of *ante* before, and *cedo* to go) a going before.

ANTECE'DENT (of *antecedens*, lat. of *ante* before, and *cedo* to go) that which goeth before, either in time, place, or quality.

ANTECE'DENT (in Mathematics) is the firſt of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared to the other.

ANTECEDENT (in Grammar) is that word which the relative repeats, or refers to.

*ANTECEDE'NTIA* (in Aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be in antecedentia, when it moves contrary to the order of the ſigns.

To A'NTEDATE (of *antidater*, fr.) to date before the time, or ſet an older date than ought to be.

A'NTEDILU'VIAN (of *antediluvianus*, lat. of *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge) whatever was before the flood.

ANTEDILU'VIANS, thoſe generations of perſons from Adam to Noah's flood.

A'NTELOPE, a kind of deer that hath wreathed horns.

ANTEMERI'DIAN, belonging to the time before noon.

ANTEMU'NDANE (of *ante* before, and *mundanus*, of *mundus* the world) before the beginning or creation of the world.

A'NTEPAST (of *ante* before, and *paſtus* feeding) preguſtation, foretaſting.

ANTEPENU'LTIMA 6 (of *ante* before, and *penultimus* the laſt ſave one) the third ſyllable of a word from the end, or the laſt ſave two.

To ANTEPO'NE (of *antepono*, lat. of *ante* before, and *pono* to ſet) to put, or ſet before.

ANTE'RIOR or ANTE'RIOUR (of *anterior*,

*rior*, lat. of *ante* before) ſomething before another, eſpecially in reſpect of place.

A'NTES [2] (in Architecture) are ſquare pilaſters placed on the corners of buildings.

ANTE'STATURE (in Fortification) a haſty ſort of entrenchment, made of paliſadoes, or bags of earth, to give the retiring ſalliers time to diſpute a piece of ground which the enemies are already poſſeſſed of, in part.

ANTHELMI'NTICS (of ἀντὶ againſt, and ἕλμινς a worm, gr.) medicines that deſtroy worms in human bodies.

A'NTHEM (of ανθυμνος, gr. of ανὶ oppoſite, and ὑμνος a hymn) a church ſong, performed by the choriſters, divided for that purpoſe into chorus's, who ſing alternately; it is generally compoſed of certain paſſages taken out of the Pſalms, and often accommodated to the particular ſolemnities in hand.

ANTHO'LOGY (of ἀνθολογία, gr. of ἄνθος a flower, and λέγω to gather) 1 a treatiſe of flowers, or of beautiful paſſages from any author. 2 a collection of Greek epigrams.

ANTHRACO'SIS (ανθρακωσις, gr. of ανθραξ a coal) a diſeaſe of the eye, occaſioned by a corroſive ulcer, covered with ſkin, and attended with a ſwelling of the parts near the eye.

A'NTHRAX, a carbuncle encompaſſed with a fiery, ſharp, and painful ſwelling, which in a manner parches and burns the ſkin.

ANTHROPO''LOGY (of ἄνθρωπος a man, and λόγος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or deſcription of a man's body and ſoul.

ANTHRO'POMANCY (of ανθρωπος a man, and μαντεια divination) a kind of divination, performed by inſpecting the entrails of a dead man.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITES (of ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, gr. of ἄνθρωπος a man, and μορφὴ form) heretics who attributed to God the figure of a man.

*ANTHROPO''PHAGI* gr. (of ἄνθρωπος a man, and φαγεῖν to eat) men-eaters, cannibals, or ſavages who eat men's fleſh.

ANTHYPNO'TICS (of ἀντὶ againſt, and ὕπνος ſleep) medicines that prevent ſleep.

ANTI'ADES. 1 the glandules or kernels, more commonly called the Almonds of the Ear. 2 the inflammation of thoſe parts.

A'NTIASTHMA''TICS, medicines proper for or againſt the aſthma, or ſhortneſs of breath.

A'NTIC. See *Antique*.

An ANTIC (*une antique*, fr.) a mimic, a juggler, or buffoon.

A'NTI-CHAMBER (of *antichambre*, fr.) a withdrawing-room, or any outward chamber which is next or near the bed-chamber; where ſervants, petitioners, or ſtrangers wait till the nobleman or other perſon is at leiſure to be ſpoken to, or calls for them.

A'NTI-CHRIST (of ἀντίχριστος gr. of ανὶ againſt, and χριστὸς Chriſt) 1 an adverſary to Chriſt. 2 a ſeducer, or one that pretends to be Chriſt.

ANTICHO'LICA (of ανὶ againſt, and χολικος choleric) remedies againſt the choler.

ANTICHRONISM (of ανὶ contrary, and χρονος time) falſe chronology, a wrong computation of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE (of *anticipo*, lat. of *ante* before, and *capio* to apprehend) to foreſtal, prevent, or prepoſſeſs.

ANTIDICOMARIA'NS, a ſect of heretics, towards the end of the fourth century, who pretended that the Virgin Mary did not preſerve a perpetual virginity, but that ſhe had ſeveral children by Joſeph, after our Saviour's birth.

A'NTIDOTE (of ἀντίδοτος, gr. of αντι contrary, aud δίδωμι to give) a remedy given either to prevent, or to cure ſome malignant diſtemper; alſo a medicine taken to prevent the dangerous effects of another; a counter-poiſon.

ANTI-EME'TICS (of ανὶ againſt, and ἐμέω to vomit) medicines to prevent vomiting.

ANTILO'GARITHM, the complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant to 90 degrees.

ANTI'LOGY, a contradiction between two expreſſions or paſſages in an author.

ANTIMERI'A (of αντιμερεια, gr. of αντι for, and μερος a part) a figure when one part of ſpeech is put for another.

*ANTIMETA''BOLE* gr. (of ανὶ, μετα behind, and βαλλω to throw) a rhetorical figure, where there is a repetition of words in the ſame ſentence, in a different tenſe, perſon, or caſe.

ANTIME'TRICAL, contrary to the rules of verſe.

A'NTIMONA'RCHICAL (of ανὶ againſt, and μοναρχης a monarch, gr.) againſt monarchy, or kingly government.

ANTIMO'NIALS (in Medicine) preparations in which antimony is the baſis or principal ingredient.

A'NTIMONY, a mineral ſubſtance of a metalline nature, properly called a *ſemimetal*, being compoſed of ſome undetermined metal, combined with a ſulphurous and ſtony ſubſtance, and having all the qualities of real metal, except malleability: it is found in mines of all metals, but chiefly in thoſe of ſilver and lead; that found in gold mines is the moſt valuable; but there are mines of antimony in ſeveral countries abroad, and with us in Cornwal. It is found in lumps reſembling black lead, only harder and lighter, whence it is called *Marcaſite of lead*. When dug out of the earth, they put it into large crucibles, and fuſe

fuse it into cones, or antimonial horns, which make the crude Antimony. It destroys all metals it is fused with, except gold, and on account of that quality, it is much used in purifying and refining of it. Its physical quality is chiefly cathartic, but being properly prepared, it answers the ends of emetics, diuretics, &c. It is mixt with tin, to make it harder and whiter; with bell-metal, to make the sound clearer; and with lead, to make the printers letters. It is also a general help in melting metals, particularly in casting cannon-balls.

*ANTINOMASIA*, gr. a figure in rhetoric, which applies the proper name of one thing to many others, as when we call a cruel man a Nero, &c. Corr. for *Antonomasia*.

ANTINO'MIANS (of ἀντὶ against, and νόμος a law) a sect whose tenet is, that the keeping the law of Moses is unprofitable under the gospel, and that there is no sin in children, and that good works do not further, nor evil ones hinder salvation.

*ANTIPARA'STASIS*, gr. (of ἀντὶ, παρὰ, and ἵστημι to stand) a rhetorical figure, when one grants what the adversary says, but denies the inference.

ANTI'PATHY (of ἀντιπάθεια, gr. of αντι contrary, and πάθος affection) a contrariety of natural qualities, a natural enmity or aversion between two bodies.

ANTIPERISTA'LTIC *Motion* (in Anatomy) a motion of the intestines contrary to the Peristaltic motion, by which the excrements are carried upwards instead of downwards, and causes the griping of the guts.

*ANTIPERI''STASIS*, gr. (of ἀντὶ against, περὶ about, and ἵστημι to stand) a repulsion on every part, whereby either heat or cold is made more strong in itself, by the restraining of the contrary; or when heat environs cold, or cold heat, or one quality another.

ANTI''PHONE 4 (of ἀντίφωνα, gr. of ἀντὶ against, and φωνὴ the voice) a singing by way of answer, when the choir on one side answers to the choir of the other, or one singing one verse and the other another.

*ANTI''PHRASIS*, gr. (of ἀντὶ against, and φράσις of φράζω to speak) 1 a figure in grammar, when a word has a meaning contrary to its original sense. 2 a figurative speech, that has a contrary meaning to what it appears to have; a kind of Irony, wherein we say a thing, and mean the contrary.

ANTI'PODES 4 (of ἀντὶ against, and πους a foot) a term in geography, given to such inhabitants of the earth as live diametrically opposite to each other; they lie under opposite meridians and opposite parallels; they have different day and night, and seasons; when it is summer with the one, it is winter with the other; when it is noon with one, it is midnight with the other; and the longest day with one, is the shortest with the other. Plato first started the notion of *Antipodes*, but some of the ancients, Lactantius and Augustine in particular, laughed at the notion; the latter is strangely perplexed to think how men and trees should hang pendulous in the air, as he thought they must in the other hemisphere; nay, the more ignorant inland people, who have not the opportunity to converse with travellers and mathematicians, are as much at a loss to conceive how it is possible, as those good fathers were.

A'NTIPOPE (of ἀντὶ, gr. against, and *papa*, lat. the pope) a false pope, set up by a particular faction, against one that it duly elected.

*ANTIPTO'SIS*, gr. (of ἀντὶ against, and πτῶσις a case) a grammatical figure, when one case of a noun is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY (of *antiquarius*, lat. of *ante* before) 1 one that is well skill'd in, or applies himself to the study of antiquity. 2 one that affects obsolete words and phrases. 3 a copier of old books and writings.

To A'NTIQUATE (of *antiquo*, lat. to repeal) to repeal, abolish, or make void.

ANTI'QUE 2 (of *antiquus*, lat. of *ante* before) 1 ancient, old, or of long standing. 2 old fashion'd, or made after the ancient manner. 3 out of date.

ANTI''QUITY, ancientness, the state of old times, old things, &c. and is often used in respect to the remains and monuments of the ancients.

ANTISCII (of ἀντίσκιοι, gr. of ἀντὶ opposite, and σκιὰ a shadow) those people who dwell in two places opposite to each other, the one on the north-side of the equator, the other on the south, so that their shadows fall different ways at noon, one directly opposite to the other.

ANTISCORBU'TICS (of ἀντὶ, gr. against, and *scorbutum*, lat. the scurvy) medicines against the scurvy.

ANTISPASMO'DICS (of ἀντὶ against, and σπασμὸς the cramp, gr.) medicines against the cramp.

*ANTI''STO'ICHON* 4 gr. (of ἀντὶ against, and στοιχεῖον a rudiment) a grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another; as *sella* for *sedda*, &c.

ANTI''STROPHE 4 (of ἀντίστροφὴ, gr. of ἀντὶ against, and στρέφω to turn) a figure in rhetoric, when, in the same sentence, one word is used in various senses.

ANTI'THESIS (of ἀντίθεσις, gr. of ἀντὶ contrary, and τίθημι to set) a rhetorical flourish, when contraries are opposed to each other.

ANTI'THETS (of ἀντίθετα, gr. of ἀντὶ contrary, and θέω to put) contraries, oppositeS.

APE APE APE

*APICES of a flower* (from *apex*, lat. the top) knobs growing on the top of the ſtamina in the middle of the flower.

A'PISH, fooliſh, ſilly, ridiculous, one given to antics or mimicry.

APNOE'A (of ἄπνοια, gr. of α priv. and πνέω to breathe) a ſhortneſs of breath.

APO"CALYPSE (of ἀποκαλυψις, gr. of ἀπο from, and καλυπτω to hide) a revelation, particularly the revelations of St. John.

*APO'COPE* 4, (gr. of ἀπὸ from, and κόπτω to cut off) a figure which takes away the laſt ſyllable, or letter of a word; as, *declar'd* for *declared*, *tun'* for *tune*.

APOCRU'STICS (of ἀποκρούω to repel) remedies endued with a repelling and aſtringent power, whereby they prevent the too great afflux of humours to a part diſeaſed.

APO"CRYPHA (of ἀπόκρυφος, gr. of ἀπὸ from, and κρύπτω to hide) a thing hid, the original authority of which is not known.

*APODIO'XIS*, gr. (of ἀπὸ from, and διώκω to expel) 1 an expelling, or drawing out. 2 a rhetorical figure, when any argument, or objection, is rejected with indignation, as abſurd.

*APO'DOSIS*, gr. (of απο, and δίδωμι to reſtore) 1 a giving again, or recompenſing. 2 a rhetorical figure called reddition, being the application, or latter part of a ſimilitude.

A"POGEE, or *APOGÆ'UM* (of απόγαιον, gr. of απο from, and γαῖα the earth) that point of the orbit of the ſun or moon (in the old aſtronomy) which is fartheſt from the earth.

A"POLEPSY (of απολημψια, gr. of απολαμβανω to take again) 1 an intercepting or preventing. 2 (in Phyſic) a ſtoppage of the courſe of the blood or animal ſpirits.

*APO'LLYON*, gr. (of απο, and ὄλλυω to deſtroy) the deſtroyer, a ſcripture name for the devil.

To APO"LOGIZE, or APOLOGISE (of απολογεομαι, gr. of απο for, and λεγω to ſpeak) to make an excuſe or defence.

A"POLOGUE 3 (of απολογος, gr. of απο from, and λεγω to ſpeak) a fable (ſuch as Æſop's) wherein brute beaſts, or inanimate things, are brought in ſpeaking, to fix the principles of morality more firmly in our minds.

APO"LOGY, a defence or excuſe, a juſtifying anſwer.

*APONEU"RO'SIS*, gr. (of ἀπονευρόω to enervate) 1 (in Anatomy) the ſpreading, or extending a nerve or tendon breadth wiſe, after the manner of a membrane. 2 the cutting off a nerve.

*APO"PHASIS*, gr. (of απόφημι to deny) a rhetorical figure, when one ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate.

*APO"PHYSIS*, gr. (of απὸ from, and φύσις nature) in Anatomy, a protuberance of a bone; or a jutting out beyond the reſt.

APOPHTHEGM (of αποφθεγμα, gr. of απο from, and φθεγγομαι to pronounce) a ſhort, brief, and pithy ſentence of ſome eminent perſon.

A"POPLEXY (of αποπληξια, gr. of απο with, and πλησσω to ſtrike) a ſudden privation of all the ſenſes, and of all the ſenſible motions of the body, excepting of the heart and lungs; attended with a great depravation of the principal faculties of the ſoul: The fit is uſually preceded by a pain in the head, dimneſs and loſs of ſight. To prevent it, exceſſive eating, wine, hard labour, and ſleeping after dinner ſhould be avoided, and moderate exerciſe uſed. To cure it, evacuative medicines muſt be taken. In the fit, bleed freely in the jugulars, lay the patient on his back, and apply ſtrong volatiles to his noſe.

APO'RIME 3, or APO'RON (of ἄπορον, gr. of α privative, and πόρος a paſſage) a mathematical problem, which, tho' not impoſſible, is nevertheleſs very difficult to be reſolved, and has not actually been done; ſuch as the ſquaring the circle, &c.

*APO'RIA*, gr. (of α priv. and πόρος a paſſage) doubt, perplexity, need, or want of counſel.

APOSIOPE'SIS (of αποσιώπησις, gr. of απὸ with, and σιωπη ſilence) a figure in rhetoric, when one, through anger or paſſion, cutteth off ſome part of a ſentence, and yet may be underſtood.

APO"STASY (of αφιστημι, gr. of απο againſt, and ἵστημι to ſtand) a revolting, backſliding, forſaking, or falling away from the religion which a man had made profeſſion of; the deſpiſing the true relgion, and profaning what is ordered to be kept holy. In the *Romiſh* church, it ſometimes means no more than the leaving a religious order, of which a man had made profeſſion, without a legal diſpenſation.

APO'STATE, a revolter from religion. There is this difference between an *Apoſtate* and an *Heretic*; the latter only abandons a part of his faith, but the former renounces the whole.

APOSTEME, corrupted into *Impoſthume*. See *Abſceſs*.

APO"STLE (of αποστολος, gr. of αποστελλω to ſend on a meſſage) 1 a meſſenger, an envoy. 2 by way of eminence, one of the twelve diſciples of our Saviour, commiſſioned by him to preach his goſpel, and propagate it to all the parts of the earth. 3 alſo a name given to the ordinary travelling miniſters of the church. 4 alſo a perſon ſent by the churches to carry alms to the poor of other churches. 5 alſo the perſon who firſt planted chriſtianity in any

country; thus St. Dionyſius of Corinth is called, *the Apoſtle of France*. 6 among the Jews, a perſon employed to collect a tax due to the Roman emperors.

APOSTO'LIC, ſomething that relates to the Apoſtles, or deſcends from them; agreeable or conformable to the doctrine and practice of the Apoſtles.

APO'STROPHE 4 (of αποστροφη, gr. of αποστρεφω to turn away from) 1 a figure in rhetoric, when we convert our ſpeech from perſons to whom we ſpeak, to ſome that are abſent. 2 a mark in grammar, ſhewing there is a vowel cut off, expreſſed thus (') as *fear'd* for *feared*.

APO'THECARY (of αποθηκη, gr. of απο from, and τιθημι to lay up) a perſon who profeſſes the practice of Pharmacy, or that part of Phyſic, which conſiſts in the preparation and compoſition of medicines.

APOTHEGM. See *Apophthegm*.

*APOTHEO'SIS*, gr. (of αποθεοω to conſecrate) an heathen ceremony, whereby their emperors and great men were placed among the gods, after their death; after which, temples, altars, and images were erected to them, to demoliſh which was deemed treaſon; and the ſenate decreed that oaths ſhould be taken in their names.

*APO'THESIS*, gr. (of απὸ, and τίθημι to place) the reduction of a diſlocated bone.

APO'TOME 4 (of αποτομια, gr. of απὸ from, and τέμνω to cut off) 1 a cutting off or away. 2 (in the Mathematics) is the line BC, which is the difference between a rational line AC, and a line AB, only commenſurable in power to the whole line AC. ſee fig. 1. 5 (in Muſic) it is the difference between the greater and leſſer ſemitone, being expreſſed by the ratio 128 : 125.

A'POZEM (of αποζημα, gr. of αποζεω to decoct) liquid medicines, compoſed of the juice of roots, woods, flowers, leaves, fruits, and ſeeds, drawn out by boiling in water, and ſweetened and clarified.

*APPARA'TUS* (of *apparatus*, lat. of *ad* for, and *paro* to prepare) preparation, proviſion, furniture.

APPARATUS (in Surgery) 1 the bandages, medicaments, and dreſſings of a part. 2 the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

APPARATUS (in Experimental Philoſophy) the utenſils and appendages of ſome conſiderable machine; as, the furniture of a microſcope, air-pump, &c.

APPA'REL, raiment, cloathing, habit.

APPA'RENT (of *apparee*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pareo* to appear) viſible, plain, certain, evident, conſpicuous.

APPARENT *Place of an Object*, is the place in which an object appears, in contradiſtinction to the true place.

APPARI'TION (of *apparitio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pareo* to appear) a viſion, a ſpirit, phantom, or illuſion; a ſpectre.

APPARITION (in Aſtronomy) a ſtar or other luminary's becoming viſible, which before was hid.

APPARITOR. 1 (in the Spiritual Court) one who cites perſons to appear. 2 (in the Univerſity) a ſort of beadle, who carries the mace before the maſters, faculties, &c.

To APPE'AL (of *appello*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pello* to remove) to remove a cauſe from an inferior court to a ſuperior one.

To APPE'AR (of *appareo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pareo* to appear) 1 to ſhew itſelf, or become viſible, 2 to ſeem or look. 3 to make a figure or ſhew.

APPE'ARANCE. 1 the form, figure, faſhion, or ſhade of a thing. 2 outſide ſhew, or only in appearance. 3 a likelihood or probability. 4 a concourſe of people. 5 figure, magnificence. 6 a pretence or colour. 7 a viſion or ſpectre, or ſhadowy appearance.

To APPE'ASE (of *apaiſer*, fr.) to pacify, calm, aſſuage, or ſuppreſs.

APPELLA'TION (of *appellatio*, lat. of *ad* to, with, and *pello* to call) a naming, or calling by name, a term or title.

APPE'LLATIVE, or *Noun Appellative* (in Grammar) a common name, or a name that is proper and applicable to all things of that kind, in oppoſition to a proper name which belongs only to an individual.

To APPE'ND (of *appendo*, lat. of *ad* upon, and *pendeo* to hang) to hang upon, or affix to a thing.

APPE'NDIX or APPE'NDAGE, an addition to any thing, or any thing acceſſory.

APPE'NNAGE (of *apanage*, fr.) the portion a ſovereign prince gives to his younger children.

To APPERTA'IN (of *appartenir*, fr.) to belong, or have a dependance upon.

A'PPETENCY, an earneſt deſire, or great inclination for.

A'PPETITE (of *appetitus*, lat. of *ad* for, and *peto* to crave) 1 the concupiſcible faculty, natural inclination and deſire. 2 (in the plural Number) paſſions or affections. 3 a natural deſire to eat and drink.

To APPLA'UD (of *applaudo*, lat. of *ad*, and *plaudo* to praiſe one) to highly commend, praiſe, or approve of what is done.

A'PPLE, a fruit well known.

A'PPLEBY. [W. lon. 2°. 20'. lat. 54°. 30'.] The capital of the county of Weſtmoreland, ſituated on the river Eden; anciently a ſtrong and populous city, but, by frequent inroads of the Scots, who burnt it in the twenty-ſecond year of Henry II. and again in the eleventh of Richard II. ſince which it never recovered itſelf. It is now only a market-town, of no great note, tho'

tho' pleaſantly ſeated; the aſſizes are held here in the town-hall: the market-day is weekly on ſaturday, eſteemed one of the beſt markets in all the North, for corn; diſtant from London 217 computed, and 279 meaſured miles; ſends two members to parliament.

APPLEDO'RE in Kent was formerly a market-town, but the market has been loſt thro' long diſuſe; it has a court-leet, which extends itſelf over two boroughs; it is ſituated on the river Rather, diſtant from London 54 computed, and 58 meaſured miles.

To APPLY' (of *applico*, lat. of *ad* about, and *plico* to fold) 1 to accommodate one thing to another. 2 to addict one's ſelf to ſomething. 3 to addreſs, or make application to.

To APPO'INT (of *appointer*, fr.) 1 to order or direct. 2 to nominate or elect. 3 to ſet a taſk.

APPO'INTMENT. 1 agreement, order, or aſſignation. 2 a penſion given by princes, to retain certain perſons in their ſervice and intereſt.

To APPO'RTION, to allot, to divide into portions or parts.

To APPO'SE (of *appono*, lat. of *ad*, and *pono* to put to) to examine.

A'PPOSI'TION (of *appoſitio*, lat. of *appono* to put, or ſet to) 1 a putting to, or applying. 2 (in Grammar) is the putting two or more ſubſtantives together in the ſame caſe, and without any conjunction copulate between them. 3 (in Philoſophy) an addition of matter to any body outwardly; but it is uſually applied to the increaſe of bodies without life.

A'PPOSITE, well-appointed, pat, or what is ſaid or done to the purpoſe.

To APPRA'ISE (of *apprecier*, fr. of *pretium* a price, lat.) to value, rate, or ſet a price upon a thing.

To A'PPREHEND (of *apprehendo*, lat. of *ad* and *prehendo* to ſeize) 1 to lay hold of, or ſeize upon. 2 to conceive or underſtand. 3 to fear or ſuſpect.

APPREHE'NSION. 1 a ſeizing or arreſting. 2 perception, conception, underſtanding. 3 ſuſpicion, fear. 4 (in Logic) the firſt idea which the mind forms of any thing, abſtractly of any particular qualities.

APPRE'NTICE (of *apprentiſſe*, fr.) one who is bound by covenant to ſerve a tradeſman, or artificer a certain time, upon condition of the maſter's inſtructing him in his art or myſtery.

To APPRI'ZE, to inform, acquaint, or make known.

To APPRO'ACH (of *approcher*, fr.) to draw nigh, or come near.

APPRO'ACHES (in Fortification) the ſeveral works made by the beſiegers, for advancing or getting nearer to the place beſieged; as, trenches, mines, ſaps, &c.

*Lines of* APPROACH, trenches dug in the ground, and the earth thrown up on the ſide next the town; under ſhelter whereof, the beſiegers may approach without loſs.

APPROBA'TION, a liking, or approving.

To APPRO'PRIATE (of *approprier*, fr.) 1 to ſet aſide any thing for a particular uſe. 2 to uſurp the property of a thing, or take it to one's ſelf.

To APPRO'VE (of *approbo*, lat. of *ad*, and *probo* to allow of) to like, allow, or commend.

APPRO'XIMATE (of *appropinquo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *propinquo* to approach) to approach, or come nearer to.

APPROXIMA'TION (in Arithmetic or Algebra) is a continual approaching ſtill nearer and nearer to the root or quantity ſought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPU'LSE (of *appulſus*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pello* to move) an approaching, a moving to, an arrival.

APPU'LSE (in Aſtronomy) is the approach of a planet to a conjunction.

*APPU'RTENANCE*, fr. (of *ad* to, and *pertineo*, lat. to belong) ſomething that depends upon another thing as its principle; as a yard to a houſe.

A'PRICOCK, the name of a wall-fruit.

A'PRIL (*aprilius*, lat. of *aperio* to open) the fourth month of the year, ſo called, becauſe in this month all things are as it were opened and budded.

A'PRON. 1 a garment well known. 2 a piece of lead that covers the touch-hole of a gun.

A'PSIS (in Aſtronomy) are two points in the orbit of a planet, one of which is the fartheſt from, the other neareſt to the ſun.

*The Line of the Apſis*, or *Apſides*, is a line drawn from the aphelium to the perihelium.

APT (of *aptus*, lat. of *apto* to fit) 1 fit or proper. 2 inclined, or naturally diſpoſed. 3 active, nimble, dexterous.

A'PTITUDE (of *aptitudo*, lat. of *apto* to fit) fitneſs, a natural diſpoſition to do any thing.

APTOTE [2] (of *α* without, and *πλῶσις* a caſe) gr.) a noun which is not declined with caſes.

*AQUA*, lat. water.

*AQUA FORTIS*, lat. (i. e. ſtrong water) a corroſive liquor or menſtruum, wherewith all ſorts of metals, except gold, are diſſolved.

*AQUA REGIS*, lat. (i. e. royal water) a corroſive menſtruum, ſo called, becauſe it will diſſolve gold, the chemiſts king of metals.

*AQUA VITÆ*, lat. (i. e. water of life) a cordial liquor, but not much uſed at preſent, ſpirit of wine being generally ſubſtituted in its ſtead.

AQUA'RIUS, lat. the water-bearer. (in Aſtronomy) one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, conſiſting of 90 ſtars, according to Flamſtead's catalogue; ſo called, becauſe, when the ſun is in it, it is moiſt, rainy weather.

AQUA"TIC, AQUA"TICAL, or AQUATILE *Plants*, ſuch as grow in water, or wet mooriſh ground.

A'QUEDUCT (of *aqua* water, and *duco* to lead, lat.) a conduit or pipe, to convey water from one place to another.

A'QUEOUS, wateriſh, or like water, damp.

*AQUILA*, lat. (the Eagle) a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of ſeventy ſtars, according to the Britiſh catalogue.

A'QUILINE, belonging to an eagle.

AQUILINE *Noſe*, an hooked noſe, ſuch as is like the beak of an eagle; an hawk's noſe.

ARABE'SQUE (in Painting and Tapeſtry) curious, flouriſh'd, or branched work, after the Arabian manner.

ARA'BIA, a large country in Aſia, divided among ſeveral petty princes and ſtates, moſt of them living in tents, and wandering from place to place to find paſture and water for for their cattle, moſt of their country being a barren deſart, without water or vegetable, in many places. Mahomet was a native of this country, and made the Arabs his firſt proſelytes. The country is divided into Arabia Felix, Arabia Deſerta, and Arabia Petræa. It is ſituated between 11 and 30 degrees north latitude, and between 35 and 60 degrees eaſt longitude.

ARA'BIAN *hereſy*, the belief that the ſoul died or ſlept till the day of judgment, and then had its reſurrection without the body.

A"RABIC, the language of Arabia.

A"RABLE (of *arabilis*, lat. of *aro* to till) ſuch land as is fit for tillage or plowing; or which is actually plowed up from time to time.

ARAC, or ARRACK, a ſpirituous liquor imported from the Weſt-Indies; being a ſpirit diſtilled from a vegetable juice called *Todd*, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa-nut tree, like the birch-juice procured by us.

ARACHNO'IDES 5 (of αραχνη a ſpider's web, and ειδος form) in Anatomy, a fine, thin, tranſparent membrane, which lying between the *Pia* and *Dura Mater*, is ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole ſubſtance of the brain and ſpinal marrow.

ARÆO'METER (of αραιος thin, and μετρεω to meaſure) an inſtrument to meaſure the denſity, or gravity of fluids.

ARA'NEOUS (of *oraneoſus*, lat. of *aranea* a ſpider) full of ſpiders.

*ARBITER* (*arbiter*, lat.) 1 an arbitrator, a judge choſen betwern two. 2 an umpire, ſovereign, or ruler.

A'RBITRARY, 1 left to one's own choice, 2 deſpotic, imperious or abſolute.

To A'RBITRATE, to end a diſpute by arbitration, to ſentence or award.

ARBI'TREMENT, a power given by two or more parties contending, to ſome perſon to determine the matter in diſpute; to which determination they are obliged to ſtand, under a certain penalty.

A'RBOR, lat. (of *arbor* a tree) the axle of a wheel, the ſpindle on which any thing moves.

A'RBORIST, a perſon ſkilled in the ſeveral kinds and natures of trees.

A'RBOUR (of *arboretum*, lat. a place where trees grow) a bower, or little room formed in a garden by trees, ſhrubs, &c.

ARBU'TEOUS (of *arbuteus*, lat. of *arbutus* a crab-tree) of or belonging to a crab-tree.

*ARCA'NUM*, lat. (a ſecret) 1 any thing kept ſecret. 2 (in Phyſic) a recipe or preparation kept ſecret by its author.

ARCH, or ARC, ſubſt. (of *arcus*, lat. a bow) any bending in form of a bow. In Geometry, it is any part of a curve line, but is uſually taken for any part of the circumference of a circle. In Architecture, it is the vault of a roof, the ſpace between the piers of a bridge, &c.

ARCH, adj. 1 chief, firſt, principal; as, archduke, archbiſhop, &c. 2 arrant, notorious, crafty, ſubtle; as, arch-traitor, arch-rogue, &c. 3 merry, waggiſh; as, arch-wag, &c.

ARCHA'ISM (of αρχαϊσμος, gr. of αρχη the original) the retaining of old or obſolete words.

ARCHA'NGEL (of αρχαγγελος gr. of αρχων chief, and αγγελος an angel) 1 a chief or prince of angels. 2 the name of a plant, otherwiſe called dead nettle. 3 alſo the name of a town in Muſcovy.

ARCHBI'SHOP (of αρχων, gr. chief, and biſcop, ſax. a biſhop) the chief or metropolitan prelate, who has ſeveral other ſuffragan biſhops under him.

ARCHBI'SHOPRIC. 1 the power, or dignity of an archbiſhop. 2 the extent of land under his juriſdiction.

ARCHBU'TLER, one of the officers of the German Empire, which belongs to the king of Bohemia, who is to preſent the firſt cup at the imperial entertainments.

ARCHDEA'CON (of αρχιδιακονος, gr. of αρχων chief, and διακονος a miniſter) a dignified clergyman, whoſe buſineſs is to viſit the pariſhes within a certain diſtrict, in order to reform abuſes in eccleſiaſtical matters, being veſted with a juriſdiction over the laity and clergy, next after the biſhop, either thro' the whole dioceſe, or only a part of it.

ARCHDEACONRY, the extent of an archdeacon's juriſdiction.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP, the office and dignity of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE (of αρχος, gr. chief, and *dux*, lat. a duke) a chief duke, or one that hath ſome preference above other dukes.

*ARCHE* 2, gr. (αρχη) a beginning, an entrance.

A'RCHERS, a kind of militia or ſoldiery armed with bows and arrows; much in requeſt formerly, but they are laid aſide now, except in Turky and ſome parts of the Eaſt. In France, the name is retained, tho' the thing is loſt; the marſhals men, who always patrole on the roads, are called *Archers*, tho' they are armed wirh carabines.

A'RCHES, *Court of* ARCHES, is the chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for debating of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.

A'RCHETYPE (of αρχέτυπος, gr. of αρχη the original, and τύπος a pattern) the firſt pattern or model by which any thing is formed; or which is copied after, to make another like it.

ARCHE'US (of αρχη the original) 1 the principle of life and vigour in any living creature. 2 the ancient practice of phyſic. 3 (in Chemiſtry) the higheſt and moſt exalted ſpirit that can be ſeparated from mixed bodies.

ARCHIA'TER, or ARCHIA'TROS (of αρχιατρος, gr. of αρχος chief, and ἰατρος a phyſician) the priucipal, or chief phyſician to a king, &c.

ARCHIPE"LAGO (of αρχος chief, and πέλαγος the ſea, gr.) a ſea interrupted by a great number of little iſlands; of which there are ſeveral, but the name is almoſt appropriated to the ſea between Aſia, Greece, and Macedonia; properly the *Ægean* Sea.

A'RCHITECT (of αρχιτεκτων, gr. of αρχος the principal, and τεκτων artificer) a perſon ſkilled in the art of building, who makes plans and deſigns of edifices, calculates the charges, and directs the maſons and other artificers employed in the building.

A'RCHITECTURE, the art of building, or erecting edifices proper for habitation or defence; tho' the word is generally underſtood of the improved art of building.

A'RCHITRAVE (of αρχος, gr. the principal, and *trabs*, lat. a beam) 1 the principal beam in a building. 2 the moulding next above the capital of a pillar.

A'RCHIVES (of αρχειον, gr. of αρχη the principal) the place where ancient records or charters are kept.

ARCHO'NTES, gr. (of αρχων principal) the chief magiſtrates of the city of Athens, after the kingly government had been aboliſhed.

ARCTIC (of ἄρκτος, gr. a bear) northward or northern, becauſe of the greater and leſſer bears about the north pole.

ARCTIC *pole* (of ἄρκτος. and πολος a pole, gr.) the north pole, or point in the axis of the equator, 90° diſtant from its plane, as P. See fig. 6.

ARCTIC *Circle*. See *Polar Circle*.

*ARCTO"PHYLAX*, gr. (of ἄρκτος the bear, and φυλαξ a keeper) a conſtellation of fixed ſtar, near the great bear, conſiſting of thirty-four ſtars; it is otherwiſe called *Bootes*.

ARCTU'RUS of ἄρκτος the bear, and οὐρα the tail) a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude, placed in the ſkirt of *Arctophylax*.

ARCUA'TION (in Surgery) the bending of the bones, as in the rickets.

A'RDENCY, eagerneſs, heat of paſſion, zeal.

A'RDENT, ſubſt. (of *ardens*, lat. of *ardeo* to burn) 1 burning hot. 2 love, deſire.

ARDENT, adj. eager, earneſt, importunate.

A'RDOR, lat. (of *ardeo* to burn) 1 burning, heat. 2 fervour, earneſt deſire. 3 (in Phyſic) a great heat raiſed in a human body.

A'RDOUR, 1 heat, or eagerneſs. 2 great zeal.

A'RDUOUS (of *arduus*, lat. of *ardeo* to be troubled) hard, troubleſome, or difficult to perform.

A-RE, or A-LA-MI-RE, the loweſt note but one in Guido's ſcale of muſic.

A'REA (*area*, lat. a void place) 1 any void place in a city without building. 2 a court, yard, or any ſuch-like place. 3 a quarter, or bed in a garden. 4 a threſhing-floor, a barn-floor. 5 an ulcer or ſcald that cauſeth baldneſs.

A'REA (in Mathematics) is the content of any figure.

*ARE'NA*, lat. 1 ſand, gravel. 2 (with Phyſicians) gravel bred in a human body.

ARENA'TION (of *arena*, lat. ſand) a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand.

ARE'OLA *Mammillaris* (in Anatomy) the coloured circle which ſurrounds the nipple.

AREO"METER. See *Aræometer*.

AREO"PAGITES, not AREOPA'GITES, Judges in the court of Areopagus at Athens. They were judges for life and death. They never ſat in judgment but in the open air, and that in the night-time; to the end that their minds might be the more intent, and that no object, either of pity or averſion, might make any impreſſion on them. All pleadings before them were to be in the ſimpleſt and moſt naked terms. St. *Paul*, having preached at *Athens* againſt the plurality of Gods, &c. was carried before the *Areopagites*, as the introducer of a new religion; when he ſpoke with ſo much wiſdom, that he converted *Dionyſius*, one of his judges, and was diſmiſſed without any thing ſaid to him. It is not certain how

many

many the judges were, but at firſt they were only nine; who had all diſcharged the office of Archon, and had acquitted themſelves with honour, of that truſt.

AREO'PAGUS (of ἀρειοπαγος, gr. of ἄρης Mars, and παγος a town) a ſovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the juſtice and impartiality of its decrees; ſo called, becauſe the firſt cauſe tried here was that of Mars, who was accuſeed of killing the ſon of Neptune, and tried here before twelve Gods, and was acquitted by a majority of voices. There are ſtill ſome remains of the Areopagus in the temple of Theſeus, which was heretofore in the middle of the city, but is now without the walls. The foundation is a ſemicircle, with a terras of 140 paces round it, which was the court; there is a tribunal cut in a rock, with ſeats on each ſide, where the Areopagites ſat, expoſed to the open air. Some ſay this court was inſtituted by Solon; but others carry it as high as the time of Aaron's death, maintaining that Solon only inlarged its authority.

*AREO'STYLE*, gr (in Architecture) is a ſort of edifice where the pillars are ſet at a great diſtance from one another. Corr. for *Aræoſtyle*.

A'RGAL, the hard lees ſticking to the ſides of wine-veſſels, otherwiſe called *Tartar*; which ſee.

A'RGENT (of αργὸς, gr. white) of, or like to ſilver.

*ARGE'NTUM*, lat. ſilver.

A'RGO, the ſhip wherein Jaſon and his companions went to Colchis to get away the golden fleece; which Jaſon, after he had made a ſucceſsful enterprize, conſecrated to Neptune or Minerva, in the iſthmus of Corinth; whence, the poets ſay, it was tranſlated into heaven, and made a conſtellation.

*ARGO NAVIS*, lat. (i. e. the ſhip Argo) a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of thirty-two ſtars.

A'RGONAUTS, the companions of Jaſon in the ſhip Argo.

To A'RGUE (of *argumentor*, lat. of ἀργὸς gr. clear) 1 to diſpute, debate, or reaſon. 2 to ſhew, prove, or make manifeſt.

A'RGUMENT. 1 a reaſon or proof. 2 the ſubſtance of a book. 3 the theme or ſubject of a diſcourſe.

ARGUMENTA'TION, the act of inventing arguments, making inductions, and drawing concluſions.

ARGUME'NTATIVE, convincing by argument.

ARGU'TE (of *argutus*, lat. of *arguo* to prove) 1 quick, witty, ſharp, briſk. 2 loud, ſhrill.

ARGYLE-SHIRE, in Scotland, ſituated between Lorn on the north-weſt, and Monteith and Lenox on the eaſt, gives the title of Duke to the noble family of the Campbels.

ARGYROCO'MES (of ἀργυροκόμος, gr. of ἀργύριον ſilver, and κομήτης a comet) a comet of a ſilver colour, differing very little from a ſolar comet, except that it is of a bright colour, and ſhines with ſo bright a luſtre as to dazzle the eyes of beholders.

ARGYROPOE'A (of ἀργύριον ſilver, and ποιέω to make) the art of making ſilver.

A'RIANISM the doctrine of Arius, an hereſiarch of the fourth century, who denied that the Son was God conſubſtantial and co-equal with the Father; and affirmed, that the Holy Ghoſt was not God, but a creature of the Son. They owned that the Son was the Word, but denied that Word to have been eternal.

A'RIANS, the diſciples and followers of Arius.

A'RID (of *aridus*, lat. dry) dry or parched.

ARI'DITY, drineſs.

ARIEREBAN (*ariere-ban*, fr.) a proclamation, whereby all tnat hold lands of the crown (except ſome privileged officers and citizens) are ſummoned to meet at a certain place, in order to ſerve the king in his wars, either perſonally or by proxy.

A'RIES, lat. (a ram) (in Aſtronomy) the firſt of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, which conſiſts of ſixty five ſtars, according to the Britiſh catalogue.

ARI'GHT, well, truly, or as it ought to be.

To ARI'SE. 1 to riſe, or get up. 2 to take riſe, or to proceed from.

*ARI'STA*, lat. (with Botaniſts) that long needle-like beard that grows out of the huſk of corn, &c. called alſo the *Awn*.

ARISTO'CRACY (αριστοκρατία, gr. of αριστος the beſt, and κρατος power) a form of government where the ſupreme power is lodged in the hands of a ſenate, compoſed of the principal perſons of a ſtate, either in reſpect of nobility, capacity, or probity.

ARISTOTE'LIAN, ſomething that relates to the philoſopher Ariſtotle.

ARI'THMETIC (of ἀριθμητικὴ, gr. of αριθμος number) the art of numbering, or that part of the Mathematics which conſiders the powers and properties of numbers, and teaches how to compute or calculate truly, and with expedition and eaſe.

ARITHMETI'CIAN, 1 a profeſſor of arithmetic. 2 one ſkilled in arithmetic.

ARK (of *arca*, lat. a cheſt) 1 a kind of floating veſſel built by Noah for the preſervation of the ſeveral ſpecies of animals from the deluge. 2 the baſket wherein Moſes was expoſed on the Nile. 3 the *ark of the covenant*, denotes a kind of cheſt, wherein, by God's command, were kept the two tables of ſtone whereon God had engraved

engraved the Ten Commandments; the golden pot of Manna, and Aaron's rod.

ARKLOW [W. lon. 6°. 20′. lat. 52°. 55′.] A port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow and province of Leinſter, ſituated thirteen miles ſouth of Wicklow.

An ARM. 1 the whole limb of a human body, extending from the ſhoulder to the fingers ends. 2 a bay or creek of the ſea. 3 a bough or branch of a tree. 4 the ſhoot or young branch of a vine. 5 a weapon, as a fire-arm. 6 power or authority; as, the ſecular arm.

To ARM. 1 to take arms for the war. 2 to put on arms. 3 to furniſh with arms. 4 to act cautiouſly, or warily.

ARMADA (*armada*, ſpan.) a great navy, or large fleet of ſhips.

ARMADI'LLIO, a Weſt-Indian animal, whom nature hath ſo armed with a ſkin like armour, that it cannot be wounded in any part but the flank.

ARMAGH [W. lon. 6°. 45′. lat. 54°. 30′.] once a conſiderable city, now reduced to a ſmall village, but gives name to the county of Armagh, in the north of Ireland; and the archbiſhop of Armagh is ſtiled Primate of Ireland. It is ſituated about thirty miles ſouth of Londonderry.

A'RMAMENT (of *armamenta*, lat. of *arma* armour) all kinds of proviſion or furniture for war.

A'RMAN, a confection to prevent, or cure, a loſs of appetite in horſes.

ARMA'RIUM *Unguentum*, a ſympathetic ointment, or weapon-ſalve, by which wounds are ſaid to be cured, by dreſſing the weapon which made them.

A'RMED, bearing arms, or carrying weapons.

ARMED (in Heraldry) beaſts and birds of prey are ſaid to be *armed*, when their horns, teeth, feet, beaks, tuſks, or talons are of a different colour from the reſt of their body.

ARMED (of a loadſtone) when it is capped or caſed, in order to increaſe its power, and to diſtinguiſh its poles readily.

A'RMED *cap-a-pé*, or armed all over, or from top to toe.

*ARMI'LLA* (*armilla*, lat. a bracelet) a bracelet or jewel worn on the arm or wriſt, one of the coronation garments.

ARMI'LLARY *ſphere* (of *armilla*, a ring) is when the greater and leſſer circles of the ſphere, being made of braſs, wood, paſteboard, &c. are put together in their natural order, and placed in a frame, ſo as to repreſent the true poſition and motion of thoſe circles.

ARMI'NIANISM, the doctrine of the Arminians, ſo called from Jacobus Arminius, who held free grace and univerſal redemption.

ARMI'POTENT (of *armipotens*, lat. of *arma* arms, and *potens* powerful) valiant, mighty, or powerful in arms, or war.

ARMI'SONOUS (of *armiſonus*, lat. of *arma* arms, and *ſono* to ſound) ruſtling or ſounding with armour.

A'RMISTICE (of *armiſtitium*, lat. of *arma* arms, and *ſiſto* to ſtand ſtill) a ceſſation of arms, a ſhort truce.

ARMO'NIAC, *Sal Armoniac*, a ſort of ſalt, ſo called, becauſe dug out of the ſands of Afric, near Jupiter Ammon's temple; but none of this comes to us now; what we have is factitious, being made with the urine of cattle, ſoot riſing from the burning of camels dung, a ſea ſalt; but our chemiſts have divers ways of preparing it.

A'RMORY, heraldry, or the art of diſplaying or marſhalling all ſorts of coats of arms, and appointing to them their proper bearings.

A'RMOUR (of *armatura*, lat. of *arma* arms) warlike harneſs, or defenſive armour, that covers the whole body.

A'RMOURY, an arſenal, magazine, or ſtore-houſe, where arms are laid up and kept.

ARMS (of *arma*, lat. weapons) warlike inſtruments, or all kinds of weapons for fighting.

ARMS (in Falconry) the legs of a bird of prey, from the thighs to the feet.

ARMS, *or Coat of* ARMS, the badges of honour or diſtinction borne by particular perſons or families.

A'RMY, a number of armed men or ſoldiers, collected into one body, and under the command of a general,

AROMA'TIC, or AROMA'TICAL (of ἀρωματικὸς, gr. of ἀρι greatly, and ὄζω to ſmell) of a ſweet ſmell, odoriferous, fragrant, ſpicy.

ARO'SE, the perfect tenſe of *ariſe*; which ſee.

ARO'UND, in a round, round about, on every ſide.

ARPE'GGIO (in Muſic) to cauſe the ſeveral notes of a ſtringed inſtrument to be heard one after the other, beginning with the loweſt and riſing upwards.

A'RQUEBUSE, or HA'RQUEBUSE (of *arquebuſe*, fr.) a ſort of hand-gun, ſomewhat bigger in the hole than a muſquet.

To ARRA'IGN, to indict one, or bring him to his trial.

ARRA'IGNMENT, an indicting, or bringing a priſoner to his trial.

A'RRAN, an iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between Cantire and Cunningham.

A'RRAND. See *Errand*.

*ARRA'NGEMENT*, fr. the rangement or diſpoſition of the parts of a whole into a certain order.

A'RRANT,

A'RRANT, is used for *very*, the sign of the superlative degree in a bad sense; as, an arrant thief, &c.

A'RRAS *hangings*, the best sort of tapestry, made at Arras in Flanders.

ARRA'Y (of *arroy* order, old fr.) 1 order or rank. 2 cloaths, habit or ornament.

ARRA'YERS, or *commissioners of Array*, certain officers, whose business it was to take care of the soldiers armour, and see them duly arrayed or accoutred.

ARRE'ARS, or ARREA'RAGES (of *arrerages*, fr.) the remainder of any money or rents unpaid.

To ARRE'ST (of *arrester*, fr.) 1 to stop, or put a stop to. 2 to seize upon a man's person or goods.

ARRE'T, a proclamation, or law, which, among the French, is the same as our act of parliament.

To ARRI'DE (of *arrideo*, lat. of *ad*, and *rideo* to laugh at) to laugh at, simper, or look pleasant upon.

ARRIERE 2 *guard* (of *arriere-guarde*, fr.) the rear of an army.

ARRI'VAL, the coming to a place, the finishing a journey.

To ARRI'VE (of *arriver*, fr.) 1 to come to a shore or place. 2 to attain to, or compass a thing.

A'RROGANCE, or A'RROGANCY, pride, haughtiness, or self-conceit.

A'RROGANT, presumptuous, haughty, proud.

To A'RROGATE (of *arrogo*, lat. of *ad*, and *rogo* to demand) to challenge, claim, or attribute to one's self; to challenge what does not belong to one.

A'RROW, a missive weapon of offence, slender, and pointed, made to be shot with a bow; used by all nations formerly. It is likewise called a dart; the makers are called Fletchers.

ARSE, the breech, buttocks, or fundament; that part of a man, or beast, on which he sits.

A'RSENAL (of *arcenel*, fr.) a royal or public magazine, or place appointed for the making and keeping of all necessary arms.

A'RSENIC (of *arsenicum*, lat.) a ponderous mineral substance, volatile and uninflammable, caustic and corrosive to such a degree, as to render it a virulent poison. There are divers kinds of it, viz. yellow or native; red; and white or crystalline. The smallest quantity of the crystalline Arsenic, being mixed with any metal, renders it friable, and absolutely unmalleable.

A'RSY VERSY, heels over head, topsy-turvy, preposterously, without order.

A'RT (of *ars*, lat.) 1 science or artifice. 2 trade, craft, handicraft. 3 cunning, deceit, a trick or device. 4 it is also a sign of the second person singular, in the present tense of verbs passive, as, *thou art taught*.

ART *and* PART (in the north of England, &c.) is when a person is charged with a crime, they say, he is *Art* and *Part* commencing the same, i. e. he was both a contriver, and acted a part in it.

*ARTE'RIA Aspera* (in Anatomy) the wind-pipe.

*ARTE'RIA Venosa* (in Anatomy) the pulmonary artery.

ARTE'RIAL, belonging to the arteries.

ARTERIO'TOMY (of αρτηρία an artery, and τέμνω to cut) a chirurgical operation of opening an artery, or of letting blood by the arteries, used only in some extraordinary cases; it is a very dangerous operation.

A'RTERY (of αρτηρία, gr.) a hollow fistulous canal, of a conical form, appointed to receive the blood from the ventricles of the heart, and to distribute it to all parts of the body, for the maintaining heat and life, and conveying the necessary nourishment.

A'RTFUL. 1 cunning. 2 made by art.

A'RTFULLY. 1 ingeniously, like an artist, 2 cunningly, subtilly.

ARTHRI''TIC (of αρθριτικὸς, gr. of αρθρον a joint) gouty, or ill of the gout, or disease of the joints.

ARTHRI'TIS (of αρθρον, gr. a joint) the gout; a pain in the joints of the limbs.

ARTHRO'DIA (in Anatomy) a species of articulation, wherein a flat head of one bone is received into a shallow socket of another; as the articulation of the Humerus with the Scapula.

*ARTHRO'SIS*, gr. (of αρθρόω to articulate) articulation; as, when the round head of one bone is received into the hollow of another; a juncture of two bones designed for motion.

A'RTICHOKE (of *artichaut*, fr.) a well-known plant.

A'RTICLE (of *articulus*, lat. of *artus* a joint) 1 a joint of the body, where the bones meet and are fastened together. 2 a knob or joint in plants, and the twigs of trees. 3 a condition or article in a covenant. 4 a chief head or article of a discourse. 5 a point or clause, or small member of a sentence. 6 an item in an account. 7 a part of speech distinguishing the genders. 8 a point of one's belief.

To A'RTICLE, to make an agreement, to draw up conditions.

ARTI'CULATE (*articulatus*, lat.) distinct, clear, particularly.

ARTI'CULATELY, distinctly, clearly.

ARTICULA'TION (in Anatomy) a juncture or connexion of two bones designed for motion; there are several sorts of Articulation, suited to the several sorts of motion

tion and action. That which has a manifeſt motion is called *Diarthroſis*; that which admits of only an obſcure motion is called *Synarthroſis*.

ARTICULA'TION (in Grammar) a diſtinct pronunciation of words and ſyllables.

A'RTIFICE 3 (of *artificium*, lat. of *ars* art) 1 an art or trade. 2 a device, ſlight, cunning fetch, or trick.

ARTI'FICER (of *artifex*, lat. of *ars* art, and *facio* to make) 1 an artiſt, or maſter of art. 2 a maker, a creator, a workman. 3 a cunning ſhaver or contriver. 4 an author or contriver.

ARTIFI'CIAL. 1 made or perform'd by art, not natural. 2 curiouſly and handſomely done, made according to art. 3 ingenious, curious, artful.

ARTIFICIAL *Day*, is that ſpace of time between the riſing of the ſun and the ſetting thereof.

ARTIFICIAL *Numbers*, *Sines*, *Tangents*, &c. are the logarithms of the natural numbers, ſines, tangents, &c.

ARTI'LLERY (of *artilerie*, fr.) the heavy equipage of war, comprehending all ſorts of great fire-arms, with their appurtenances; as cannons, mortars, bombs, &c. alſo the ancient inſtruments of war; as, the *catapultæ*, battering-rams, &c.

ARTILLERY *Company*, a company of volunteer citizens of London, who are train'd up to military exerciſes, which they uſually perform in the Artillery Ground; from whence the company took its name.

A'RTIST, a maſter of any work, an ingenious workman.

A'RTIZAN. See *Artificer*.

A'RTLESS. 1 plain, ſimple, natural. 2 without any ſkill.

ARTOTY'RITES (of ἄρτος bread, and τυρος cheeſe) a ſect in religion that firſt appeared in the ſecond century, who uſed bread and cheeſe in the euchariſt.

A'RVAL, or A'RVIL, burial or funeral ſolemnities; hence *Arvil* bread, i. e. loaves diſtributed to the poor at funerals.

A'RVAL (of *arvalis*, lat. of *arvum*, land) belonging to land that is ſowed.

A''RUNDEL [W. lon. 30 min. lat. 50°. 45′.] An ancient borough-town of Suſſex, ten miles eaſt of Chicheſter, ſituated upon the ſide of a hill near the river Arun; famous for the beſt mullets, which come up in great plenty into this river, where ſhips of 100 tons may ride; over which is a bridge, that renders it very commodious; and the trade carried on here is ſo conſiderable, that ſeveral ſhips are built here for its propagation. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a ſteward, and other officers uſual in corporations; two markets are held weekly, one on wedneſday, the other on ſaturday; and four fairs annually, viz. May the 2d, Auguſt the 10th, September the 14th, and December the 6th. The caſtle in this town renders it famous, it having the manor inſeparably annexed to it; and alſo the title of Earl, without creation, deſcends to the heir thereof. [Note, the Earl of Arundel (of the noble family of Howards) is foremoſt earl of England.] Diſtant from London 46 computed, and 55 and a half meaſured miles; ſends two members to parliament.

ARU'SPICES (of *ara* an altar, and *ſpecio* to view) an order of prieſts, among the ancient Romans, who foretold things to come by the entrails of beaſts ſlain for ſacrifice.

*ARY'THMOS*, gr. (of α priv. and ῥυθμὸς the pulſe) a ſinking and failure of the pulſe, ſo that it can be no longer felt; an irregularity of the pulſe. Corr. from *Arrhythmos*.

St. A'SAPH. [W. lon. 3°. 30′. lat. 53°. 18′.] An ancient city of Flintſhire, in North-Wales, more noted for its antiquity, than for either its largeneſs or beauty: It is ſeated on the river Elwy, where it receiveth the Cluyd; over each of which there is a bridge. About the year 560, Kentigern, biſhop of Glaſcow, fleeing from Scotland, inſtituted here an epiſcopal ſee, and a monaſtery: Its preſent condition is but mean, having little to boaſt of but its cathedral; it hath a ſmall market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 159 computed, and 212 meaſured miles.

*ASBE'STOS*, gr. (of α priv. and σβεννύω to conſume) a ſort of native fiſſile ſtone, of a whitiſh colour, and woolly nature, conſiſting of fine threads, endued with a wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the intenſeſt heat: Theſe threads are of different lengths, and may be made into linen; ſuch was uſed by the ancients for ſhrouds to wrap the bodies of their Great men in, ſo that the aſhes might be preſerved diſtinct from thoſe of the wood, &c. of which the funeral pile was compoſed.

*ASCA'RIDES*, gr. (ἀσκαρίδες) 1 arſe-worms, a little worm ſometimes found in the rectum, which tickles it, and is troubleſome. 2 the bots in horſes.

To ASCE'ND (of *aſcendo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſcando* to mount) 1 to mount, to riſe higher, or advance himſelf to. 2 to climb, to get, or come up.

ASCE''NDANT, authority, influence, power.

ASCE'NSION *Day*, a feſtival kept in commemoration of our Saviour's aſcenſion into heaven.

*Right* ASCENSION (in Aſtronomy) is that degree of the equinoctial, accounted from the beginning of aries, which riſeth with the ſun, or ſtar, in a right ſphere.

*Oblique* ASCENSION (in Aſtronomy) is that degree of the equinoctial, that riſeth with the ſun, or ſtar, in an oblique ſphere.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference* (in Aſtronomy) is the difference between the right and oblique aſcenſion of any point of the heavens, or it is the ſpace of time the ſun riſes or ſets before or after ſix o' clock.

ASCE'NT. 1 the ſteepneſs of an hill or mountain. 2 the act of moving upwards. 3 (in Logic) a kind of argumentation, wherein we riſe from particulars to univerſals.

To ASCERTA'IN (of *acertener*, old fr.) to aſſert, aſſure, confirm, or eſtabliſh.

ASCE'TIC (of ἀσκητὴς, gr. of ασκεω to exerciſe) 1 an appellation given to thoſe who devoted themſelves to the exerciſes of piety and virtue, in a retired life. 2 a title of ſeveral books of ſpiritual exerciſes.

A'SCII (of ἄσκιος, gr. of α without, and σκια a ſhadow) the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have no ſhadows at certain times of the year, by reaſon the ſun is in their zenith at noon twice a year, and conſequently their bodies caſt no ſhadow.

ASCI'TES (ασκίτης, gr. of ασκος a bag) a ſpecies of the dropſy, affecting chiefly the abdomen or lower belly; the water-dropſy.

To ASCRI'BE (of *aſcribo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſcribo* to write) to attribute, or impute.

ASH, a tree ſo called.

ASHA'MED, modeſt, confuſed, confounded, or out of countenance.

A'SHBOURN, a ſmall market-town in Derbyſhire, ſeated on the river Doule, in a rich ſoil, where that noble and very ancient family, the Fitz-Herberts, have long dwelt; of which was Antony Fitz-Herbert, ſo highly honoured among us for his great knowledge in the common-law. Diſtant from London 108 computed miles; the market is held weekly; and fairs on May the 3d and 10th; Septemb. the 29th, October the 8th; November the 27th; the firſt thurſday in March, and the firſt thurſday in June.

ASHBURTON. A large borough-town in Devonſhire, compoſed of ſeveral ſtreets, with a large and beautiful church; here is held a market weekly on tueſday for wool, and another on ſaturday well ſtored with corn, cattle, ſheep, and all other proviſions. Its fairs are, the firſt thurſday in March, the ſecond thurſday in June, Auguſt the 12th, and November the 11th. It is a great thorough-fare upon the London road, and diſtant from it 153 computed, and 191 meaſured miles; ſends two members to parliament.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, [W. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 52°. 40'.] A pleaſant town in Leiceſterſhire, ſituate between two parks, and conſiſts of one good ſtreet, in which ſtands a neat ſtone croſs: It has one large handſome pariſh-church, called St. Helen's; the living is a vicarage, whoſe great tythes are impropriate; the patron is the Earl of Huntington, who is the impropriator. A market is held weekly on ſaturday; and four fairs annually, viz. on Eaſter-tueſday, Whitſun-tueſday, Auguſt the 24th, and October the 28th; which are famous for being well ſtocked with large young horſes. Diſtant from London 89 computed, and 98 meaſured miles; and 15 miles north-weſt of Leiceſter.

A'SHES, the earthy part of wood, and other combuſtible bodies, remaining after they are burnt; it is, properly, the earth and fixed ſalts of the fuel, which the fire cannot raiſe.

A'SHFORD. [E. lon. 45 min. lat. 51°. 15'.] A noted market town, but ſmall, in Kent, ſituate 20 miles ſouth-eaſt of Maidſtone, and 12 ſouth-weſt of Canterbury; the market is kept weekly on ſaturday, and two fairs annually, viz. one on the 6th of May, the other on the 29th of Auguſt; and a court of Record on every tueſday three weeks, for all actions not exceeding 20 marks; the town is governed by a magiſtrate, called a conſtable; diſtant from London 48 computed, and 51 meaſured miles.

ASHO'RE, on the ſhore, or dry land.

ASH-WE'DNESDAY, the firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of faſting in ſackloth, with aſhes on their heads, in token of humiliation; or from the cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the heads of penitents admitted to do penance.

A'SIA, the name of one of the four quarters of the world, ſituated between 25 and 148 degrees of eaſtern longitude, and between the equator and 72 degrees of north latitude; bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by the Pacific Ocean on the eaſt; by the Indian Ocean on the ſouth; and ſeparated from Africa, by the Red Sea, on the ſouth-weſt; and by the Archipelago, the Euxine Sea, &c. which ſeparate it from Europe, on the north-weſt; the whole being 4800 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 4300 in breadth. This part of the world was firſt peopled; here the law of God was firſt promulgated; here Chriſt made his appearance in the fleſh; and from hence all arts and ſciences had their riſe.

ASIA''TICS, the inhabitants of Aſia.

ASI'DE. 1 apart, ſevered, ſeparated. 2 private, particular, not common. 3 awry, crooked, bending.

ASININE (*aſininus*, lat. of *aſinus*, an aſs) heavy, dull, blockiſh.

To ASK. 1 to beg, crave, deſire, intreat, or requeſt, 2 to ſeek or enquire. 3 to require or demand.

ASKA'NCE or ASKA'NT, oblique or ſideways; as, to look aſkant, i. e. to look ſideways.

A'SKRIG, a ſmall market-town in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, diſtant from London 175 computed miles.

ASLA'NT, oblique or ſideways.

ASLE'EP, being in a ſtate of reſt and inſenſibility, for the refreſhment and invigoration of the powers and faculties of both body and mind.

ASO'MATOUS (of ἀσώματος, gr. of *a* without, and σῶμα a body) incorporeal, or without a body.

ASLO'PE, awry, on one ſide, or ſlanting.

ASP or A'SPIC (of ἀσπὶς, gr.) the name of a venomous ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in operation, that it kills almoſt the ſame inſtant it bites, without a poſſibility of applying any remedy.

ASPALATH (in Pharmacy) the wood of a foreign tree, likewiſe called *Lignum Rhodium*.

ASPA'RAGUS, the name of a well-known plant, vulgarly called Sparrow-graſs.

A'SPECT (of *aſpectus*, lat. of *ad* at, and *ſpecto* to look) 1 looks, preſence, or air of a perſon. 2 the ſight, or view or proſpect of a place, &c.

A'SPECT. 1 the look, countenance, or appearance of the face. 2 the line or angle that two planets make in the heavens.

ASPE'RITY (of *aſperitas*, lat. of *aſper* rough) roughneſs, ſharpneſs, harſhneſs.

To ASPE'RSE (of *aſpergo*, lat. of *ad* and *ſpargo* to ſprinkle) 1 to beſprinkle, or beſpatter. 2 to defame, ſlander, or ſpeak evil of.

ASPE'RSION. 1 a ſprinkling. 2 ſlander, falſe imputation.

ASPHA'LTUS, a ſort of bitumen or pitch gathered off the lake Aſphaltites, a lake in Judea of ſo peſtilential a quality, that the vapours that ariſe out of it kill any birds that fly over it, nor will the waters ſuffer any creature to live in them.

To A'SPIRATE, to pronounce with an aſpiration.

ASPIRA'TION (of *aſpiratio*, lat. of *ad* and *ſpiro* to breathe) 1 a breathing or drawing in of the breath. 2 the pronouncing any ſyllable or word ſtrongly, with a good deal of breath.

To ASPI'RE (of *aſpiro*, lat. of *ad*, and *ſpiro* to breathe) 1 to breathe or blow upon. 2 to endeavour earneſtly, or uſe all means in one's power. 3 to aim at, or deſire.

ASQUI'NT, aſkew, or awry.

ASS. 1 the name of a well known beaſt. 2 a ſot or fool.

A'SSA-*Dulcis*, the gum Benzoin.

ASSA-*Fœtida*, a ſtinking ſort of gum iſſuing, during the ſummer ſeaſon, from the root of a plant frequent in the Eaſt, good for womens fits.

To ASSA'IL. See *To Aſſault*.

ASSA'ILANT, one who beſets or attacks another.

To ASSA'SSIN or ASSA'SSINATE (of *aſſaſſiner*, fr.) to murder one in a private or treacherous manner.

An ASSA'SSIN, one who commits, or is concerned in an aſſaſſination.

ASSASSINA'TION, private, treacherous murder.

To ASSA'ULT or ASSA'IL (of *aſſaut*, fr.) to attack, or ſet upon.

ASSA'Y or ESSA'Y (of *eſſai*, fr.) 1 proof, trial, ſpecimen. 2 an examination of weights made by the clerk of the market.

ASSE'MBLAGE. 1 a collection of ſeveral things into one heap or body. 2 the things collected.

To ASSE'MBLE (of *aſſembler*, fr. of *ad* and *ſimul* together, lat.) 1 to call or ſummon together. 2 to come together, to convene or meet. 3 ſimply to come or go to a place.

An ASSE'MBLY. 1 a meeting of ſeveral perſons in the ſame place. 2 a ſtated and general meeting of the polite of both ſexes.

To ASSE'NT (of *aſſentio*, lat. of *ad* with, and *ſentio* to think) to conſent or agree to, to be of another's mind or opinion.

ASSENTA'TION (of *aſſentatio*, lat. of *aſſentor* to flatter) flattering, ſoothing, diſſembling one's belief out of a ſervile complaiſance.

ASSE'NTATORY, belonging to flattery.

To ASSE'RT (of *aſſerere*, lat. of *ad* for, and *ſero*, i. e. *dico* to ſpeak) 1 to affirm or maintain. 2 to vindicate or defend.

ASSE'RTION. 1 a propoſition which a perſon advances. 2 a poſitive affirmation, or maintaining of a thing.

To ASSE'SS (of *aſſeſſare*, ital.) to rate, tax, or proportion how much a perſon muſt pay.

ASSE'SSMENT, a taxation, or rating.

ASSE'SSOR. 1 an inferior officer of juſtice appointed to aſſiſt the judge with his opinion. 2 a perſon who proportions the taxes.

ASSE'VERA'TION (of *aſſeveratio*, lat.) a ſolemn proteſtation, aſſurance.

ASSIDU'ITY (of *aſſiduitas*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſedeo* to ſit) continual uſe, diligence, or conſtant care.

ASSI'DUOUS, diligent, induſtrious, conſtant.

To ASSI'GN (of *aſſigno*, lat. of *ad* and *ſigno* to appoint) 1 to appoint, depute, or ordain. 2 to ſhew, or ſet forth. 3 to convey, or make over.

ASSI'GN or ASSIGNE'E one that is appointed or deputed by another to perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any thing.

ASSIGNA'TION. 1 making over a thing to another. 2 an appointment, chiefly in love affairs.

ASSI'GNMENT, the act of transferring the property a man has in any thing; the ſetting a right over to another.

To ASSI''MILATE (of *aſſimilo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſimilo* to make like) to make one thing like another.

ASSI'MILA'TION, the act of making one thing like another.

To ASSI''MULATE (of *aſſimulo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſimulo* to reſemble) to feign or counterfeit.

ASSI'SE. See *Aſſize*.

To ASSI'ST (of *aſſiſto*, lat. of *ad* and *ſiſto* to ſuſtain) 1 to aid, help, ſuccour, or ſupport. 2 to ſtand by, or be preſent at.

ASSI'STANCE, help, aid, ſuccour.

ASSI'STANT. 1 a perſon who helps, aids, ſuccours, or any way forwards the doing a thing. 2 a perſon appointed to attend a principal officer, for the more eaſy and regular diſcharge of his duty.

ASSI'ZE or ASSI'ZES (of *aſſiſe*, fr.) an extraordinary court, held by a ſuperior judge, in the inferior courts of juſtice, within the diſtricts of his juriſdiction.

To ASSO'CIATE (of *aſſocio*, lat. of *ad* with, and *ſocio* to accompany) 1 to join or accompany with. 2 to bring into ſociety or fellowſhip with.

An ASSO'CIATE, a companion or partner.

ASSOCIA'TION, an entering into ſociety with others, or joining with them to perform ſome act.

ASSOCIA'TION *of Ideas* (in Philoſophy) is when two or more ideas conſtantly and immediately ſucceed one another in the mind, ſo that one ſhall almoſt infallibly produce the other, whether there be any natural relation between them or not.

A'SSONANCE (of *aſſonans*, lat. of *ad* and *ſono* to ſound) 1 an echoing. 2 (in rhetoric and poetry) is uſed when the words of a phraſe or verſe have the ſame ſound or termination, and yet make no proper rhyme.

To ASSUA'GE. 1 to mitigate, allay, or eaſe. 2 to pacify, calm, or reconcile. 3 to ſhrink, ſink down, or abate. 4 to aſſuage or leave off ſwelling.

ASSUEFA'CTION (of *aſſuefactio*, lat. of *ad* to, *ſuco* to accuſtom, and *facio* to follow) an accuſtoming one's ſelf to a thing.

To ASSU'ME (of *aſſumo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſumo* to take) to arrogate, to take to or upon one's ſelf.

ASSU'MPTION (in Logic) the minor of a ſyllogiſm.

ASSU'MPTIVE, that is or may be taken.

ASSUMPTIVE *Arms* (in Heraldry) ſuch as a man takes to himſelf, by virtue of ſome gallant action.

ASSU'RANCE (of *aſſurance*, fr.) 1 certainty, confidence. 2 ſecurity, ſafety, quietneſs. 3 ſafety, ſecurity, pledge. 4 boldneſs, courage, reſolution.

*ASTEI'SMOS*, gr. a pleaſant trope, a witty jeſt.

A'STERISK (of ἀστερίσκος, gr. of ἀστὴρ a ſtar) a little ſtar (*) or mark, ſet over a word or ſentence, to refer to the margin or elſewhere, for a quotation, explanation, or the like; or to ſhew that ſomething is deficient.

*ASTERI'TES* gr. (of ἀστὴρ a ſtar) a precious ſtone, which ſparkles with beams like a ſtar.

A'STHMA (of ἄσθμα, gr. of ἄω to breathe, or ἀζω to blow) a diſeaſe of the lungs accompanied with a ſhortneſs of breath, and difficulty of reſpiration.

ASTHMA'TIC, belonging to, or afflicted with an Aſthma.

To ASTI'PULATE (of *aſtipulor*, lat. of *ad* and *ſtipulor* to make a bargain) 1 to contract or bargain with. 2 to aſſent, or agree with.

To ASTO'NISH (of *eſtonner*, old fr.) to ſurpriſe, affright, or confound.

ASTONISHMENT, an extreme ſurprize, a great amazement.

A'STRAGAL (of ἀστράγαλος, gr. the huckle-bone) in Anatomy, a bone of the heel articulated with the tibia by ginglymus.

ASTRAGAL (in Architecture) a little round member, in form of a ring or bracelet, ſerving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. 2 (in Gunnery) a ring or moulding on a cannon, at about half a foot diſtant from the mouth.

ASTRÆA, the goddeſs of juſtice, the daughter of Aſtræus king of Arcadia, and Aurora; or, as Heſiod and others, the daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She and many other deities lived on earth in the golden age, but being offended with mens vices, fled to heaven.

To go ASTRA'Y (of *eſtraviare*, ital.) 1 to wander out of the way. 2 to take ill courſes.

ASTRI'DE, aſtraddle, ſtraddling one leg on one ſide of a horſe, &c. and the other on the other.

To ASTRI'NGE (of *aſtringo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſtringo* to bind) to bind, or make coſtive.

ASTRI'NGENTS (in Pharmacy) ſuch medicines as create coſtiveneſs; or ſuch as have the power of contracting the parts, and diminiſhing the pores thereof.

*ASTROITES*, gr. (of ἄστρον a ſtar) a kind of figured ſtone bearing the reſemblance of a ſtar.

A'STROLABE 3 (of ἀστρολάβιον, gr. of ἄστρον a ſtar, and λαμβάνω to take) a mathematical

matical inſtrument to take the altitude of the ſun, ſtars, &c. at ſea.

ASTRO"LOGER, one who profeſſes Aſtrology; a fortune-teller.

ASTROLO'GICAL, belonging to Aſtrology.

ASTRO"LOGY (of ἀςρολογία, gr. of ἄςρον a ſtar, and λόγος ſpeech) an art that pretends to foretel future events from the aſpects, poſitions, and influences of the heavenly bodies.

ASTRO'NOMER, a perſon ſkilled in the ſcience of Aſtronomy.

ASTRONO"MICAL, belonging or relating to Aſtronomy.

ASTRO"NOMY (of ἀςρονομια, gr. of ἄςρον a ſtar, and νομος the law) a ſcience that teacheth the knowledge of the heavenly bodies, ſhewing their magnitudes, diſtances, motions, eclipſes, &c. This ſcience is certainly very old, the Chaldeans knowing it near 2000 years before Babylon was taken by Alexander; the clearneſs of their hemiſphere firſt prompted them to make obſervations, and continual practice improved them. From the Chaldeans the ſcience travelled into Egypt: Pythagoras, who had travelled hither to be inſtructed therein, was let into the true ſyſtem of the univerſe, which he taught in Greece and Italy, on his return. But after his death the ſcience fell into neglect, and almoſt all the Babylonian obſervations were loſt: At length, the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, founded an academy for the improvement of it; which greatly encouraged the ſtudy, in which Hipparchus made great progreſs: He numbered the ſtars, and predicted the eclipſes of the ſun and moon for 600 years.

The Saracens, on conquering Egypt, brought it into Afric and Spain; by this means the ſcience was reſtored to Europe, and began to improve conſiderably: Alphonſo king of Caſtile enriched it with the Alphonſine Tables, the compoſing of which coſt 400,000 crowns. Copernicus, in the ſixteenth century, re-eſtabliſhed the exploded Pythagorean ſyſtem. Tycho Brahe and ſeveral other learned men made great diſcoveries. Galileo firſt introduced teleſcopes, by which he diſcovered the ſatellites of Jupiter, &c. But the improvement, which the immortal Sir Iſaac Newton has made in this ſcience, does honour, not only to the Engliſh nation which produced him, but to the human ſpecies in general.

ASTROP-WELLS, near Banbury in Oxfordſhire, much reſorted to for their mineral waters.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY (of ἄςρον a ſtar, and θεολογια divinity) a demonſtration of the being of a God, from the conſideration of the heavenly bodies.

ASU'NDER (of ſunder, germ. ſingle) divided, ſeparate, in two parts, at a diſtance from one another.

*ASY'LUM*, lat. (of ἄσυλον, gr. of α priv. and σύλη a prey) a ſanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders to fly to, who had done things which made them obnoxious to the law; a temple, a privileged place.

ASY'MMETRY (of α priv. and συμμέτρια, of σὺν with, and μέτρον meaſure) 1 a want of ſymmetry or proportion. 2 incommeaſureableneſs.

ASY'MPTOTES 3 (in Mathematics) are properly ſtreight lines that approach continually nearer to the curve they are ſaid to be aſymptotes of; but, if they and their curve were continued *ad infinitum*, would never meet, or coincide.

*ASY'NDETON*, gr. (of α priv. σὺν with, and δετὸς bound) a grammatical figure, implying a deficiency, or want of conjunctions in a ſentence, or a figure in which commas are put inſtead of conjunctions, as *veni, vidi, vici*, where the conjunction *et* is left out.

AT, a prep. as, at Rome, &c.

*ATA'XIA*, gr. (of α priv. and ταξις order) 1 irregularity, or want of order. 2 (with Phyſicians) the confounding of critical days, when the critical days of a diſeaſe are inverted.

To ATCHIE'VE (of *achever*, fr.) to perform great deeds or exploits.

ATCHIE'VEMENT. 1 the performing ſome noble exploit, honourable or worthy action. 2 (in Heraldry) the whole coat embelliſhed with every thing belonging to it, hung out at the fronts of houſes at the death of a conſiderable perſon; now corruptly called, *Hatchment*.

ATHAMA'DULET, the prime or chief miniſter in the Perſian empire.

*ATHANA'SIA*, gr. (of α priv. and θανατος death) immortality.

ATHANOR (of אל arab. and תנור heb. an oven) a large digeſting furnace, built with a tower, and ſo contrived as to keep a conſtant heat for near a month, &c. or the heat may be increaſed or diminiſhed at pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting the regiſter.

A'THEISM 3 (of ἀθεότης, gr. of α without, and θεὸς God) the denying, or diſbelieving of a God.

A'THEIST (of α without, and θεὸς God) a perſon who denies the Deity; who does not believe the exiſtence of a God, nor a Providence, and who has no religion, true or falſe.

ATHEI'STICAL, any thing belonging or tending to atheiſm.

ATHE'NIAN. 1 of or pertaining to the city of Athens in Greece. 2 curious novelties.

ATHENREE, or ATHENRY [W. lon. 8°. 50'. lat. 53°. 14'.] A town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, ſituate ten miles eaſt of Galway, incloſed with walls of a great com-

paſs,

paſs, but thinly inhabited. It has had the honour of giving the title of Baron to the valiant John de Bermingham, an Engliſhman; of which family was the earl of Lowth.

A'THERSTON. [W. lon. 1°. 30'. lat. 52°. 40'.] A pretty good market town in Warwickſhire, ten miles north of Coventry; the market is weekly on tueſday. Diſtant from London 84 computed miles.

ATHIRST, 1 thirſty, or adry. 2 to deſire and covet earneſtly.

ATHLONE. [W. lon. 8°. 5'. lat. 53°. 20'.] A ſtrong town in the county of Roſcommon, in the province of Connaught, in Ireland; ſituate on the river Shannon, 60 miles weſt of Dublin. It has a caſtle, a gariſon, and a fair ſtone bridge, built in the fifteenth century, by Henry Sidney, lord-lieutenant, at the command of queen Elizabeth. It was beſieged, and reduced, in the year 1691, by king William.

ATHOL. A county in the middle of Scotland, having the ſhire of Badenock on the north, and Strathern on the ſouth; from whence his grace the Duke of Athol takes his title.

ATHWA'RT, croſs-wiſe, or a-croſs.

ATHY, or ATHIE. [W. lon. 7°. 5'. lat. 53°.] A town in Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leimſter, ſituate on the river Barrow, ten miles ſouth of Kildare.

*ATHYMIA*, gr. (of *α* priv. and θυμὸς the mind) dejection, or trouble of mind, ſadneſs, deſpondency, deſpair.

ATLA'NTIC *Ocean*, that which lies between Europe and Afric on the weſt, and America on the eaſt, and divides the two former from the latter: It is generally 3000 miles wide.

A'TLAS. 1 a mountain in Afric. 2 the name of an ancient king of Mauritania, fabled by the poets to have ſupported heaven on his ſhoulders, and that he was transformed into the mountain of the ſame name. 3 a book of maps of all the countries in the world is called an *Atlas*.

ATLAS (in Anatomy) the firſt vertebra of the neck, which ſupports the head.

A'TMOSPHERE (of ἀτμὸς a vapour, and σφαῖρα a ſphere) the lower part of the region of the air with which our earth is encompaſſed, which receives the vapours and exhalations, and is terminated by the refraction of the ſun's light: The height is variouſly conjectured, but the moſt generally received opinion is, that it is about 45 miles: The upper ſpaces are ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed by a finer ſubſtance, called *Æther*. The Atmoſphere inſinuates itſelf into all vacuities, and thus becomes the great ſpring of moſt of the mutations here below.

A'TOM (of ἄτομος, gr. of *α* priv. and τεμνω to cut or divide) a ſmall particle of matter, which cannot phyſically be cut or divided into leſſer parts.

To ATO'NE. 1 to expiate, or recompenſe, 2 to appeaſe, or reconcile.

ATO'NEMRNT, reconciliation, appeaſing of anger.

*ATONIA*, gr. (of *α* priv. and τόνος a tone) a want of tone, or tenſion, a looſening of the nerves or ſinews, a failing or decay of ſtrength, infirmity, weakneſs, faintneſs.

ATRO'CIOUS, cruel, heinous, wicked, notorious.

ATRO'CITY (of *atrocitas*, lat. of *atrox* fierce) fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs.

A'TROPHY (of ἀτροφία, gr. of *α* priv. and τρέφω to nouriſh) a want of nouriſhment, or conſumption of the body; a diſeaſe, wherein the body, or ſome of its parts, do not receive the neceſſary nutriment.

To ATTA'CH (of *attacher*, fr.) 1 to tie, or bind together. 2 to ſtay, ſtop, or detain. 3 to apprehend, or take priſoner. 4 to bind one perſon to the intereſt of another.

ATTA'CHMENT. 1 a taking, ſecuring, or detaining a perſon's body, or goods, by virtue of a writ iſſued from a ſuperior court. 2 the cauſe of a perſon's zealouſneſs for the welfare of another.

ATTA'CK (of *attaquer*, fr.) 1 an aſſault or ſetting upon one. 2 charging an enemy. 3 attempt, or effort.

To ATTA'IN (of *attineo*, lat. of *ad* and *teneo* to hold) to get, acquire, obtain, compaſs, or bring about.

ATTA'INDER, or *Bill of Attainder* (of *atteindre*, fr.) an act of parliament whereby, for want of full and legal proofs, upon very ſtrong preſumptions, a perſon being declared guilty of high treaſon, his life is forfeited, his eſtate confiſcated, and his blood corrupted.

ATTA'INMENTS, whatever a perſon has made himſelf maſter of; acquirements.

To ATTA'NT. 1 to taint or corrupt. 2 to convict. 3 to ſtain the blood, as high treaſon does.

To ATTE'MPER, or ATTE'MPERATE (of *attempero*, lat. of *ad* and *tempero* to temper) 1 to mix, or make fit. 2 to temper, qualify, moderate, or abate.

To ATTE'MPT (of *attento*, lat. of *ad* and *tento* to endeavour) to eſſay, endeavour, or make an effort.

An ATTE'MPT, a trial, or endeavour to do a thing.

To ATTE'ND (of *attendo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *tendo* to ſtretch out) 1 to go with, or wait on one any where. 2 to liſten, hearken, or give attention. 3 to viſit, or give attendance. 4 to wait or tarry for. 5 to mind, or be carerul in buſineſs.

ATTE'NDANCE. 1 ſervice. 2 a retinue or train of ſervants.

ATTE'NDANT, one who waits on another.

ATTE'NTION, obſervation or regard to what is ſaid.

To ATTE'NUATE (of *attenuo*, lat. of *ad* and *tenuo* to make leſs) to leſſen, diminiſh, or impair.

ATTE'NUATING *medicines*, are ſuch as open the pores with their ſharp particles, and cut the thick and viſcous humours in the body, ſo that they may be eaſily circulated through the veſſels.

To ATTE'ST (of *atteſtor*, lat. of *ad* and *teſtor*, to affirm or bear witneſs) to certify, witneſs, aſſure, or vouch.

ATTESTA'TION. 1 a witneſſing, or affirming. 2 a teſtimony given in writing, of the truth of any thing.

A'TTIC, belonging to the city of Athens.

A'TTIC *Order* (in Architecture) an order of building after the manner of the city of Athens: in our buildings, a ſmall order placed upon another much larger.

A'TTICISM (of ἀττικισμὸς, gr.) a pithy, conciſe, and witty way of ſpeaking, like the ancient Athenians.

ATTI'RE (of *atour*, fr.) apparel, ornament, furniture.

ATTIRE (in Botany) the third part of the flower of a plant, of which the two former are the empalement, and foliation.

ATTI'RE (in Hunting) the head or horns of a deer.

A'TTITUDE (*attitude*, fr.) the poſture or geſture of a figure, in painting or ſculpture, by which we diſcover the action it is engaged in, and the very paſſions of the mind.

ATTLEBOROUGHS, [E. lon. 40 min. lat. 52°. 30'.] A market-town in Norfolk, in the road from Thetford to Norwich, about ten miles from each; anciently, not only a city, but a palace, and had a collegiate church founded by the then lords of the manor, the Mortimers of Wigmore in Herefordſhire. Their eſtate here went by marriage, firſt to the Ratcliffs, earls of Suſſex, and laſtly to Sir Ralph Bigod. 'Tis ſtill a conſiderable town, and has a good market, on thurſday every fortnight, for fat bullocks, ſheep, &c. The moſt remarkable things in or near it are, the great hall and the meer: Situate 80 computed, and 93 meaſured miles north-eaſt of London. 'Tis the ſeat of Sir Francis Bickley.

ATTO'LLENS (in Anatomy) a common name of ſeveral muſcles, whoſe office is to raiſe the parts they belong to.

ATTO'RNEY, one that ſeeth to another man's affairs, or he that hath the charge of a thing committed to him, eſpecially ſuch as are employed for the management of law-ſuits.

To ATTRA'CT (of *attrabo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to draw, or pull to. 2 to allure, or entice, by fair ſpeeches.

ATTRA'CTION (in Philoſophy) is the drawing of one thing to another; Sir Iſaac Newton, in his *Principia*, applies every where this word to centripetal forces.

To A'TTRIBUTE (of *attribuo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *tribuo* to give) 1 to impute, or lay the blame upon. 2 to give or aſcribe unto.

A'TTRIBUTES (in Divinity) are certain properties, or glorious excellencies attributed to God; as, that he is omniſcient, almighty, eternal, &c.

ATTRI''TION (of *attritus*, lat. of *ad* againſt, and *tero* to rub) 1 rubbing one thing againſt another. 2 fretting, or galling of the ſkin.

To AVA'IL (of *avelere*, ital.) to benefit, advantage, or profit.

AVA'NT (*avant*, fr.) before, toward.

AVANT *foſs* (in Fortification) is a mote or ditch full of water, running round the counterſcarp, on the outſide, next to the country, at the foot of the glacis.

A''VARICE (of *avaritia*, lat. of *aveo* to covet) 1 covetouſneſs. 2 niggardlineſs.

AVARI'CIOUS, 1 covetous. 2 niggardly.

AVA'ST (Sea-Term) ſtop, hold, or ſtay.

AUBORN. [W. lon. 1°. 40'. lat. 51°. 30.] A ſmall town in Wiltſhire, about nine miles north-eaſt of Marlborough, and 24 miles weſt of Reading; is principally noted for the great quantity of rabbits it ſends to London; its market is weekly on tueſday: Diſtant from London 56 computed, and 81 meaſured miles.

AU'CTION (of *auctio*, lat. of *augeo* to enlarge) a public ſale, where goods are put up at a certain price, for which thoſe, who intend to purchaſe, bid according to the laws of the ſale, and the higheſt bidder is the buyer.

AUCTIONE'ER, the perſon who manages ſales by auction.

AUDA'CIOUS (of *audax*, lat. of *audeo* to dare) 1 daring, deſperate. 2 bold, confident. 3 ſaucy, rude, unmannerly.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, or AUDA'CITY, impudence, ſaucineſs, confidence.

AU'DIBLE (of *auditus*, lat. of *auris* an ear) 1 that may be eaſily heard. 2 loud, roaring, making a great noiſe.

AU'DIENCE (of *audientia*, lat. of *audio* to hear) 1 the action of hearing. 2 an aſſembly hearkening to ſomething ſpoken.

AUDIENCE *Court*, a court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the court of Arches, tho' inferior in antiquity and dignity.

AU'DIT. 1 a hearing, as of a lecture, or diſcourſe. 2 examining an account.

AU'DITOR. 1 a liſtener, hearer, or attender to any thing ſpoken. 2 a notary, judge,

or

or inquiſitor. 3 an officer of the king or ſome great man, who makes up a yearly book of their expences.

AU'DITORY. 1 an aſſembly of hearers. 2 a ſchool, or place of hearing.

A'VE-MARY (of *ave* hail, and *Maria* Mary, lat.) a prayer uſed by papiſts to the virgin Mary.

To AVE'NGE (of *venger*, fr.) to revenge, or puniſh.

A'VENOR (of *avena*, lat. oats) an officer of the king's ſtables, who ſwears in all the officers belonging to the ſtables; and likewiſe takes care of the oats, and all other proviſions.

A'VENUE (of *avenir*, fr. to come to) 1 a paſſage, or entrance to a place. 2 (in Fortification) an inlet, or opening into a baſtion, fort, or the like. 3 (in Gardening) a walk leading to an houſe, garden-gate, &c. planted on each with trees.

To AVE'R (*averer*, fr.) to avouch, aſſert, or affirm.

A'VERAGE. 1 a ſervice which the tenant owes to the lord by horſe, or carriage of horſe. 2 a certain allowance out of the freight to the maſter of a ſhip, towards defraying damages occaſioned by ſtorms, pirates, &c. 5 the quota which each proprietor pays towards defraying ſuch damages. 4 a ſmall duty paid by a merchant, who ſends goods in another man's ſhip, to the maſter, over and above the freight, for his care of them.

AVE'RSE (of *averſus*, lat. of *averſor* to turn from) 1 contrary to, or diſliking of a thing. 2 that hates or abhors a thing.

AVE'RSION, abhorrence, diſlike, hatred.

To AVE'RT (of *averto*, lat. of *a* from, and *verto* to turn) 1 to keep off, to prevent. 2 to put away, to turn or drive away.

A'VERY, a place where oats and provender are kept, for the king's horſes.

AUFF, or ELF, a fool.

To AUGME'NT (of *augeo*, lat. to increaſe) 1 to increaſe, enlarge, or improve. 2 to make a thing ſeem greater.

AUGMENTA'TION. 1 the act of making ſomething larger, or more conſiderable. 2 the thing added.

AUGMENTA'TIONS (in Heraldry) additional charges to a coat armour, given as particular marks of honour.

AU'GRE, or AWGRE, an inſtrument uſed by carpenters and coopers, to bore round holes.

AU'GUR (*augur*, lat. a diviner) a ſoothſayer or diviner, he that foretelleth things to come, by the flying, ſinging, or feeding of birds.

AU'GURAL, of or belonging to the practice of augury.

AU'GURY, in its particular ſenſe, means the art of foretelling future things by the ſinging, flight, feeding, &c. of birds; but, in its more general ſignification, comprizes all the different kinds of divination.

AUGU'ST, adj. (of *auguſtus*, lat. royal) 1 noble, royal, imperial, majeſtic. 2 ſacred, venerable, divine.

AU'GUST, ſubſt. the eighth month in the year, ſo called in honour of Auguſtus Cæſar; before his time it was called *Sextilis*, being the ſixth month from March.

A'VIARY (of *aviarium*, lat. of *avis* a bird) 1 an apartment for the feeding, keeping, and propagating of ſinging-birds; a cage, a decoy. 2 a buſhy place in woods, where birds reſort.

AVI'DITY (of *avidus*, lat. of *aveo* to deſire) greedineſs, eagerneſs, deſire, appetite.

AUKLAND-BISHOPS, or BISHOPS-AUKLAND. [W. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 54°. 40'.] A market-town in the biſhopric of Durham, pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, between the river Weare and the rivulet Gauntleſs; 12 miles ſouth-weſt of Durham, and 20 miles north of Richmond: 'Tis reckoned one of the beſt towns in the county, principally noted for the ſtone bridge over the Weare, and the palace built by biſhop Antony Beck, and rebuilt by biſhop Coſins, who added a large apartment to it; and founded and endowed an hoſpital for two men and two women for ever; and lies buried in a curious chapel, which he alſo built. The market is held here weekly on thurſday. Diſtant 250 miles north-eaſt of London

AUKWARD, unhandy, untoward, unſkilful.

AULCESTER. [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 52°. 30'.] Anciently a great town and corporation in Warwickſhire, now reduced to a ſmall market, which is held weekly on tueſday, noted for all ſorts of grain. Here are three fairs annually; the firſt on the 26th of May, the ſecond on the 11th of June, and the third on the 5th of October, and ſeven days after. Diſtant 72 computed, and 91 meaſured miles north-eaſt of London.

AU'LIC (of *aulicus*, lat. of *aula* a court) courtly, or belonging to the court.

AULIC *Court*, a ſuperior council of the German Empire, having an univerſal juriſdiction over all the ſubjects of the Empire, in all proceſſes entered therein, and without appeal. It is compoſed of a preſident, who is a Catholic; a vice-chancellor, preſented by the Elector of Mentz; and eighteen aſſeſſors or counſellors, nine whereof are Proteſtants. It always follows the Emperor's court, has its reſidence in the place where he is, and holds its aſſemblies in his preſence.

AU'MELET (of *amelette*, fr.) a pancake made of eggs.

AU'N,

AU'N, a German meaſure for wine, containing forty Engliſh gallons.

AUNT (of *une tante*, fr.) a father's or mother's ſiſter.

AVOCATION (of *avocatio*, lat. of *a* from, and *voco* to call) 1 a calling from, or away, a diverting the thoughts. 2 an impediment, obſtacle, or hindrance.

To AVOI'D. 1 to eſchew, or ſhun. 2 to quit, or leave.

*AVOIRDUPOI'S Weight*, a weight of ſixteen ounces to the pound.

To AVOU'CH (of *avouer*, fr.) to aſſert, maintain, or juſtify.

To AVO'W. 1 to juſtify, vindicate, or aſſert. 2 to own or profeſs.

*AU'RA*, lat. 1 a gentle gale, or blaſt of wind. 2 an airy exhalation or vapour.

AURA'TUS *Eques*, lat. a knight batchelor.

*AURE'LIA*, lat. 1 (in Botany) the herb golden floramour. 2 (with Naturaliſts) the firſt apparent change of the *eruca* of any inſect.

AU'RICLE (in Anatomy) 1 the external ear, or that part of it which is prominent from the head. 2 the name of two muſcular caps, one covering each ventricle of the heart.

*AURI''CULA*, lat. (a dim. of *auris* an ear) 1 a little ear, the outſide of an ear. 2 the herb borrage. 3 the flower called bear's-ear, or commonly *riccolas*.

AURI''CULAR (of *auricularis*, lat. of *auris* an ear) of or concerning the ear; as,

AURICULAR *Confeſſion*, is ſuch as Roman catholics whiſper in the ears of their prieſts.

AURICULAR *Witneſs*, is a witneſs by hear-ſay.

AURICULAR *Medicines*, are ſuch as are ſuited to the cure of the diſtempers of the ear.

AURI'GA, lat. 1 a carter, a waggoner, a charioteer. 2 a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of ſixty-eight ſtars, according to the Britiſh catalogue.

*AURIPIGMENTUM*, lat. (of *aurum* gold, and *pingo* to paint) a ſort of arſenick of a yellow colour, yellow orpiment, or orpine.

*AURO'RA*, lat. (i. e. *aurea hora*, the golden hour) the morning twilight, the dawn or break of day, that faint light which begins to appear when the ſun is within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

AURORA (in the Heathen Mythology) is the daughter of Titan and Terra, (or of Hyperion and Thia, according to Heſiod) the mother of Memnon, by Tithonus, brother of Laomedon. She is feigned to be the ruddy goddeſs of the morning, the meſſenger of the approaching ſun.

*AURO'RA Borealis*, lat. (i. e. the northern twilight) an extraordinary meteor of a luminous appearance, which is viſible in the night time, in the northern parts of the heaven.

*AU'RUM*, lat. (of אור heb. fire, becauſe it is permanent in the fire) gold.

*AURUM Fulminans*, lat. (i. e. thundering gold) a chemical preparation of gold diſſolved in *aqua regis*, and precipitated with volatile ſpirit of *Sal Armoniac*, or oil of tartar; it has its name from its being inflammable, not only by fire, but by a gentle heat over the fire in a ſpoon, &c. and being thus heated, it fulminates, or gives a report like thunder.

AURUM *Moſaicum* (i. e. Moſaic gold) a compoſition made of tin, mercury, Sal Armoniac, and flower of ſulphur, ſo called on account of its golden colour; it is uſed by ſtatuaries and painters to lay on a colour like copper or braſs.

AURUM *Potabile* (i. e. potable gold) a compoſition made of gold reduced to a ſubſtance like honey, without any corroſive; which being ſteeped in ſpirits of wine makes the *tincture of gold*; an ounce of this tincture mixed with ſixteen ounces of another liquor, is the *Aurum Potabile*.

*AU'SPEX*, lat. (of *avis* a bird, and *ſpecio* to view) a ſoothſayer or diviner, by ſeeing what birds do.

AU'SPICE, a ſign or token of the ſucceſs or events of things, ſhewn by the flying, or other actions of birds.

AUSPI''CIOUS (of *auſpicatus*, lat. fortunate) lucky, happy, fortunate, favourable, proſperous.

AUSTE'RE (of *auſterus*, lat.) harſh, rugged, rough, ſharp, ſad, crabbed, ſtern.

AUSTE'RITY. 1 ſeverity, ſtrictneſs, rigour. 2 roughneſs in taſte.

AU'STRAL (of *auſtralis*, lat. of *auſter* the ſouth-wind, or ſouth part of the world) ſouthward, ſouthern.

AUSTRAL *ſigns* (in Aſtronomy) are the ſix ſouthern ſigns of the Zodiac, viz. Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Piſces.

AUTHE'NTIC, or AUTHE'NTICAL (of αὐθεντικὸς, gr. of αὐθεντία authority) 1 that is of good authority. 2 original.

AU'THOR (of *auctor*, lat. of αὐξω, gr. to create or make) 1 the firſt cauſe of a thing, one who created or produced a thing. 2 a writer or compoſer. 3 the contriver or inventor. 4 the head of a party or faction.

To AU'THORISE, to give power or authority to.

AUTHO''RITY (of Author) 1 power, rule, credit. 2 leave, or licence. 3 a paſſage out of an author.

AUTO DE FE. See ACT *of Faith*.

AUTO''CRASY (of αὐτοκρασία, gr. of αὐτὸς ſelf, and κράτος power) ſupremacy, or having power in himſelf.

AUTOGE'NEAL (of αὐτογενὴ, gr. a ſelf-birth) produced by itſelf, ſelf-begotten.

AUTO"GRAPHY (of *αὐτόγραφος*, gr. of *αὐτὸς* ſelf, and *γράφω* to write) written with one's own hand.

AUTO"LOGY (of *αὐτολογία*, gr. of *αὐτὸς* ſelf, tnd *λέγω* to ſpeak) a ſpeaking of, or to one's own ſelf.

*AUTO"MATON*, gr. (of *αὐτὸς* ſelf, and *μάομαι* to be ready) 1 a ſelf-moving machine, or engine which has the principle of motion within itſelf. 2 (with Phyſical writers) the motion of the heart, the working of the bowels, &c.

AUTO'PSY (of *αὐτοψία*, gr. of *αὐτὸς* ſelf, and *ὄπιομαι* to view) the view of any thing taken by the ſight; or the ſeeing with one's own eyes; ocular inſpection.

AU'TUMN (of *autumnus*, lat.) the time of harveſt and vintage, being the third ſeaſon of the year, from the ſixth of Auguſt to the ſixth of November.

AUTU'MNAL, peculiar to Autumn.

AUTUMNAL *Point* (in Aſtronomy) one of the equinoctial points, being that from which the ſun begins to deſcend towards the ſouth pole.

*AUXE'SIS*, gr. (of *αὔξω* to augment) 1 an amplifying, or increaſing. 2 (with Rhetoricians) a magnifying, or enlarging upon a thing too much.

*AUXI"LIUM*, lat. (of *augeo* to increaſe) 1 aid, help, ſuccour, ſupply. 2 (with Phyſicians) any medicine that is good againſt a diſeaſe.

AUXI"LIARY (of *auxilium*, lat. of *auxilior* to aid) helping, aiding or aſſiſtiug.

AUXILIARY *Verbs* (in Grammar) are ſuch as help to conjugate others.

AW, or AWE, dread, fear, reverence, reſpect.

To AWA'IT. See *To wait*.

To AWA'KE. 1 to wake, or rouſe a perſon from ſleep. 2 to awake, as in the morning. 3 to beſtir, or take to heart.

To AWA'RD. 1 to adjudge, or give ſentence in behalf of one 2 to avert or bear off a blow.

AWA'KE, provided, ready.

AWAY, abſent from.

AWAY, 1 fy! get you gone! 2 begone, away with him.

AW'EFUL, terrible, venerable, horrible.

AW'KWARD. See *Aukward*.

An AWM, a meaſure of wine, being 360 pounds.

AWN (in Botany) the beard growing from the huſks of corn, or graſs.

AWO'KE. See *to awake*.

A'WRY, crooked, or diſtorted.

AX, or AXE, a tool uſed by carpenters, &c.

AXBRIDGE, [W. lon. 3°. lat. 51°. 30'.] A market-town in Somerſetſhire, eight miles north weſt of Wells. It's a border under Mendip hills, near the Chedder cliffs, ſo called from the river Axe, by which it is water'd about 7 miles from its mouth. 'Tis a neat little town, conſiſting of one ſtreet, and is governed by a mayor, bailiff, recorder, town-clerk, &c. The mayor has two maces carried before him, one by a ſerjeant, and the other by a perſon appointed by the bailiff. It formerly ſent two members to parliament; it has a conſiderable market weekly on thurſdays, and three fairs annually on Feb. 2. March 25, and June 11. Teazles, as they call the thiſtles uſed in the woollen manufacture, are cultivated here more than in any other part of England. Diſtant from London 105 computed, and 130 meaſured miles.

AXI'LLA, or *Ala*, (in Anatomy) the cavity under the upper part of the arm, the arm-pit.

AXI'LLARY, ſomething that belongs to, or lies near the axillæ, or arm-pits.

AXINOMANCY, (of *ἀξινη*, *ſecuris*, and *μαντεια*, *divinatio*) a ſpecies of divination, or means of telling future events by means of an ax, or hatchet.

A'XIOM (of *ἀξίωμα*, gr. of *ἀξιόω* to think elegantly) 1 maxim, or ſelf-evident truth, or a propoſition whoſe truth every perſon perceives at firſt ſight. 2 an eſtabliſhed principle in ſome art or ſcience.

A'XIS (of *axis*, lat. of *ἄγω* to turn) this properly ſignifies that ſtreight line in a figure at reſt, about which the figure revolves, in order to pruduce, or generate a ſolid.

A'XIS (in Peritrochio) a machine for the raiſing of weights, conſiſting of a cylindrical beam, which is the axis lying horizontally, and ſupported at each end by a piece of timber, and ſomewhere about it is a tympanum or wheel, which is called the Peritrochium, in the circumference of which are made holes to put in ſtaves (like thoſe of a windlaſs or capſtan) in order to turn the axis round the more eaſily, to raiſe the weight by a rope that winds round the axis.

AXMI'NSTER, [W. 3°. 15'. lat. 50°. 40'.] A market-town in Devonſhire, on the borders of Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, 22 miles eaſt of Exeter. It takes its name from the river Ax, on which it ſtands, and from the minſter, erected by king Athelſtan, which is famous for the tombs of thoſe Saxon princes, who were ſlain in his army when he defeated the Danes in the bloody battle at Brunaburg. This town drives a ſmall trade in kerſeys, druggets, and other articles of the woollen manufacture. A large market is held weekly on ſaturday; and three fairs annually, viz. on April the 25th, June the 24th, and on monday after Michaelmas-day. Diſtant from London 121 computed, and 146 meaſured miles.

AYMOUTH. [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 55°. 50'.] A town in Scotland, in the county of Mers, ſituate on the German Sea, ſix miles north of Berwick.

A"ZIMUTH *Circles*, great circles of the ſphere, interſecting in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, as Z, C, N, Z *e n*, and Z *q n*, (See fig. 6.) are azimuth circles.

AZIMUTH, *of the ſun or any ſtar*, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian, and the vertical circle the object is in; as H *g*, or O, *g*, is the azimuth of the ſun at *e*. See fig. 6.

A"ZORES [3], iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, in 40 deg. of north latitude, where ſome geographers place the firſt meridian for the longitude.

A'ZURE (of *azar*, fr.) the ſky-colour, or light blue.

# B.

B, b. is the ſecond letter and firſt conſonant of the alphabet; it is formed in the voice by a ſtrong and quick expreſſion of the breath, and opening of the lips, and is therefore one of the labials: as a mute, it hath a middle power, between the ſmooth ſound of P, and the rougher ſound of F, and V. It has but one ſound, which reſembles the bleating of a lamb. It is often uſed contractedly for words; as, *B. A.* for *Batchelor of Arts*; *B. L. Batchelor of Laws*, &c.



B'-MI, the third note of the gamut, or ſcale of muſic.

BABE or BABY. 1 an infant. 2 a puppet, or image for a child to play with.

To BA"BLE, to talk idly, fooliſhly, or impertinently.

BA"BLE, chat, or prattle.

BA"BLER, one that talks too much, or impertinently.

BA"BOO'N (of *babouin*, fr.) a large kind of monkey.

BA'CCHANA'LS (of *Bacchanalia*, lat. of *Bacchus* the god of wine) certain feaſts celebrated in honour of the god Bacchus; they were held in autumn, by men and women promiſcuouſly, and attended with all manner of debauchery and drunkenneſs.

BACCI'FEROUS (of *bacci* berries, and *fero* to bear) bearing berries.

BA'CHELOR, BACHELOUR, or BATCHELOUR (of *baccalaureus*, lat. of *bacca* a berry, and *laurus* laurel) 1 an undergraduate in the univerſity. 2 a man who never was married.

BA'CHELORSHIP. 1 the degree of bachelor in the univerſity. 2 the being an unmarried man.

To BACK. 1 to aſſiſt or encourage. 2 to fit a young horſe for ſervice. 3 to mount a horſe.

To give BACK. 1 to retire. 2 to return or reſtore.

To go BACK. 1 to return back again. 2 not to perform one's promiſe.

BACK, the hinder part of a man or beaſt, from the ſhoulders to the reins.

To BA'CKBITE, to ſlander or abuſe a perſon behind his back, or in his abſence.

BA'CK-STAFF, a ſea-inſtrument to take the ſun's altitude with one's back towards it.

To BACKSLI'DE, to turn back or revolt from, to ſhuffle.

BA'CKWARD. 1 on the backſide. 2 ſlow or negligent. 3 averſe, or oppoſite to.

BA'CON. hog's fleſh ſalted and dried, to render it fit for keeping.

*BA'CULE*, or *BA'SCULE*, fr. (in Fortification) is a kind of port-cullis or gate, made like a pitfall, with a counterpoiſe, and ſupported by two great ſtakes. It is uſually made before the *corps de guard*, advanced near the gate.

BACULO"METRY (of *baculum*, lat. a ſtaff, and *μέτρέω*, gr. to meaſure) the art of meaſuring acceſſible or inacceſſible diſtances, by the help of one or more ſtaves.

BAD. 1 ill, not good, naught. 2 ſick, or not well. 3 bidden, or ſpoken to.

BADENOCH, a county of Scotland, having Inverneſs on the north, Murray on the eaſt, Athol on the ſouth, and Lochabar on the weſt.

BADGE, a ſign, mark, or token.

BA'DGER. 1 a huckſter, or one that buys corn, &c. and ſells it again. 2 the name of a wild beaſt.

To BA'FFLE. 1 to ſham, fool, or amuſe one. 2 to balk, or diſappoint. 3 to confound by reaſons.

A BAG. 1 a large pocket to carry things in. 2 a term in commerce, uſed to ſignify different quantities of certain commodities.

To BAG. 1 to pack hops, pepper, &c. in a bag. 2 to fall into folds.

BAG-PIPE, a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, conſiſting of three pipes, and a bag which is filled with wind by a pair of bellows, chiefly uſed in Scotland and in the northern parts of England.

BA'GGAGE (of *bagage*, fr.) 1 goods for ſoldiers. 2 a trull, or impudent woman. 3 lumber, or uſeleſs goods.

*BA'GNIO*, ital. a hot houſe, or place to bathe and ſweat in.

*BAGUETTE*, fr. (in Architecture) a ſmall round moulding, leſs than an aſtragal, ſometimes carved and enriched with foliages, ribbands, laurels, &c.

BAIL (of *bail*, fr.) 1 a perſon bound for the appearance of another, to anſwer certain matters before a court of juſtice. 2 ſecurity, or ſurety given for a perſon's appearance. 5 the ſemicircular iron handle of a pail or kettle. 4 the hoops which keep up the tilt of a boat. 5 the bound or limit of a foreſt.

To BAIL. 1 to be ſurety for a perſon arreſted, apprehended, or impriſoned. 2 to lade the water out of a boat.

BAI'LIFF (of *bailif*, fr.) 1 a magiſtrate in a corporation. 2 the governor of a caſtle. 3 an officer appointed by the ſheriff, to arreſt perſons for debt. 4 a land-ſteward.

BAI'LIWICK, was the whole diſtrict within which the truſt of a bailiff was executed; and whence a whole county was ſo called, in reſpect of the ſheriff; a whole barony, in reſpect of the baron; an hundred, in reſpect of the chief conſtable; a manor, in reſpect of the ſteward: The precinct of a bailiff's juriſdiction.

† BAIN (of *bain*, fr.) a bath.

BAI'RAM, a great annual feaſt of the Mahometans, celebrated the day after the faſt called Ramazan, if the weather does not prevent the appearance of the moon; which if it does, they defer it till the next day, and then it is begun, whether the moon is viſible or not. When they celebrate this feaſt, after many odd mimicries in their moſque, they end it with a ſolemn prayer, to enable them to root out, or to arm againſt one another, all enemies of their religion, that they may have an opportunity to extend the borders of their law.

To BAIT. 1 to allure, or entice by a bait. 2 to fight creatures with dogs, &c. 3 to teaze, or provoke a perſon. 4 to ſtop, to eat or drink on a journey.

To BAIT (in Falconry) a hawk is ſaid to *bait*, when ſhe claps her wings, and ſtoops to her prey.

A BAIT. 1 any thing that allures a perſon to do a thing. 2 (in Fiſhing) the gentle, or other allure, put on the hook to catch fiſh with.

BAIZE, or BAYSE, a ſort of woollen manufacture, uſed for women's under-petticoats, or other ordinary uſes.

To BAKE. 1 to dreſs, or roaſt in an oven. 2 to make bread.

BA'KER, a perſon whoſe buſineſs is to make bread from meal, and ſell it: By our ſtatutes, Bakers are declared not to be handicrafts.

BA'KER-LEGG'D, ſtraddling; with the legs bowing outward.

BAKEWELL, one of the beſt market-towns on the north-weſt ſide of the Peak in Derbyſhire, ſeated among hills, on the banks of the river Wye, near its influx into the Derwent. It is a large town with ſeven chapels, though but one church, which is a peculiar exempt from all epiſcopal juriſdiction. A large market is held here weekly on monday, for lead, the great manufacture of thoſe parts, and all ſorts of proviſions; and three fairs annually, viz. on Feb. 27th, Aug. 15th, and Sept. 21ſt. Diſtant from London 115 computed, and 142 meaſured miles. Not far from hence, and at the riſe of the Wye, are nine ſprings of hot water, called Buxton-Wells.

BALA. [W. lon. 3°. 40′. lat. 52°. 55′.] A ſmall market-town, rudely built, in Merionethſhire in North-Wales, ſituate 16 miles ſouth of Denbigh. It is a corporation enjoying many immunities, governed by bailiffs, and has a market weekly on ſaturday; diſtant from London 145 computed, and 184 meaſured miles. This town is ſeated neat Pimble-meer, or Bala-lake, which is about three miles long, thro' which the river Dee is ſaid to run, but not to mingle with its waters; which is thus proved: That although there are plenty of ſalmons in the Dee, there are none to be found in the Meer; and great plenty of the fiſh called Gwgniaid, much like whitings, are found in the Meer, but none of them in the Dee.

BA'LANCE. *See Ballance.*

BALAUSTINES (in Pharmacy) the flowers of the wild pomegranate.

BALCO'NY (of *une balcon*, fr.) in Architecture, a jutting or projecture in the front of an houſe, encompaſſed with a balluſtrade.

BALD. 1 without hair. 2 thread-bare or ſimple.

BA'LDERDASH. 1 mixture, or mingle-mangle. 2 paltry, confuſed diſcourſe.

To BA'LDERDASH, to adulterate, or ſophiſticate.

BA'LDNESS. 1 nakedneſs, want of hair. 2 an uncorrect, unpoliſhed way of writing.

BALDOCK. [W. lon. 15 min. lat. 51°. 55'] A pretty large town in Hertfordſhire, four miles eaſt of Hitching, and ſeven weſt of Royſton, ſituate between the hills, in a chalky ſoil fit for corn; and as there are many maltſters here, it has a conſiderable market on thurſdays for corn and malt. The church is large and handſome, with three chancels, and has a fine tower with an excellent ring of ſix bells, built in the middle of the town, and is a rectory in the patronage of the king. Mr. John Wynne gave 11000l. to build ſix alms-houſes here, and to purchaſe lands to raiſe an annuity of forty ſhillings a-piece to every one ſettled therein. The fairs are held on Feb. 24, July 23, Sept. 21, and Nov. 29. North of London 29 computed, and 38 meaſured miles.

BALE (of *bale*, fr.) 1 a pack of merchandize. 2 the handle of a pail.

BA'LEFUL, ſorrowful, woeful.

BALK. 1 a piece of ground left unplowed. 2 a beam in building. 3 diſappointment or baffle. 4 ſhame or diſgrace. 5 prejudice or damage.

To BALK. 1 to paſs by or omit. 2 to hinder a ſhop, &c. of its cuſtom. 3 to fruſtrate or diſappoint. 4 to put one out of countenance.

BALL (of *bale*, fr.) 1 any round body. 2 a public dancing meeting.

BALL *and Socket*, a device made of braſs, to hold any mathematical inſtrument on a ſtaff, as a quadrant, teleſcope, &c. It conſiſts of a braſs ſphere, fitted into a concave ſemiglobe, ſo as to be moveable every way.

To BALL. See *To bawl*.

BA'LLAD (of *ballade*, fr.) 1 a ſort of French poetry. 2 a common ſong.

To BA'LLANCE (of *balancer*, fr.) 1 to weigh. 2 to poiſe, or make even weight. 3 to weigh and conſider. 4 to make accounts equal.

BA'LLANCE (of *bis* twice, and *lanx* a ſcale) 1 a pair of ſcales. 2 even weight. 3 the name of one of the celeſtial ſigns, called Libra. 4 the difference between the debtor and creditor ſides in an account. 5 the difference between the value of imports and exports. 6 that part of a watch which regulates its motion.

BA'LLAST (of *ballaſt*, fr.) ſtones, ſand, or any weight put into an empty ſhip, to make her ſail upright.

BALLISHANNON. [lon. 8°, 30'. lat. 54°. 25'.] A great town in Ireland, in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulſter, ſituate eaſt of Donnegal bay, and 10 miles ſouth of Donnegal, and 110 north-weſt of Dublin.

*BALLISTA* (of βαλίζω, gr. of βάλλω to caſt) a military engine in uſe among the ancients, ſomewhat like our croſs-bow, though much bigger and more forcible; it was uſed in the beſieging of cities, to throw ſtones, and ſometimes javelins.

BA'LLISTER or BA'LLUSTER (in Architecture) is a little column, or pilaſter adorned with mouldings, and ſerving to form a reſt or ſupport for the arm, and, in ſome meaſure, to anſwer the end of a balcony.

BALLI'STICS (of *balliſtæ*, lat. croſs-bows, or engines for caſting ſtones, javelins, &c.) the art of making ſuch engines.

BALLOO'N or BALLON (of *ballou*, fr.) 1 a foot-ball. 2 a great ball, with which princes and noblemen uſe to play.

BA'LLOT (of *balote*, fr.) a ball to give one's vote.

BA'LLOTING, a manner of chuſing officers, &c. by balls of different colours, according to the diverſity of candidates.

BA'LLUSTRA'DE, a row of pillars or rails, ſuch as we ſee around ſome altars, fonts, ſquares, &c.

BALM or BALSAM. 1 the juice of a tree, of a moſt fragrant ſmell. 2 ſeveral chemical compoſitions. 3 a herb ſo called.

*BA'LNEUM*, gr. a bath, or waſhing-place.

*BALNEUM arenæ*, lat. i. e. a ſand-bath, (in Chemiſtry) a ſand-heat, wherein cucurbites and other veſſels, containing herbs, flowers, fruits, &c. are ſet in order to be diſtilled, &c.

*BALNEUM Mariæ* (in Chemiſtry) is when a veſſel containing the water to be diſtilled, is ſet in another veſſel of hot water.

*BALNEUM vaporis* (in Chemiſtry) is when a veſſel is ſet in another, half full of water, and heated from vapours which ariſe from the boiling water.

BA'LSAM, See *Balm*.

BALSA"MIC or BA'LMY, having the quality of balſam.

BALTIMORE. [E. lon. 9°. 15'. lat. 51°. 15'.] A town of the county of Cork, and province of Munſter in Ireland, ſituate on a head land which runs into rhe ſea 15 miles ſouth-weſt of Roſſe, and 5 miles north-eaſt of the iſland of Cape Clear. It gives title to the preſent Earl of Baltimore.

To BAM, or to BAMBOO'ZLE, to fun, to fib, to ſham.

BA'MBOO, the name of a ſugar-cane in the Weſt-Indies.

BAMFF, [W. lon. 2°. 5'. lat. 57°. 40'.] the capital of the ſhire of Bamff, in the north-eaſt part of Scotland, ſituate at the mouth of the river Dovern, near the Ger-

man

man Ocean, 32 miles north-weſt of Aberdeen, and 110 north of Edinburgh.

BAMTON, [W. lon. 3°. 40′. lat. 51°. 5′.] anciently called Beanton; a ſmall market town in Devonſhire, in a bottom encompaſſed with hills, and ſtands on a branch of the river Ex, 21 miles north of Exeter, 134 computed, and 160 meaſured miles weſt of London. Its market is weekly on ſaturday, and fairs on Whit-tueſday and St. Luke's-day.

BAMTON, [W. lon. 1°. 35′. lat. 51°. 40′.] a market-town in Oxfordſhire, ſituated on the river Iſis, 10 miles ſouth weſt of Oxford, and 56 computed, and 66 meaſured miles from London, and is ſaid to have been a place of good repute, even before the Conqueſt. Its market is weekly on wedneſday, and is the moſt noted of any in England for feltmongers wares, ſuch as leather-jackets, gloves, breeches, &c. The fair is on Auguſt the 15th.

† To BAN, to curſe, or wiſh miſchief to one.

BAN. See *Arier-ban*.

BANBURY, [W. lon. 1°. 20′. lat. 52°. 5′.] A large borough-town in Oxfordſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Cherwell, 20 miles north of Oxford, 53 computed, and 75 meaſured miles north-weſt of London; here is a market weekly on thurſday, and fairs on Holy-thurſday, Auguſt the 1ſt, and Corpus-Chriſti-day; beſides the two following for horſes, viz. the thurſday after the Epiphany, and the firſt thurſday in Lent. Queen Mary made it a borough, by charter, conſiſting of a bailiff, twelve aldermen, and twelve burgeſſes; this charter was renewed by king James the Firſt, and made a mayor-town, conſiſting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and ſix capital burgeſſes; and a right to ſend one member to parliament; all which it ſtill enjoys. The town, including ſix hamlets belonging to it, contains about 700 houſes; and has two meeting-houſes, here being more Diſſenters, than in any town of the county. There is ſuch good land hereabouts, eſpecially rich paſture, that it was famous, even in Camden's time, for good cheeſe. The *pyrites aureus*, or golden fire-ſtone, is found here in great plenty, in digging of wells.

*BANCUS* (of *bancus*, lat. a bench) 1 a bench, bank, ſeat or table. 2 a tribunal, or place of judicature.

BAND. 1 any ſort of ſtuff to bind with. 2 a troop or company. 3 a bond or tye 4 what the clergy, &c. wear about the neck.

BAND (in Architecture) one of the diviſions of the architrave.

*Train* BANDS, or *Trained*-BANDS, regiments made up of the inhabitants of a city, &c. trained up to arms.

BA'NDAGE (of *bandage*, fr.) a binding, or tying up.

BANDAGE (among Surgeons) a fillet or roller of linen cloth, fitted for binding up wounds, ſores, &c.

BA'NDELET (of *bandelette*, fr.) a little band, fillet, or ſtring.

BANDELETE (in Architecture) an ornament encompaſſing a pillar quite round about like a ring.

BA'NDEROL (of *bonderole*, fr.) a little flag or ſtreamer.

BANDI'TTI (of *bandire* to out-law) out-law'd perſons in Italy, who become robbers or highwaymen.

BA'NDLE, an Iriſh meaſure of two feet in length.

BA'NDOLEERS or BA'NDELIERS (of *bandoulieres*, fr.) little wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing a charge of powder for a muſket, of which each muſketeer uſually wore twelve, hanging on a ſhoulder-belt or collar.

BANDO'RE (of πανδῦρα, gr. a muſical inſtrument) a muſical inſtrument, the ancient ſhepherd's pipe, conſiſting of ſeven reeds.

To BA'NDY (of *bander*, fr.) 1 to toſs a ball at tennis. 2 to agitate, debate, or diſcuſs. 3 to make a faction or party.

BANDY, a ſort of crooked club or ſtick to ſtrike a ball with.

BANE (of *bana*, ſax. a murderer, or deſtroyer of men) 1 death, poiſon. 2 deſtruction, ruin, undoing of one.

*Rats*-BANE, arſenic, a poiſonous mineral.

*Wolf's*-BANE, aconite, or deadly nightſhade.

To BANG, to beat with a ſtick, or otherwiſe.

BANGOR, [W. lon. 4°. 15′. lat. 53°. 20′.] a biſhopric in Caernarvonſhire, in North-Wales; it was formerly very conſiderable, and, on account of its large extent, was called Bangor-vawr; it has been defended by a ſtrong caſtle, of which the leaſt traces are not now to be found; and the place itſelf, which was formerly a city, is now become a ſmall town. The cathedral, which is mean and old, is pretended, by the inhabitants, to be the oldeſt in Britain, and that St. Daniel, to whom it is dedicated, was the firſt biſhop of it, ſo long ago as the year 512. The houſes are tolerably well built, and the town pretty well inhabited: It is governed by the biſhop's ſteward, who keeps court-leets and court-barons in the biſhop's name. Here is held an indifferent market on wedneſdays. It is diſtant 180 computed, and 236 meaſured miles north-weſt from London. It is obſerved, that few biſhops die in this ſee lately, they being generally tranſlated, at the firſt opportunity, into ſome other biſhopric; and while they are biſhops of Bangor,

gor, they are allowed to hold ſome othe good benefice *in commendam*.

BA"NIANS, a religious ſect among the Eaſt-Indians, who hold the doctrine of tranſmigration of ſouls; and will therefore eat no living creature, nor kill, not even obnoxious animals, but endeavour to releaſe them if in the hands of others. They wear a ſtone round their necks, in the ſhape of an egg, which they call *Tamberan*, perforated in the middle, thro' which run three ſtrings; this, they ſay, is the figure of their great God; for which reaſon, and their profeſſion of inoffenſiveneſs and innocency of life, they are much reſpected by all the Indians. They are extremely careful not to have any communication with other nations; if one of a different religion drink out of, or but even touch, one of their cups, they break it; and empty the water out of a pond where he waſhed himſelf.

To BA"NISH (of *bannier*, fr.) 1 to ſend into exile. 2 to drive or turn away.

BA"NISHMENT, exile, the being forcibly thruſt from one's native country, on account of ſome miſdeed.

BA"NISTERS. See *Balluſters*.

BANK (of *bancus*, lat.) 1 an hillock or riſing ground. 2 a great ſhelf or bed of ſand in the ſea. 3 the ſide of a river, or ſea, to keep it from overflowing the country. 4 a riſing of earth to part or incloſe land. 5 a place in a garden, made to ſit on for pleaſure. 6 a large ſtock of money belonging to ſeveral perſons. 7 a place where many affairs are negoriated, ſuch as diſcounting bills of exchange, &c. and taking the charge of the money of private perſons, to improve it, or keep it ſecure.

BA'NKER, a perſon who negotiates and trafficks money, or receives and remits money from place to place, by means of bills, or letters of exchange.

BA'NKRUPT (of *bancus* a bank, and *rumpo* to break, lat.) one that breaks and ſteps aſide, being, or pretending to be, unable to pay his debts.

BA'NKRUPTCY, or BANKRUPCY, the turning bankrupt.

To BANN, or BANNE. See *To ban*.

BANNAGHIR, [W. lon. 8°. lat. 53°. 10'.] a town in Ireland, in King's county, in the province of Leinſter, ſituate on the river Shannon, ſixteen miles ſouth of Athlone.

A BANNER (of *banniere*, fr.) a ſtand ard enſign, colours in an army.

BA'NNING, curſing, from *To ban*.

BANNS or BANES of Matrimony, the publication of marriage-contracts in the church.

BA'NQUET (of *banquet*, fr.) an entertainment, or feaſt.

To BA'NQUET, to feaſt, or feed voluptuouſly.

BA'NQUETTE (of *banquette*, fr.) a little bank, or raiſed way.

BANQUETTE (in Fortification) is a little foot-path, or elevation of earth, in figure of a ſtep, at the bottom of a parapet, or that which the ſoldiers get upon to diſcover the counterſcarp, or to fire upon the enemy in the mote, or in the covert-way. Theſe banquettes are generally a foot and a half high, and almoſt three feet broad.

To BA'NTER, to jeſt, to jeer, or play upon, to make game of.

BA'NTLING, a young child in ſwadling-bands, an infant at ſuck.

BA'PTISM (of βαπτισμὸς, gr. of βαπτίζω to plunge or dip) waſhing or purifying; the firſt ſacrament of the chriſtian church, whereby a perſon is initiated into the chriſtian religion, and original ſin is waſhed away in infants, and actual ſins in adults, who receive it: this ceremony is practiſed by all the different ſects of chriſtians, except the people called Quakers.

To BABTI'ZE, to chriſten, to initiate into the chriſtian religion by baptiſm, or purify by waſhing the body all over, or dipping under water, according to the original, or Greek etymology.

BAPTI'STERY, a baſon, or font to baptize in.

BAR (of *barre*, fr.) 1 a long narrow piece of wood, or iron, &c. 2 the place where lawyers plead, or where criminals ſtand to be tried. 3 a ſhallow at the mouth of a harbour. 4 a ſtoppage or hindrance. 5 (in Muſic) is a line drawn perpendicular thro' the note lines. 6 a ſmall convenient room parted off, in a public-houſe or tavern, for the miſtreſs, &c. to be in. 7 (in Heraldry) one of the honourable members of a coat, which is divided by it into two unequal parts, being drawn horizontally acroſs the field.

To BAR. 1 to ſtop, or faſten with a bar. 2 to hinder or keep from. 3 to except, as *bar* accidents, &c.

BARB, a kind of horſes brought from Barbary, of a ſlender make, with their legs far apart; much eſteemed for their beauty, vigour, and ſwiftneſs.

BARBA'RIANS (of Βάρβαρος, gr. barbarous or rude) barbarous, unciviliz'd, rude, or wild people. The Greeks and Latins uſed to call all nations, not of their extraction, Barbarians.

BA'RBAROUS. 1 ſavage, unpoliſhed, wild or unpolite. 2 infamous, cruel, fierce.

BARBA'ITY, cruelty, inhumanity.

BA'RBARY, a country in Africa, extending itſelf along the ſouthern ſhore of the Mediterranean Sea, comprehending the countries of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca; reaching from 2 deg. weſt longitude, to 30 deg. eaſt longitude.

BA'RBED (of *barbatus*, lat. of *barba* a beard) 1 having a beard. 2 bearded, as a fiſh-hook. 3 covered with barbs. 4 ſhaved or trimmed.

BA'RBEL, a pleaſant river-fiſh, ſo called, becauſe it has a beard or moſs under its chaps.

BA'RBER (of *barbier*, fr. of *barba*, lat. a beard) a perſon whoſe buſineſs is to ſhave or trim peoples beards.

BA'RBLES, a diſeaſe in cattle, known by two paps under the tongue.

BARBS, a ſort of armour for horſes, covering the neck, breaſt, and ſhoulders, formerly in uſe.

BARDA'CHIO or BARDASH (of *bardache*, fr.) a boy kept for pleaſure, to be uſed contrary to nature.

BA'RDESA'NISTS, heretics, followers of Bardeſanes and the Valentinians, and denied the reſurrection of the dead.

BARDS (of *bardes*, fr.) poets among the ancient Britons and Gauls, who deſcrib'd in verſe the brave actions of their nations; ſo called from Bardus the ſon of Druis, who reigned over the Gauls.

BARE. 1 naked, uncovered. 2 without hair or graſs. 3 only, or on his bare word. 4 Sometimes the preterperfect tenſe of *bear*, as, he *bare* it with patience. 5 lean, meagre, or bare of fleſh.

BA'RELY. 1 nakedly. 2 ſcarcely or hardly. 3 poorly or ſlenderly.

A BA'RGAIN. 1 an agreement or contract. 2 a penyworth. 3 jeſting on a perſon. 4 it is agreed.

To BA'RGAIN, to contract, or agree on certain conditions.

BARGE (of *berge*, fr.) 1 a boat for ſtate or pleaſure. 2 a large boat uſed for carrying goods on a river.

BARGE-*Maſter*, a ſurveyor of mines.

BARGE-*Court*, a court held for the affairs of mines.

BARGE-*Couples* (in Architecture) a beam mortaiſed into another, to ſtrengthen the building.

BARK (of *barque*, fr.) 1 a little ſhip or veſſel, with one deck, and pointed or triangular ſails. 2 the rind or coat of a tree.

To BARK. 1 to peel trees, or take their bark off. 2 to make a noiſe, as a dog when angry. 3 to rail at, or ridicule another.

BARK-*bound*, a diſtemper incident to trees, cured by ſlitting the bark.

BA'RKER, a ſaleſman's ſervant, who walks before his door, to invite people to buy.

BARKHAMSTEAD. See BERKHAMSTEAD.

BA'RKING, [E. lon. 8 min. lat. 51°. 50'.] a large market-town in Eſſex, 10 miles eaſt of London, on a river that leads to the Thames, from whence goods are brought in veſſels to its quay: The inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen, whoſe ſmacks lie in the Thames, at the mouth of the river called Barking, from whence their fiſh is ſent up to Billingſgate in ſmall boats. It formerly belonged to its nunnery, which was the richeſt and oldeſt in England, being founded by a ſon of Offa king of the Eaſt-Saxons, anno 680. The Danes deſtroyed it in 870; but it was rebuilt, when the Conqueror retired hither, ſoon after his coronation, till he had erected forts in London to awe the citizens. The pariſh of Barking is very much improved by lands that have been got out of the Thames, &c. The market is held weekly on ſaturday, and a fair on the ninth of October. The rectory and pariſh church, with the advowſon and right of patronage of the vicarage, is in the warden and fellows of All-ſouls college in Oxford.

BA'RKLEY or BE'RKLEY, [W. lon. 2°. 35'. lat. 51°. 40'.] an ancient borough-town in Glouceſterſhire, is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and gives title of Earl, as well as ſurname, to the ancient family of the Berkleys, who have a caſtle here; where the room, in which king Edward II. was impriſoned, and murder'd by the damnable ſubtlety of Adam biſhop of Hereford, is ſtill to be ſeen. Here was a famous nunnery, to which the manor did belong, till a little before the Conqueſt; when Godwin earl of Kent, prevailed with the devout king Edward to take it from the nunnery, and give it him. The market is held weekly on wedneſday; and two fairs annually, viz. on May the 3d, and July the 20th. Diſtant from London 89 computed, and 111 meaſured miles.

BA'RKSHIRE, or BE'RKSHIRE, is a county well clothed with wood, and watered with rivers, viz. the Iſis, the Oke, and the Kenet: The whole county is generally of a rich ſoil, fit both for corn and paſturage. There are ſeveral conſiderable manufactories, for clothing or woollen cloth, carried on in this county, eſpecially at Newbury. and alſo for canvas or ſail-cloth. This county ſends nine members to parliament, has twelve market-towns, and 140 pariſhes; is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain about 530,000 acres of ground, and about 17,000 houſes, and is in Saliſbury dioceſe, and about 120 miles in circumference. On the north-ſide, it is ſeparated from Buckinghamſhire and Oxfordſhire by the Thames; on the ſouth-ſide, from Hampſhire, by the river Kenet; on the eaſt, it is bounded by Surry; and on the weſt, by Wilts and Glouceſterſhire.

BA'RKWAY, or BE'RKWAY [under the meridian of London, lat. 52 °.] a populous flouriſhing town in Hertfordſhire, being a conſiderable thoroughfare, in the road to

Lyn

Lyn in Norfolk. The church has a chapel of eaſe, about one mile off. The market is held weekly on friday. Diſtant from London 32 computed, and 35 meaſured miles.

BA'RLEY, a ſort of corn which grows in great plenty in England, particularly uſed to make malt, in order to make beer.

BARLEY-*Corn*, the leaſt of Engliſh long meaſure, three of which, laid end to end, make an inch.

BARM. See *Yeſt*.

BARN, a corn-houſe, or repoſitory for grain, hay, &c.

BARN or BEARN, a Scotch, or north-country word for a child.

BA'RNACLE, a ſmall ſea animal, frequently found in the weſtern iſles of Scotland, whoſe origin has greatly increaſed the inquiries of naturaliſts. Its firſt appearance is in the ſhape of a ſmall ſhell-fiſh, of the colour and conſiſtence of a muſſel, hanging to old timber by a filmy neck, through which it receives nouriſhment within the ſhell, where is a feathered fowl, called a Solan gooſe.

BA'RNACLES. 1 an inſtrument to pinch horſes noſes, when they will not ſtand quiet to be ſhod, blooded, &c. 2 a kind of ſhell-fiſh, which grow on the bottoms of ſhips.

BARNARD-CASTLE, [W. lon. 1°. 3′. lat. 54°. 26′.] a ſmall market-town in the county of Durham, on the river Tees, 15 miles from Richmond in Yorkſhire, conſiſting chiefly of one long ſtreet, with ſeveral lanes branching from it. The manufactures of it are ſtockings, bridles, and belts. The market is held weekly on wedneſday, and a fair on the 21ſt of July. Diſtant from London 185 computed, and 253 meaſured miles. In the reign of Q. Elizabeth, Sir George Bowes, and his brother, held it out eleven days, againſt the rebels under the earls of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, who were forced to grant them an honourable capitulation.

BARNET or HIGH-BARNET, [W. lon. 14 min. lat. 51°. 42′.] a large, dry, and pleaſant town in Hertfordſhire, 11 miles north-weſt of London, highly ſituated, and on the road from London to St. Albans, formerly noted for its medicinal waters, which of late years are not ſo much uſed as heretofore. Its market, which is on monday, is famous for cattle, eſpecially for ſwine; and, being a great thorough-fare, 'tis well accommodated with inns. Two fairs are held here annually, viz. on the 24th of June and the 18th of October. Here is an alms-houſe, founded and endowed by James Ravenſcroft, Eſq; for ſix widows; and a free-ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth, and endowed partly by that queen, and partly by alderman Owen of London, whoſe additional endowment is paid by the Fiſhmongers company, who appoint 24 governors; by whom the maſter and uſher are choſe, to teach ſeven children gratis, and all the reſt of the pariſh for five ſhillings a quarter each. A bloody battle was fought here, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, on Eaſterday, in which Edward IV. was victor.

BARNSLEY. A market-town in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the ſide of a hill, ten miles from Doncaſter and Wakefield: It is well built with ſtone, and drives a conſiderable trade in wire, and hard wares made of iron and ſteel. The market is held every wedneſday, and a fair on the 14th of September. It lies 136 computed, and 175 meaſured miles from London.

BARNSTAPLE, [W. lon. 4°. 10′. lat. 51°. 15′.] in Devonſhire, on the river Taw, 30 miles north of Exeter, 184 computed, and 194 meaſured miles weſt of London; pleaſantly ſituated among hills, in the form of a ſemicircle, to which the river is a diameter, and has a handſome ſtone bridge over it, of 16 arches, with a paper-mill. The houſes are built with ſtone; the ſtreets are clean, and well paved. It is a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor and 24 common-council-men or capital burgeſſes, a high-ſteward, recorder, deputy-recorder, and other officers; it ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the mayor, aldermen, capital and common burgeſſes, which are upwards of 200 in number; and the mayor is the returning-officer. Formerly it had walls, with a caſtle, and enjoyed the privileges of a city; it was much inhabited by merchants in queen Elizabeth's time, who traded to France and Spain; but as the haven became ſhallow, moſt of thoſe merchants removed to Biddiford: Yet it has ſtill ſome merchants, and a good trade to America and Ireland; from whence it has an eſtabliſhed port for landing wool. Two markets are held here weekly, viz. on wedneſday and friday; the latter much frequented, and ſtored with choice of commodities; and a fair on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of September, toll-free.

BARO''METER (of βάρος weight, and μετρέω to meaſure) an inſtrument to meaſure the weight of the incumbent air, and the variations therein, in order, chiefly, to determine the changes of the weather. This inſtrument is founded on the Torricellian experiment, which is only a glaſs tube filled with mercury, and hermetically ſealed at one end; the other open, and emerged in a baſon of ſtagnant quickſilver. Now,

as the weight of the atmoſphere diminiſhes, the mercury will here aſcend; and ſo on the contrary.

*Marine* BAROMETER, an inſtrument ſerving for the ſame uſes at ſea, as the other at land.

*Portable* BAROMETER, is one that can be conveniently and ſafely carried from place to place.

*Wheel* BAROMETER, is a common barometer with an index.

BA″RON (of *baro*, lat. a lord) a degree of nobility next to a viſcount; of barons there are three ſorts, Barons of the Cinque-ports, Barons of the Exchequer, and Barons that are peers of the realm.

BA″RONAGE. 1 the title or dignity of a baron. 2 a tax to be raiſed for the King out of the precincts of baronies.

BA″RONESS, the wife of a baron.

BA″RONET, a degree of honour next below a baron, and above a knight, having the precedency of all knights, except thoſe of the Garter. The order was founded by king James I. in 1611, when 200 Baronets were created; to which number they were always to be reſtrained; tho' they are now near four times that number. They had ſeveral privileges given them, with an Habendum to them and their heirs male.

BA″RONY. 1 the dignity or honour of a baron. 2 the eſtate of a baron.

BA″ROSCOPE (of *βάρος* weight, and *σκοπέω* to obſerve) an inſtrument contrived to ſhew the alterations in the weight of the atmoſphere. The difference between the Barometer and this inſtrument is this: The Baroſcope ſhews that there is an alteration in the weight of the atmoſphere, and the Barometer determines what that alteration is; they are oftentimes confounded, tho' improperly.

BARR. See *Bar*.

BA′RRACAN (of *bouracan*, fr.) a ſort of coarſe camblet.

BA′RRACK or BA′RRAQUE (of *barraque*, fr.) little huts built without the houſes of a town, next to the ramparts, for the ſoldiers of a garriſon to lodge in.

BA′RREL (of *barril*, fr.) 1 a meaſure of divers liquors, as of beer, ale, &c. thirty-ſix gallons is a barrel of beer, thirty-two of ale, &c. 2 a veſſel uſed to contain divers ſorts of goods, both liquid and dry. 3 the hollow tube of a gun. 4 the large wheel, on which the line of a jack, clock, or watch is wound.

BA′RREN. 1 ſterile, fruitleſs, that does not bring forth young. 2 unfruitful, mean, poor land. 3 dry, jejune, without ſpirit, or invention.

BA′RRENNESS, ſterility, that imperfection in the animal, or vegetable life, which renders it incapable of bringing forth, or propagating its ſpecies.

BA′RRETOR (of *barratter*, old fr.) a wrangler, quarreller, or ſtirrer-up of ſtrife.

BA′RRETRY or BA′RRATRY (in Commerce) is the maſter of a ſhip's cheating the owners or inſurers, either by running away with the ſhip, ſinking her, or embezzling her cargo.

BARRETRY (in Inſurances) ſignifies diſſenſions and quarrels among officers and ſeamen.

To BARRICA′DE, to ſhut up or ſecure one's ſelf, by faſtening the doors.

BARRICA′DO or BARRICA′DOE (of *barricade*, fr.) a defence made in haſte with trees cut down, carts, or barrels of earth, &c.

BA′RRIERS (of *barrieres*, fr.) 1 boundaries, 2 a running exerciſe, within bars.

BA′RRIERS (in Fortification) are great ſtakes, about four or five feet long, placed at the diſtance of eight or ten feet from one another, with their tranſums, or overthwart rafters, to ſtop either horſe or foot, that would enter or puſh in with violence. Theſe barriers are commonly ſet up in a void ſpace between the citadel and the town, in half-moons.

BA′RRISTER, an advocate, or pleader at the bar.

*Utter* BARRISTER, one admitted to plead without the bar.

*Inner* BARRISTER, a counſellor or ſerjeant, admitted to plead within the bar.

*Vacation* BARRISTERS, ſuch as are newly called to the bar, who are obliged to attend the ſervice of the houſe, for the ſix long vacations following.

BA′RROW. 1 a little hill, or mount of earth, ſuch as are caſt up in ſeveral parts of England, and are ſuppoſed to have been Roman burying-places. 2 an inſtrument to carry ſtones, earth, &c.

To BA′RTER, to truck, or exchange one commodity for another.

BA′RTON. 1 the demeſne-lands of a manor. 2 the yard belonging to a farm-houſe; an out-yard.

BA′RTON. [W. lon. 15 min. lat. 53°.40′.] A large ſtraggling town in Lincolnſhire, 35 miles north of Lincoln, and 30 ſouth-eaſt of York; noted for little elſe but its being a horſe-ferry over the Humber, to Hull in Yorkſhire, which is ſix miles over. Its market is weekly on monday, and a fair on the 20th of July. Diſtant from London 130 computed, and 163 meaſured miles.

BASE, adj. (of *bas*, fr.) 1 mean, low, vile. 2 of mean parentage or extraction. 3 ſhameful, diſhoneſt, knaviſh. 4 ſneaking or cowardly. 5 penurious or miſerly. 6 counterfeit.

terfeit or baſe coin. 7 a baſtard, or baſe-born. 8 an inferior conrt. 9 ſtark-naught, or of no value.

BASE or BA'SIS, ſubſt. (of *baſis*, lat. the foundation) 1 the foundation, or ground of any thing. 2 the ſmalleſt piece of ordnance. 3 the name of a fiſh, otherwiſe called a ſea-wolf. 4 the bottom of any figure.

BASE (in Architecture) is the foot of a pillar, that ſuſtains it, or that part that is under the body, or lies upon the pedeſtal or zocle, when there is any; and therefore it is not uſed for the loweſt part of a column, but for all the ſeveral ornaments or mouldings that reach from the apophyges, or riſing of the ſhafts of pillars, to the plinth.

BASE *of any ſolid figure*, is its lowermoſt plain ſide, or that on which it ſtands.

BASE *of the Heart* (in Anatomy) the broad, or upper part, to the ſides of which the two auricles are affixed.

BASE (in Fortification) is the exterior ſide of the polygon, viz. the imaginary line, which is drawn from the flanked angle of a baſtion to the angle oppoſite to it.

BASE *Line* (in Perſpective) is the common ſection of the picture, and the geometrical plane.

BASE *Ring* (of a Cannon) is the great ring next behind the touch-hole.

BASE (of a Triangle) any one ſide of a triangle may be called the Baſe; but uſually, and more properly, that ſide which is parallel to the horizon is taken for the Baſe. And the ſame is to be underſtood of the Baſe of any plain figure.

BASE or BASS (in Muſic) is the loweſt and the fundamental part thereof, without which any part of muſic is imperfect.

BASHA'W, a Turkiſh governor of a city, province, or other diſtrict; the name includes Beglerbergs, and ſometimes Sangiacbergs; though a diſtinction is ſometimes made, and the word appropriated to the middle ſort, or ſuch as have two enſigns or horſe-tails carried before them. Thoſe who have the honour of three tails, are called Berglerbergs; and thoſe who have only one, Sangiacbergs.

BA'SHFUL, modeſt, timorous, ſhamefaced.

BA'SIL (among Joiners, &c.) is the ſloping edge of a chiſſel, or of the iron of a plane.

BASIL, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called ſweet-baſil.

BA"SILIC (of *βασιλικὴ*, gr. a king's palace, of *βασιλεὺς* a king) this, among the ancients, was a large hall, with porticos, iſles, tribunies, and tribunal, where the kings themſelves adminiſter'd juſtice; but the name is ſomewhat differently applied now-a-days, being given to churches and temples; as alſo to certain halls in princes courts, where the people hold their aſſemblies, and the merchants meet and converſe together.

BASILI"DIANS, heretics in the ſecond century, the followers of Baſilides an Egyptian, who held theſe errors of Simon Magus: That Chriſt was only a man in appearance; that his body was a phantom; and, that he gave his form to Simon the Cyrenian, who was crucified in his ſtead.

BA"SILISK (of *βασιλίσκος*, gr. a ſerpent) a kind of ſerpent, ſometimes called a cockatrice, becauſe they fancy he comes of a cock's egg.

BASINGSTOKE. [W. lon. 1°. 15'. lat. 51°. 20.] A large town in Hampſhire, 16 miles north-eaſt of Wincheſter; 39 computed, and 48 meaſured miles ſouth-weſt of London: It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſeven aldermen, ſeven capital burgeſſes, &c. The market is on wedneſday, and well ſtocked with corn, eſpecially barley, many of the inhabitants being maltſters; and of late years, the manufactures of druggets, ſhalloons, and ſuch ſlight goods have been erected, and carried on with good ſucceſs. Here is a free-ſchool, and three charity-ſchools; in one whereof, twelve boys are taught, clothed, and maintained by the Skinners company in London. Its fairs are on wedneſday in Whitſun-week, and on the 29th of September.

BA'SIS. See *Baſe*.

To BASK, to lie in a place expoſed to the heat of the ſun.

BA'SKET (of *baſcuda*, lat. a baſket) an utenſil too well known to need deſcription.

BA'SON (of *baſſin*, fr.) 1 a place near the ſea, where ſhips may ride in ſafety. 2 a reſervoir of water. 3 a veſſel to waſh hands hands in. 4 (with Glaſs-grinders) the diſhes that they form convex glaſſes in, by grinding. And (with Hatters) the iron ſhell, in which the matter of the hat is moulded into form.

*BASSO*, ital. (in Muſic) generally ſignifies the baſe; but ſometimes, in pieces of muſic of many parts, the ſloping baſe is more particularly called ſo.

*BA'SSO Concertante*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies the baſe of the little chorus.

*BA'SSO Continuo*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies the thorough-baſs, and is generally diſtinguiſhed from the other baſſes by figures over or under the notes, which figures are proper for the organ, harpſichord, theorbolute, &c.

*BASSO Repieno*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies the baſs of the grand chorus, or that which plays in ſome particular places.

BASSO'ON (of *baſſon*, fr.) a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a

reed, and furniſhed with eleven or twelve holes, ſerving for the baſs in concerts of hautboys and other wind inſtruments.

BAST, lime-tree wood made into ropes and mats.

BA'STARD, ſubſt. (*bâtard*, fr,) a natural child, one born out of lawful wedlock.

BASTARD, adj. falſe, ſpurious, counterfeit.

To BA'STARDIZE. 1 to make baſtards. 2 to adulterate, ſpoil, or corrupt.

To BASTE or BAST (of *battre*, fr.) 1 to beat, or bang ſoundly. 2 to moiſten meat with butter, &c. while it is roaſting. 3 to ſow with long ſtitches.

BASTI'LE, a royal caſtle in Paris, begun by Charles V. in 1369, and finiſhed in 1383, under the reign of his ſucceſſor: its chief uſe is for the cuſtody of ſtate priſoners.

*BASTINA'DO* (of *baſtinade*, fr.) beating or cudgelling with a ſtick, &c.

BA'STION (of *baſtion*, fr.) in Fortification, is now what was anciently called a bulwark, and conſiſts of two faces, and as many flanks, and was formerly called a Gorge. It is uſually made of earth, ſometimes lined with ſtone or brick, but uſually faced with ſods or turfs. A Baſtion conſiſts of two faces, two flanks, and two demi-gorges. See fig. 46. where E B, and B C are the two faces; E G, and C G the two flanks; and D G, and A G the two demi-gorges.

BASTION *Compoſed*, is when two ſides of the interior polygon are very unequal, which makes the gorges alſo unequal.

BASTION *Cut*, is that which makes a re-entering angle at the point, and is ſometimes called

BASTION *with a Tenaille*, whoſe point is cut off, and makes an angle inwards, and two points outwards. This is done when water, &c. hinders carrying the baſtion to its full extent, or when it would be too ſharp.

BASTION *Deformed*, is that which want one of its demi-gorges, becauſe one ſide of the interior polygon is ſo very ſhort.

BASTION *Demi*, has but one face and flank, and is uſually before a horn-work or crown-work; this is generally called an Empaulment.

BASTION *Double*, is that which, on the plane of the great baſtion, hath another baſtion built higher, leaving twelve or eighteen foot between the parapet of the lower and foot of the higher.

BASTION *Flat*, is that which is built on a right line. If the diſtance between the angles of the interior polygon be double the uſual length, then a baſtion is made in the middle before the curtain; but it generally has this diſadvantage, that unleſs there be an extraordinary breadth allowed to the mote, the turning angle of the counter-ſcarp runs back too far into the ditch, and hinders the ſight and defence of the oppoſite flanks.

BASTION *Regular*, is that which has its due proportion of faces, flanks, and gorges.

BASTIONS *Solid*, are thoſe that have their earth equal to the height of the rampart, without any void ſpace towards the centre.

BASTIONS *Void or Hollow*, are thoſe that have a rampart and parapet, ranging only round about their flanks and faces, ſo that a void ſpace is left towards their centre, and the ground is there ſo low, that if the rampart be taken, no intrenchment can be made in the centre, but what will lie under the fire of the beſieged.

BA'STON (of *batton*, fr. a ſtaff) an officer of the fleet, who attends the court with a red ſtaff, to take into ward ſuch as are committed by the court.

BAT. 1 a club to ſtrike a ball with. 2 the name of a ſmall winged animal, otherwiſe called a rere-mouſe, or flitter-mouſe.

BA'TABLE *Ground*, ſuch as lies between borders, eſpecially between England and Scotland, of old.

BATA'LION. See *Battalion*.

BA'TCHELOR. See *Bachelor*.

To BATE, the ſame as *Abate*; which ſee.

A BATH, water, or a place to waſh in.

To BA'THE, to waſh, or ſoak in water.

*Knights of the* BATH, a military order of knighthood, inſtituted by Richard II. ſcarce ever conferred but at the coronation of a King, or the inauguration of a Prince of Wales. They wear a red ribbon belt-wiſe. This order was revived under K. George I. after remaining many years extinct.

BATH. [W. lon. 2°. 30'. lat. 51°. 30'.] An ancient city in Somerſetſhire, ſo called from the ſeveral medicinal ſprings, that are made into baths for almoſt all ſorts of diſorders, which have been made uſe of for that purpoſe both internally and externally. In the King's Bath is the figure of King Bladad (whom Mr Camden calls the Sooth-ſayer) with an inſcription under it, which ſays, That he found out the uſe of theſe baths, 300 years before Chriſt. 'Tis ſo frequented by the healthy for pleaſure, as well as by the ſick for health, that in ſome ſeaſons, eſpecially when the place has been honoured with the preſence of any of the royal family, here have been no leſs than 8000 ſtrangers. The ſprings were, doubtleſs, fenced in by the Romans with a wall, to ſeparate them from the common ſprings; and the tradition is very probable, That they made ſubterranean canals to carry off the other waters, leſt they ſhould mix with theſe; for the town and neighbourhood abound with cold ſprings, which in ſome places riſe very near the hot ones. As this

city

city lies in a valley, ſurrounded with an amphitheatrical circle of hills, the medicinal quality of its waters is aſcribed to a mixture of two different waters diſtilling from two of thoſe hills, viz. Clarton-down and Lanſdown; the former of which has ſprings that are ſulphureous, or bituminous, mixed with nitre, and the latter, ſuch as are tinctured with iron ore: Beſides, the adjacent country abounds with mines of coals, which are agreed to be ſulphureous and bituminous. Here is a bridge, and a ferry alſo, over the Avon, which waſhes it on the ſouth and weſt, and was, in purſuance of an Act of Parliament, lately made navigable to Briſtol, by means of ſix locks. There is a large market under the town-houſe, which is a neat ſtone building ſtanding upon twenty-one pillars in front, where are the effigies of two kings, viz. Coël, a Britiſh king, who is ſaid to have given the city a charter; and Edgar a Saxon, who was crowned here in 973. St. Peter's cathedral, which was the abbey, is ſuppoſed to be on the ſpot, where ſtood the temple of Minerva, the patroneſs of baths. On the principal front, are the figures of angels aſcending and deſcending, in memory of a dream, by which Dr. Oliver King, biſhop of this ſee, was induced to build this church, in 1137; but it was not finiſhed till 1612. Here are three other churches, two charity ſchools, St. John's Hoſpital, founded by Fitz Joceline, biſhop of this ſee, for the poor ſick people; and there is a chapel belonging to it, built all of white free ſtone. Dr. Guidon mentions alſo Bellot's and Brimbury's hoſpitals; the latter built by ſeven ſiſters. There is an alms-houſe, called *Ruſcot's Charity*, for twelve men and twelve women. The other alms-people of Bath are chiefly maintained by the chamber, and have each three ſhillings and four pence a week. Thoſe admitted at the Lepers Hoſpital are recommended by the juſtices of the peace and the miniſter of the pariſh, and are taken in every May and September. The chamber has ſeveral ancient charters, but acts by Q. Elizabeth's. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four common-council-men. It gave the title of Earl formerly to the family of Granville, as it does now to the Right Honourable William Pulteney, Eſq; ſo created by his preſent Majeſty in 1742. The fairs here are on Feb. 2d and 24th, May 7th, June 29th, and Aug. 1ſt; the markets on wedneſday and ſaturday. Diſtant from London 89 computed, and 108 meaſured miles; and ſends two members to parliament.

*BATMA* (at Smyrna) a weight containing ſix oaks or four-hundred drams.

BATOO'N (of *baton*, fr.) 1 a ſhort thick ſtick. 2 (in Heraldry) a kind of bend only one third of the uſual breadth; it does not reach from ſide to ſide, but is broken off ſhort, in form of a truncheon: Its uſe is as a mark of baſtardy. 3 (in Architecture) a mould in the baſe of a column, likewiſe called a *Tore*. 5 the earl marſhal's ſtaff.

*BATTA'LIA* (of *battaile*, fr.) order of battle, or battle array.

BATTA'LION (of *battalion*, fr.) a body of foot-ſoldiers, generally conſiſting of five, or ſix hundred men.

A BA'TTEN (in Carpentry) is a ſcantling of wood, from two to four inches broad, and about an inch thick.

To BATTEN. 1 to grow fat, or get fleſh. 2 to welter, or wallow in.

To BA'TTER (of *batuo*, lat. of *βαλέω*, gr. which, in the language of Delphos, is *ωατέω* to kick, or ſpurn) 1 to beat or bruiſe. 2 to beat down or demoliſh.

BA'TTER. 1 water, flour, eggs, &c. mixed together for making pancakes. 2 (with Builders) a term uſed to ſignify that a wall, piece of timber, or the like, does not ſtand upright, but leans from you-ward; but when it leans toward you, they ſay it *overhangs*, or *hangs over*.

BA'TTERED. 1 beaten, or abuſed. 2 ruined, or decayed. 3 worn out with debauchery.

BA'TTERY. 1 beating, or aſſault. 2 a breach of the peace by ſtriking, beating, or offering other offence to another perſon.

BATTERY (in Fortification) an eminence whereon to plant artillery, that it may play on the enemy to the greater advantage.

*Croſs* BA'TTERIES, are two batteries which play athwart one another, upon the ſame thing, forming an angle, and beating with more violence and deſtruction, becauſe what one battery ſhakes, the other beats down.

BATTERY *de Enfilade*, is one that ſcours or ſweeps the whole length of a ſtreight line.

BATTERY *en eſcarp*, is that which plays obliquely.

BATTERY *joint*, or *par camerade*, is when ſeveral guns play at the ſame time on any place.

BATTERY *de reverſe*, or murdering Battery, is that which plays on the back of any place.

BATTERY *ſunk*, or *buried*, is when its platform is ſunk or let down into the ground, ſo that there muſt be trenches cut in the earth, againſt the muzzles of the guns, for them to fire out at, and to ſerve for embrazures. This ſort of Batteries, which the French call *en terre*, and *ruinate*, is generally uſed on making of approaches, to beat down the parapet of any place.

*BATTEURS de eſtrade*, fr. are the horſemen

men ſent out before to make diſcoveries, and give an account to the general.

BA'TTLE, or BA'TTEL (of *battaile*, fr.) 1 a fight or general engagement between two armies. 2 a duel, or ſingle combat. 3 a repreſentation of a battle in painting.

BATTLE-ARRAY, the order of battle, or ſoldiers drawn up in proper order for an engagement.

BATTLE *Royal* (among Cockers) is a fight of a number of cocks engaged all together, ſo that the cock that ſtands the longeſt gets the day.

To BATTLE (in the univerſity of Oxford) is to take up proviſions in the college-book.

BATTLE. [E. lon. 35 min. lat. 50°. 55′.] A town in Suſſex, ſix miles north of Haſtings, ſo called upon account of its being built in the field or plain, called then Heathfield, where the great battle between K. Harold and William the Conqueror was fought, Oct. 14th, 1066, which decided the fate of England, and ſubjected it to the Norman yoke: William, to atone for the ſlaughter of ſo many thouſands, built and endowed a monaſtery here, and called it Battle-Abbey, which he dedicated to St. Martin, and put in it a convent of Benedictine monks to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain. Its abbot was mitred, could protect the greateſt villains that fled to it, and even ſave the life of a criminal, if he came by, at the execution. Soon after the abbey was finiſhed, many houſes were built about it, which became a town, to which K. Henry I. granted a market, to be kept weekly on ſunday (as was uſual at that time) free from all manner of duties; but Antony viſcount Montague got an act of parliament, in 1600, to change it to thurſday, as it ſtill remains; beſides which, here is a monthly one on tueſday, and a fair on Nov. 11. It has a harbour for barges, and a charity-ſchool; the fineſt gunpowder in Europe is made here. Situated 48 computed, and 57 meaſured miles ſouth-eaſt of London.

BA'TTLEDOOR (of *battoir*, fr.) 1 an inſtrument to play at ſhuttle-cock or tennis with. 2 a horn-book, becauſe it has much the ſame ſhape.

BA'TTLEMENTS, indentures, or notches on the top of a wall, in form of embrazures, for the ſake of looking through them.

BATTO"LOGY (of βατολογία, gr. of *Batto*, a ſilly poet, and λόγος a ſpeech) tautology, or the often repeating of the ſame thing.

To BAULK. See *To Balk*.

BAUTRE, or BAWTRY, a ſmall town in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, near the river Idle, about ten miles from its fall into the Trent, very much frequented upon account of its being a thorough-fare from London to Scotland, ſtanding upon the great poſt-road, and has a great many good inns for travellers; alſo the river Idle, whoſe ſtream is quick, and channel deep, brings down lead and milſtones from Derbyſhire, and iron-ware from Sheffield, which are conveyed to Stockwith, Hull, &c. it being the centre of all exportation from the Riding wherein it is ſituate. Here are two markets weekly, viz. on wedneſday and ſaturday, and two fairs annually, viz. four days in the Whitſun-week, and on November the 11th: The firſt was obtained of King John, by Robert de Vipont, lord of the manor, for a preſent of four palfreys. Diſtant from London 117 computed, and 147 meaſured miles.

BA'WBLES, or BAUBLES (of *babioles*, fr.) trifles, or childrens play things.

BAWD, or BAUD (of *baude*, old fr.) a procureſs, or lewd woman, who makes it her buſineſs to debauch others for gain.

BA'WDY. 1 obſcene, filthy, ſmutty. 2 lewd or obſcene words or diſcourſe.

To BA'WL (of *balo*, lat. to bleat as a ſheep) to cry out, to make a great noiſe.

BAY (of *baye*, fr.) 1 a road for ſhips. 2 an empty place (in Maſonry) for a door or window. 3 a dam to ſtop water.

*To keep one at* BAY, to amuſe him.

BAY-COLOUR, brown-red colour.

BAY-TREE, the female laurel-tree.

BAY-WINDOW (in Architecture) is a round window, or one made arch-ways.

To BAY (of *abboyer*, fr.) 1 to bark like a dog. 2 to cry like a lamb.

To BAY (in Hunting) is when the deer having been hard run, turns head againſt the dogs.

BA'YARD, a bay horſe.

BA'YONET (of *bayonette*, fr.) a ſhort dagger having, inſtead of a hilt, an hollow iron handle to fix it to the muzzle of a muſquet, now uſed inſtead of a pike. We ſpeak the word *Bagonet*.

BAYZE, or BAYES, a kind of cloth with a long nap.

BDE'LLIUM (of בדלח heb.) 1 a black tree in Arabia, of the bigneſs of an olive tree. 2 an aromatic gum, brought from the Levant, of a fragrant ſcent, and ſomewhat bitteriſh to the taſte; but there is great uncertainty from what tree it flows.

BE, a particle in compoſition, ſet before verbs, and ſignifies *all over*, as, to bedaub, i. e. to daub all over.

To BE, to exiſt, or have a being.

BEACH. 1 the ſhore, or bound of the ſea. 2 the name of a well-known tree.

BEACHY-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the coaſt of Suſſex, near Pevenſey, and between Haſtings and Shoreham (where the French fleet defeated the Engliſh and Dutch,

Dutch, commanded by Ld. Torrington, on June 30th, 1690.) It is ſo called from the adjacent beach, and is reckoned the higheſt cliff of all the ſouth coaſt of England, for it projects over the beach, to a greater perpendicular height, than the Monument of London. The beach, where, in ſtormy weather, ſo many ſhips have been loſt, has ſeveral large caverns made in it by the ſea. From hence beyond Arundel, the country along the coaſt, for a greater breadth, riſes into thoſe high hills, called the South-Downs.

BEA'CONS (a Saxon word, ſignifying, to ſhew by ſigns) 1 a ſignal for the better ſecuring the kingdom from foreign invaſions, effected by long poles placed on the top of hills, whereon pitch-barrels were faſtened to be fired by night; and a ſmoke made by day, to give notice in a few hours of the approaching danger. 2 light-houſes erected on the ſea-coaſts, to give ſailors notice of rocks, ſhelves, &c. and on large heaths, to direct travellers.

BEA'CONAGE, money paid for maintaining beacons.

BEA'CONSFIELD. [W. lon. 30 min. lat. 50°. 25'.] A little town in Buckinghamſhire, eight miles from Marlow, and on the Oxford road, full of good inns, ſeated on a dry hill, and is of note for being the birth-place of the famous poet Mr. Waller, ſtiled the Engliſh Tibullus. It has a market weekly on thurſday, and two fairs yearly, viz. on Feb. 2. and Holy-thurſday. Diſtant from London 22 computed, or 23 meaſured miles.

BEADS (of ſax. beaᵹs, prayers) 1 roſary, uſed by the Roman catholics to count their prayers with. 2 an ornament worn about the neck by women.

BEAD-ROLL, or BED-ROLL, (among the Papiſts) a liſt of ſuch perſons, for the reſt of whoſe ſouls they are obliged to repeat a certain number of prayers, &c.

BEADS-MAN, a petitioner.

BEADLE. 1 a meſſenger or apparitor of a court of juſtice, who cites men to appear and anſwer to what is alledged againſt them. 2 an officer at the univerſities, whoſe place it is to walk before the maſters at all public proceſſions with a mace. 3 an under-officer in a pariſh, or company.

BEADS (in Architecture) are mouldings, which, in the Corinthian and Roman orders, are cut and carv'd into ſhort emboſſments, which look like beads worn in necklaces; and ſometimes an aſtragal is thus carved.

BEA'GLE, a ſort of hunting dog.

BEAK (of *bec*, fr.) 1 the bill of a bird. 2 the head of a ſhip. 3 the ſpout, or cock of an alembic.

BEA'KER, a drinking-cup.

BEAL, a whelk, or puſtule.

To BEAL, to gather matter, as a ſore.

BEAM. 1 a great piece of timber uſed in building. 2 the pole of a wain, or coach. 3 a ray of light. 4 a meteor in ſhape of a column. 5 the main horn of a ſtag's head. 6 the tongue of a balance. 7 the ſhank or longeſt part of an anchor. 8 the great croſs timbers, that hold the ſides of a ſhip together.

BEAM *compaſſes*, is an inſtrument conſiſting of a ſquare wooden, or braſs beam, having ſliding ſockets, that carry ſteel, or pencil points; and they are uſed for deſcribing large circles, where the common compaſſes are uſeleſs.

BEAM *Feathers* (in Falconry) the long feathers of a hawk's wing.

BEAN, a ſort of pulſe.

BEAR. 1 a wild beaſt. 2 two conſtellations in the northern hemiſphere, called the great and little bear.

To BEAR. 1 to carry, or hold up. 2 to abide or ſuffer. 3 to yield, or bring forth fruit, in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 4 to carry arms as a ſoldier. 5 to have a coat of arms. 6 (in Gunnery) a cannon is ſaid to *bear*, when it points directly at the mark.

To BEAR *the loſs of a thing*. 1 to make it good. 2 to take it patiently.

To *bring a project to* BEAR, to make it proſper, take, or ſucceed.

To BEAR *a good price*, to ſell well, or at a good rate.

To BEAR *out*. 1 to make good, or be anſwerable for. 2 to ſave harmleſs, or defend.

To BEAR *off*. 1 to keep at a diſtance. 2 to avert, or turn away.

BEAR-ALSTON, or BERALSTON. [W. lon. 4°. 30'. lat. 50°. 35'.] A ſmall borough-town in Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Tave, on the confines of Cornwall, three miles from Taviſtock, ten north of Plymouth, and 163 computed, or 200 meaſured miles from London. The houſes, which are not a hundred, are but ordinary; and its market is on thurſday, but inconſiderable; it is governed by a portreve, who is choſe yearly. The burgage-holders, who pay three pence a year, or more, acknowledgment for the land they hold in the borough, to the lord of the manor, are the only voters for its members, which are two, who are returned by the portreve: It did not ſend members till the 27th of Elizabeth, and, in its firſt return, was called Berealſeſton.

BEARD (of *barba*, lat. a beard) 1 the hair about the chin and cheeks of an animal. 2 prickles on the ears of corn.

BEARDED *Huſks* (with Floriſts) are huſks that are hairy on the edges, as the roſe-huſk, &c.

BEA'RERS. 1 ſuch perſons as carry any thing. 2 ſuch as bear down or oppreſs others. 3 thoſe who carry dead corpſes to the grave.

BEARERS (in Architecture) are poſts or brick walls, trimmed up between the two ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing, or to prevent its bearing on the ends only.

BEA'RING. 1 (in Carpentry) the bearing of a piece of timber, is the ſpace between the two fixed ends of it, when it has no other ſupport, which is called bearing at length, or between one end and a poſt, brick-wall, &c. trimmed up between the ends, to ſhorten its bearing. 2 (in Geography and Navigation) the angle, which a line drawn through the two places would make with the meridians of each.

BEARING-*Claws of a cock*, are the foremoſt toes, on which he walks.

BEA'ST (of *beſtia*, lat. a general name for all wild and ſavage creatures) 1 a brute or creature void of reaſon. 2 a filthy creature, a lewd man, or woman. 3 game at cards like loo.

BEA'STLY. 1 filthy, naſty, ſluttiſh. 2 lewd, laſcivious, obſcene, impudent.

To BEAT (of *batuo*, lat. of *βαλέω*, gr. which in the Delphic language is *πταλέω* to kick, or ſpurn) 1 to ſtrike, chaſtize, puniſh, batter. 2 to get the better of, or overcome. 3 to puzzle one's brains with a thing. 4 to pound, or bruiſe.

To BEAT *an alarm* (a military term) to give notice, by beat of drum, of ſome ſudden danger.

To BEA"TIFY 4 (of *beatifico*, lat. of *beatus* happy, and *facio* to make) to make happy, or inroll among the bleſſed.

BEATI"FICAL, or BEATI"FIC, making happy, or bleſſed.

BEA"TIFICA'TION 7, the act whereby the pope and his conſiſtory declare a perſon to be bleſſed, after his death.

BEATS, the ſtrokes made by the balance-ſpindle of a watch.

BEAU 1 (of *beau* fair, fr.) 1 a fine gentleman. 2 a fop or ſpark.

BEA VER (of *bievre*, fr.) 1 an amphibious animal, like an otter. 2 the fur of the beaver. 3 a hat made of the fur.

BEAUFE'T, a little apartment, ſeparated from the reſt of a room by ſmall wooden columns, to keep plate, china, &c. in.

BEAU'TEOUS, 3 or BEAU'TIFUL, fine, handſome, comely, pretty, neat, fair.

To BEAU'TIFY, to grace, embelliſh, or ſet off.

BEAU'TY (of *beauté*, fr.) prettineſs, handſomeneſs, comelineſs, fineneſs.

A BEAU'TY, a beautiful, very fair, handſome, or charming perſon.

To BECA'LM. 1 to make calm. 2 to appeaſe.

BECAU'SE, by reaſon of; for this reaſon.

BE"CHICS (*βηχικα*, gr. of *βηξ*, *βηχος*, a cough) medicines proper for relieving coughs.

BECK. 1 a rill, rivulet, or little brook. 2 a nod, or ſign with the head, &c.

To BE'CKON, to make a ſign with one's finger, &c.

To BECO'ME. 1 to be fit, fitting, or becoming. 2 to grow, or be made.

BECO"MING. 1 decent, fit. 2 graceful.

BED. 1 a place to ſtretch and compoſe the body on, for reſt and ſleep. 2 the channel or bottom of a river. 3 a ſpot of ground in a garden, for things to grow in. 4 lays, or ſtrata of minerals or foſſils.

BED (in Gunnery) is that thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.

BED-MOULDING (among workmen) are thoſe members in a cornice which are placed below the coronet or crown.

To BED *with one*, is to lie in the ſame bed; moſt uſually ſpoken of new-married perſons on the firſt night.

To BED (in Hunting) is when a roe lodges in a particular place.

To BEDA'GGLE (of be and ᵹeaᵹan, ſax. to dip) to dirt the bottom or ſkirts of one's cloaths.

BE'DAL. [W. lon. 1°. 20'. lat. 54°. 20'.] A little town in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, ſix miles from North-Allerton, and eight ſouth of Richmond, upon a rivulet that runs into the Swale, near Gatenby; chiefly noted for its living, ſaid to be worth 500 l. a year, and for being the cauſeway, leading from Richmond to Barnard's-caſtle, which, for 20 miles together, is called Leeming-lane. Here is a charity-ſchool, a market on tueſday, and a fair on the 24th of June. Diſtant from London 180 computed, and 252 meaſured miles.

BE'DDED, put to bed.

BE'D-RIDDEN, obliged to keep his bed thro' age or ſickneſs.

BE'DDER, the nether ſtone of an oil-mill.

BE'DEREPE, or BI'DREPE, duty of ſome tenants to reap their landlord's corn.

To BEDE'W, to beſprinkle, or wet with dew.

BE'DFORD. [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 52°. 10'.] The county-town of Bedfordſhire, on the river Owſe, about the middle of its windings; has been long eſteemed a conſiderable place, having had anciently a very ſtrong caſtle, which king John took in the Barons wars, and cauſed it to be demoliſhed; and upon the ſpot where it ſtood, a very fine bowling-green is made, which, for its extraordinary regularity, is ſhewn to travellers as a rarity. It is ſo divided by the river Owſe (over which is a fine ſtone bridge,

bridge, which has two gates) that some authors eſteem it two towns. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and three ſerjeants; and has the aſſizes conſtantly kept here. It has two markets weekly, viz. on the ſouth-ſide on tueſday, for all living cattle, and on the north-ſide on ſaturday, for corn, &c. It has alſo the following fairs annually, viz. on March the 4th, on the firſt tueſday in Lent, on May the 2d, June the 24th, Auguſt the 1ſtand 10th, Septemb. the 21ſt, and on November the 6th and the 30th. Its antiquity, and beautiful ſituation, makes it more noted than its largeneſs; tho' it has five large churches, of which, St. Paul's is the chief ornament of the town. Here is a free-ſchool, founded in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, by a native of the town, Sir William Harper, lord-mayor of London; beſides an hoſpital for eight poor people, founded by Thomas Chriſty, Eſq; formerly one of the repreſentatives of this town in parliament. Here is alſo a charity-ſchool for 40 children, and two hoſpitals for lepers. Diſtant 40 computed, and 49 meaſured miles north-weſt from London; ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Ruſſel.

BE'DFORDSHIRE, is a county generally of a fruitful ſoil, both for tillage and paſturage; it is divided into two parts, by the Owſe running through it. The north part is fruitful and woody; in the ſouth part (which is much larger) the ſoil is more poor, but yet tolerable; for it abounds in barley, which is plump, white, and ſtrong. In the middle it is pretty thick-ſet with woods; but to the eaſtward it is more dry, and wants wood. On the eaſt, it is bounded by Cambridgeſhire; on the ſouth, by Hertfordſhire; on the weſt, by Buckinghamſhire; and, on the north, it joins Northamptonſhire and Huntingtonſhire: It ſends four members to parliament, has 10 market-towns, and 116 pariſhes; is divided into nine hundreds, containing about 260,000 acres of ground, and about 12,000 houſes, being about 73 miles in circumference.

BE'DLAM, or BE'THLEHEM, a ſtately hoſpital in Moorfields, for the reception and cure of mad people.

A BEDLAM, or BEDLAMITE, an inhabitant of Bedlam, one fit to be ſent to Bedlam, or a perſon that is mad or diſtracted.

BE'DWIN *Great*. [W. lon. 1°. 40'. lat. 51°. 25'.] An ancient borough town in Wiltſhire by preſcription; and, in the Saxons time, was a city with a caſtle, the ditches whereof are ſtill viſible. The church is a ſpacious fabric, in the form of a croſs, built of flints very ſtrongly cemented; ſome of the Seymours (particularly the Great marquis of Hertford, who died in 1660) are interred in it. The town is governed by a portreve, choſe by a jury at the court-leet, held yearly by the ſteward of the lord Bruce, who is lord of the borough; and the portreve chuſes a bailiff and other officers. The market is held weekly on tueſday; and two fairs yearly, viz. on April the 23d, and July the 15th. Diſtant from London 57 computed, and 72 meaſured miles; ſends two members to parliament.

BEE, a laborious creature that makes honey.

BEECH, the name of a well-known tree, the fruit of which is called maſt, from which is drawn an oil much valued by the French, called beech-oil.

BEEF (of *bœuf*, fr.) the fleſh of an ox, &c.

BEEF-EATERS, the yeomen of the guard to the king of England, ſo called, becauſe they have a certain allowance of meat.

BEEN, the perfect tenſe of *To be*.

BEER, the name of a drink prepared from malt and hops.

BEE'STINGS, or BRE'STINGS, the firſt milk after birth.

BEET (of *beta*, lat.) the name of a garden herb.

BEE'TLE. 1 an inſect which flies about in ſummer evenings, ſuppoſed to be blind, from its flying againſt perſons and trees: Whence the adage, *As blind as a beetle*. 2 a large wooden hammer, uſed to drive in ſtakes, rive blocks, or to beat hemp with.

To BEFA'LL, to happen, or come to paſs.

To BEFIT, to adorn, to become, to fit or agree to.

To BEFO'OL. 1 to make a fool of a perſon. 2 to call him ſo.

BEFO'RE. 1 ſooner. 2 in the fore-part. 3 in the preſence, ſight, or view of. 4 formerly, heretofore.

To BEFO'UL, to make foul, to bedaub, to dirt, &c.

To BEFRIE'ND, to favour.

To BEG. 1 to aſk alms. 2 to intreat, or earneſtly to deſire.

To BEGE'T. 1 to generate. 2 to cauſe, or procure.

BE'GGAR. 1 one who deſires or aſks a favour of another. 2 one who, either by choice or neceſſity, aſks alms of any perſon.

To BE'GGAR, to make a perſon poor and needy, to reduce a perſon to neceſſity or want.

BE'GGARLY, meanly, ſcandalous.

BE'GGARY, poverty, want.

To BEGI'N. 1 to make a beginning. 2 to take beginning from.

To BEGI'RT, to girt about.

BE'GLERBEG (i. e. lord of lords) a chief ruler, or governor of a Turkiſh province. *See* BASHAW.

To BEGRI'ME, to black or ſmear with grime, as the black of a porridge-pot, &c.

To BEGUI'LE, to deceive, or cozen.

BEGUI'NES, an order of nuns of St. Bega.

BEHA'LF, part, intereſt, ſide, party.

To BEHA'VE, to carry or demean one's ſelf, in regard to perſon or manners.

BEHA'VIOUR. 1 conduct, or manner of living. 2 the manner of a perſon's carrying or demeaning himſelf.

To BEHE'AD, to cut off the head, or ſeparate it from the body.

BE'HEMOTH (of בהמות heb. a beaſt) a wonderful creature, by ſome taken for the river-horſe.

† BEHE'STS. 1 commands, orders, &c. 2 (in the ſingular number) promiſe.

BEHI'ND. 1 backwards, not before. 2 remaining.

To BEHO'LD. 1 to look upon. 2 to regard, contemplate, or conſider.

BEHO'LDEN, obliged, obligated, being indebted to a perſon for favours received from him.

BEHOO'F. 1 advantage, utility, benefit. 2 profit, intereſt, advantage.

It BEHO'VETH, it concerneth, or is neceſſary.

BE'ING. 1 eſſence, or exiſtence. 2 habitation or dwelling. 3 ſeeing that, &c. as, *being* that I promiſed it, I will be as good as my word.

BEING, participle of *To be*; as, being ſick, being thus.

To BELA'BOUR, to beat ſoundly.

† BELA'GGED, left behind.

† To be BELA'TED, to have the time paſt, before a perſon can finiſh what is intended.

† To BELA'Y. 1 to waylay, or lay wait for. 2 (Sea-term) to faſten a rope.

To BELCH, to break wind upward, occaſioned by the ſtomach's being overloaded, or offended by its contents.

BE'LDAM (of *belle* fine, and *dame* a lady, or miſtreſs, fr.) a fine lady; but we uſe it ironically, for a decrepit old woman.

To BELEA'GUER. This verb begins to be out of uſe, and in its ſtead we uſe, *To beſiege*; which ſee.

BELE'MNITES (of βέλος, gr. a dart) the arrow-head, and finger ſtone, a kind of ſtone of a whitiſh, and ſometimes of a gold colour, ſo called from its reſembling the point of an arrow.

BE'LFRY (of bell, ſax. and *fero*, lat. to bear) that part of a church, or ſteeple, where the bells hang.

BE'LGIC, or BE'LGIAN, pertaining to Belgia, or the Low-countries.

BELIEF. truſt, credit, or opinion.

To BELIE'EVE. 1 to have faith. 2 to think, or be perſuaded. 3 to truſt, or confide in. 4 to give aſſent to.

BE'LIAL (of בליעל heb. of בלי without, and יעל profit) one good for nothing, a wicked perſon, the devil.

A BELL (of bellan, ſax. to roar) a muſical machine, made of a metal compounded of copper and pewter, and appropriated to many uſes, and conſequently of different forms and ſizes. The largeſt ſort, to which the name is commonly applied, are hung in the ſteeples of churches; the ſmall ones are hung in houſes, clocks, &c. It is obſerved, that thoſe bells are heard at the greateſt diſtance, which ſtand in vallies; the next fartheſt are thoſe on plains; and thoſe which ſtand on hills are heard at the ſmalleſt diſtance, by reaſon that the ſound always aſcends.

*BE'LLES LETTRES*, fr. literature, the knowledge of languages, and ſciences alſo.

† BE'LLICOSE (of *bellicoſus*, lat. of *bellum* war) valiant in arms, warlike.

† To BELLI''GERATE (of *belligero*, lat. of *bellum*, war, and *gero* to wage) to make or wage war.

BELLI''POTENT (of *bellipotens*, lat. of *potens* powerful, and *bello* to fight) powerful in arms, or mighty in war.

BELLO'NA (in the heathen Mythology) the goddeſs of war, ſiſter and companion of Mars.

To BE'LLOW. 1 to roar, or make a noiſe like a bull. 2 to make a hollow or dreadful ſound.

BE'LLOWS (of blert a blaſt, and belg bag, ſax.) a machine uſed to give a briſk agitation to the air; uſed in houſes, and by all ſort of ſmiths, to increaſe the heat of fires; alſo to drive air into a mine, for the reſpiration of the miners; and to cauſe the pipes of an organ to ſpeak.

BE'LLUINE (of *belluinus*, lat. of *bellua* a great beſt) of or belonging to a beaſt, beaſtly, monſtrous.

*BE'LLUM*, lat. war, the ſtate of war.

BE'LLY. 1 the paunch, that part of the body that contains the inteſtines. 2 the hollow, or wide part of a lute, bottle, &c.

To BELLY. 1 to grow fat, to get a belly. 2 to bunch out as a wall.

BE'LLSWAGGER, a ſwaggering blade, a hectoring fellow, a bully.

BE'LOMANCY (of βελομαντία, gr. of βέλος, a dart, and μαντία divination) a kind of divination, or foretelling future things by arrows.

To BELO'NG, to appertain to.

BELO'VED, a pulpit expreſſion, ſignifying, loved by.

BELO'VED, adj. one that is dear, valuable, or precious to a perſon.

BELO'W, adv. the oppoſite of above.

BELO'W, prep. underneath, or beneath.

BELT. 1 a girt to hang a ſword in. 2 a diſtemper in ſheep. 3 (in the plural number) two girdles or *faſciæ* ſurrounding the body of Jupiter.

*BELVIDE'RE*, ital. (i. e. pleaſant to behold) 1 the name of a place in Rome belonging to the pope. 2 (in Botany) the herb broom-toad flax.

To BELY'. 1 to ſpeak falſely of. 2 to give the lie to.

To BEMI'RE, to dawb, or foul with mire.

BE"MISTER. [W. lon. 2°. 50'. lat. 50°. 45'.] A market-town in Dorſetſhire, ſituate nine miles ſouth-weſt of Everſhot, 12 north-weſt of Dorcheſter, and 120 weſt of London. Here is a good charity-ſchool; the market is held weekly on thurſday, and a fair annually on the 8th of September.

To BEMO'AN, to lament, deplore, or bewail.

BEN, or BHEN, the fruit of a tree that grows in Arabia, ſomewhat like a tamariſk, the oil of which is much uſed by perfumers, becauſe it is proper to receive any ſort of ſcent.

BENCH. 1 a place to ſit upon. 2 a tribunal or place of juſtice. 3 an aſſembly, or company of juſtices.

BE'NCHER. 1 a lawyer of the firſt rank in the inns of court. 2 a priſoner in the king's-bench.

To BEND. 1 to bow, or crooken, or make crooked. 2 to incline or lean to. 3 to apply one's mind to. 4 to ſhrink under a burden. 5 ſailors ſay, *to bend the cable*, that is, to faſten it to the ring of the anchor; *to bend the ſails*, that is, to faſten them to the yard.

BEND (in Heraldry) one of the the honourable bearings, formed by two lines drawn diagonally from the upper part of the ſhield on the right to the lower part on the left, containing a third part of the ſhield when plain, and a fifth when charged, ſuppoſed to repreſent a ſcarf worn over the ſhoulder.

BENDS (of a ſhip) the outermoſt timber of a ſhip, on which the men ſet their feet in climbing up; they help to ſtrengthen the ſhip, and have the beams, knees, and foot-hooks bolted into them.

BE'NDABLE, what is capable of being bended.

BENE'APED (Sea-term) ſaid of a ſhip when the tide does not flow high enough to bring her out of a dock, over a bar, or off the ground.

BENE'ATH, the ſame as below.

BENEDI'CTINES, monks of the order of St. Benedict.

BENEDI'CTION (of *benedictio*, lat. of *bene* well, and *dico* to ſpeak) a bleſſing, eſpecialy that given by parents to children.

BENEFA'CTION (of *beneficium*, lat. of *bene* well, and *facio* to do) a benefit, a good turn, a courteſy, a favour, an obligation, a kindneſs.

BENEFA'CTOR. 1 a doer of good offices. 2 a patron, or protector.

BE"NEFICE (of *beneficium*, lat. of *bene* well, and *facio* to do) originally, lands on the borders of conquered countries given to ſoldiers as a reward for their ſervices; now, a church endowed with a revenue for the performance of divine ſervice; or the revenue itſelf.

BENE"FICENCE, liberality, bountifulneſs, kindneſs, that diſpoſition of the ſoul which inclines people to do good offices for another.

BENEFI'CIAL. 1 advantageou, profitable. 2 kind, free, obliging.

BENEFI'CIARY, a penſioner; one who receives benefits from another.

BE"NEFIT. 1 kindneſs, or favour. 2 advantage, profit, gain.

BE'NEFIT *of clergy*. This is a privilege formerly peculiar to clerks, but now common with them to laics, when they ſtand convicted of ſome crimes, particularly of manſlaughter. By virtue of this privilege, the priſoner is put to read a verſe or two in a Latin book, printed in a Gothic or black letter; and if the ordinary, or his deputy ſtanding by, do ſay, *legit ut clericus* (he reads like a clerk) he is only burnt in the hand, and ſet free for the firſt time; otherwiſe he ſuffers death for his crime.

BENE"VOLENCE (of *benevolentia*, lat. of *bene* well, and *volo* to wiſh or deſire) 1 good-will, affection, friendlineſs. 2 a voluntary gratuity given by the ſubjects to the king.

BE'NJAMIN, or BE'NZOIN (of *benzoinum*, lat.) a medicinal kind of gum brought from the Eaſt-Indies, and procured from a tree, the leaves of which reſemble the lemon-tree, by inciſion. It is of a yellowiſh colour, of an agreeable ſcent, and melts eaſily; being thrown on live coals, it ſerves to perfume houſes.

BENI'GHTED, prevented, or ſurprized by night.

BENI'GN (of *benignus*, lat. of *benus*, i. e. *bonus*, good) kind, favourable, bountiful, courteous, pleaſant.

BENI'GNITY, bounty, favour, courteſy, friendſhip, goodneſs, humanity.

BENT. 1 bowed, turned, crooked. 2 ready, prompt, quick, bold. 3 propenſe, or inclined to. 4 reſolved to do a thing.

To BENU'MB. 1 to deprive of ſenſe or feeling. 2 to ſtupefy, or amaze.

BENU'MBED, when a part of the body is render'd incapable of feeling, either from the common ſenſation's being locked up by extreme cold, or from the part being pinched.

To BEQUE'ATH, to give by will.

BEQUE'ST, a legacy; any thing given to any one by the laſt will of a deceaſed perſon.

BERE-REGIS. [W. lon. 2°. 20′. lat. 50°. 40′.] A ſmall town in Dorſetſhire, on a rivulet of its own name, near its influx into the river Piddle, between Wareham and Middleton. Diſtant 92 computed, and 123 meaſured miles from London. Here is a charity ſchool, and a market weekly on wedneſday.

To BERE'AVE, to deprive or rob one of a thing.

BERE'NICE's *Hair*. See *Coma-Berenices*.

BE'RGAMOT (of *bergamote*, fr.) 1 a fine ſort of pear, vulgarly called *burgamy* pear. 2 a kind of lemon produced by ingrafting the lemon-tree on the bergamot pear-ſtock. 3 a kind of eſſence, being the oily fluid expreſſed by the fingers from the peel of thoſe lemons. 4 a kind of ſnuff, being clean tobacco with a little of the eſſence rubbed into it.

BE'RGH-MASTER, the bailiff, or chief officer among the Derbyſhire miners.

BE'RGHMOTE, a court held on a hill, to determine pleas and controverſies among the Derbyſhire miners.

BE'RKHAMSTEAD, or BARKHAMSTEAD. [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51°. 40′.] A market-town on the weſt-ſide of Hertfordſhire, ſituated 18 miles weſt of Hertford, and nine weſt of St. Albans. It has been one of the crown manors many hundred years, on which account very ample privileges have been granted to it. King James I. made it a corporation, by the name of, The Bailiff and Burgeſſes of *Berkhamſtead St. Peter*, and by that name to have perpetual ſucceſſion, &c. That the bailiff and burgeſſes (in number 12) ſhall have a common ſeal, and power to chuſe a recorder, town-clerk, &c. ſhall have a priſon, and hold a market weekly on thurſday, beſides their ancient weekly market on monday; but the corporation was ſo impoveriſhed by the civil wars in the next reign, that the government dropt, and has not been ſince renewed. It now gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Cumberland, though, till the year 1726, it was always annexed to the duchy of Cornwal. and appropriated to the Princes of Wales, The church is a rectory in the patronage of the King; beſides the charity-ſchool, there is a good free-ſchool well endowed, of which the King has the preſentation, and the warden of All-ſouls college in Oxford is viſitor. St. John's chapel, in the church, is uſed only by the maſter, uſher, and ſcholars. The fairs here are on Shrove-tueſday, Whit-monday, June the 29th, and St. James's day. Diſtant from London 24 computed, and 26 meaſured miles. In this place the nobles of England had a meeting, when, by the perſuaſion of Fretheric, abbot of St. Albans, they were conſpiring to throw off the new Norman government.

BERKSHIRE. See BARKSHIRE.

BERLI'N, a ſort of vehicle, of the chariot kind, much uſed of late, being lighter and leſs apt to be overturned than a chariot: It takes its name from Berlin, the capital city of the king of Pruſſia's dominions.

BERME (in Fortification) is a little ſpace of ground, three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the ſide of the mote, to receive the earth that rolls down from thence, and to prevent its falling into the mote. Sometimes, for more ſecurity, the berme is paliſado'd.

BERNA'RDINES, monks of the order of St. Bernard.

BE'RRY (of Berian, ſax. of Beran to bear) the fruit of divers trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, myrtle, &c.

BE'RRY-POINT, a cape at the entrance of Torbay, in Devonſhire.

BERTH (Sea-term) 1 the due diſtance obſerved between ſhips at anchor, or under ſail. 2 a convenient room aboard for a meſs to keep their cheſts, &c. in. 3 a proper place to moor a ſhip in.

BE'RVY. [W. lon. 2°. 5′. lat. 56°. 40′.] A ſea-port and parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Merns; ſituate 22 miles ſouth-weſt of Aberdeen.

BE'RWICK, or BA'RWICK, [W. lon. 1°. 40′. lat. 55°. 40′] A market-town in Northumberland, is the laſt town in England, ſituate upon the northern bank of the river Tweed, near its mouth; and while England and Scotland remained two kingdoms, was always claimed by the Scots, as belonging to them, becauſe it ſtood on their ſide of the river; and, during the wars between the two kingdoms, was ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of the Scots, and ſometimes in the hands of the Engliſh. It was formerly very well fortified, but ſince the union of the two kingdoms by K. James I. has been much neglected. It is almoſt encircled by the ſea and the Tweed. It is now a town and county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, recorder, four bailiffs, and a common-council, and ſends two members to parliament: Corn, ſalmon, and moſt other proviſions are ſold very cheap at its markets, on wedneſday and ſaturday. It has a fine church, a good town-houſe and exchange, and a beautiful bridge 300 yards long, with 16 arches over the Tweed, which was built by Q. Elizabeth, and leads to the ſuburb, called Tweed-mouth, where is another church; and between the town-walls, and its once ſtately caſtle, is another ſuburb, called Caſtle-gate. Here is a great fiſhery of ſalmon, and a conſiderable manufacture of fine ſtockings,. A fair is held

held in the Trinity-week. Its jurisdiction, which extends about two miles north and north-west, abounds with corn, hay, and pasturage. Distant from London 265 computed, and 339 measured miles.

BE'RWICK *North.* [W. lon. 2°. 27'. lat. 56°. 5'.] A town in Scotland, in the county of Lothian, situate on the sea-coast, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 17 miles east of Edinburgh.

BE'RYL (of βήρυλλος, gr. a gem) a precious stone of a faint green colour.

To BESE'ECH, to beg, or intreat.

To BESE'EM, to become, or appear fit.

BESE'EMING, fitting, proper, or handsome for a person to do.

To BESE'T, to lie in wait for, to environ, or encompass.

To BESHRE'W, to curse, or use imprecations.

BESI'DE, part. on or near the side of a person, or place.

BESI'DE or BESI'DES. 1 more, or moreover; over and above. 2 near to, or by. 3 mad, distracted, or besides himself. 4 except.

To BESIE'GE (of *assieger*, fr.) to block up, surround, or environ a fortified place, in order to make it surrender, or take it. See SIEGE.

To BESME'AR, to anoint, or dawb over.

To BESMO'KE, to dry, or hang in the smoke. 2 to offend with smoke.

BE'SOM, a broom, a brush made of broom tied togethe.

To BESO'T, to stupefy with liquor.

BESO'UGHT, implored. See *To beseech.*

To BESPA'TTER. 1 to bedaggle, or dash with dirt. 2 to slander or defame.

To BESPA'WL, to defile, or spit upon.

To BESPE'AK. 1 to speak for a thing. 2 to hire, or contract for a thing. 3 to engage a person on one's side. 4 to enchant or bewitch

To BESPE'CKLE, to stain, or spot with any thing.

BESPO'KE, the perfect tense of the verb *To bespeak*; which see.

To BESPO'T, to stain in spots.

To BESPRI'NKLE. 1 to wet or moisten. 2 to intermix or interlace.

To BESPU'E, to vomit upon one.

BESSE, the name of a sea-fish, otherwise called the wolf-fish.

BEST, the most choice, the superlative of good.

† To BESTE'AD, to befriend, or serve one to advantage.

BE'STIAL (of *bestia*, lat. a beast) of or belonging to a beast, like a beast, beastly, brutish.

To BESTI'R, to move about briskly, or labour hard.

To BESTO'W. 1 to give or present. 2 to spend, or lay out. 3 to place, to set, or lay.

To BESTRE'W, to strew, or scatter about.

To BESTRI'DE, to get a-stride upon a horse, &c.

To BET, to lay a wager.

*BE'TA* (of βῆτα, gr.) the second letter of the Greek alphabet.

To BETA'KE. 1 to addict one's self to. 2 to retire, or repair to.

To BETHI'NK, to call to mind, to reflect, or consider.

To BETI'DE, to befall, or happen to.

BETI'MES. 1 early in the morning. 2 early in season. 3 in good time.

BE'TLE, or BE'TRE, an Indian plant, sometimes called bastard-pepper.

To BETO'KEN. This verb is almost worn out, and instead of it we use *To signify, To mark.*

BE"TONY (of *betonica*, lat.) the name of an herb.

To BETRA'Y. 1 to discover or disclose. 2 to be false, or unjust to. 3 to deliver up treacherously.

To BETRO'TH, to promise in marriage.

BE'TTEE, an instrument to break a door open.

BE'TTER, adj. more good, useful, &c. comparative of *Good.*

BETTER, subst. advantage, or the better of a thing.

BETTER, adv. more advantageous, or better bow than break; the comparative of *Well.*

BETWE'EN, or BETWIXT. 1 in the middle. 2 among.

BE"VEL. 1 an instrument used by masons and joiners to set off an angle of either more or less than ninety or forty-five degrees. 2 a slant, that makes an acute angle.

BE"VER (of *bevere*, ital. to drink) 1 a small collation between dinner and supper. 2 the visior, or sight of an head-piece.

BE"VERAGE. 1 a collation. 2 a mingled drink.

*To pay* BEVERAGE, to give a treat upon the first wearing a suit of cloaths, &c.

BE'VERLEY. [W. lon. 12 min. lat. 53°. 50'] The chief town of the East-riding of Yorkshire, began to be most taken notice of in the Saxons time, by the retirement of John de Beverley, archbishop of York, who lived here four years after he renounced the archbishopric, and died May the 7th, 721; in honour of whose memory, several kings endowed this place with many privileges and immunities, and particularly that the freemen of the town shall be free from all manner of tolls whatsoever, throughout all the kingdom of England; for which purpose, when they travel, the mayor gives them a certificate. And Athelstan, who honoured him as his guardian-saint, founded a min-

ſter, which is now a parochial church, in which are ſeveral monuments of the Piercies earls of Northumberland; and a tomb of two virgin ſiſters, who gave the town a piece of land, into which any freeman may put three milch-kine, from March the 25th, to September the 29th. St. Mary's is another church, and both together are reckoned the fineſt and largeſt in the kingdom. The town is pleaſantly ſituated at the foot of the Woulds, having ſeveral ſprings running through it; the ſtreets are ſpacious and well paved; and the conveniency for hunting, fiſhing, and fowling, invites many gentlemen to reſide in and near it. The liberties of it include about 100 towns, and parts of towns, in Holderneſs and other tracts of this riding. The ſeſſions for the Eaſt-riding is always held here, in a very ſpacious hall, near which is a regiſtry for deeds, conveyances, wills, &c. The principal manufactures of this town are malt, oatmeal, and tann'd leather; but the chief ſupport of the poor people is the weaving of bone-lace. It has a market for cattle, from the beginning of Lent till after Midſummer, on wedneſdays; and another every ſaturday for corn; great variety of fiſh and fowl, and great plenty of other proviſions are brought to both. The market-place contains four acres, and is adorned with a beautiful croſs, ſupported by eight free-ſtone columns, each of one entire ſtone. The trade of this place is very much increaſed, ſince 1727, by rendering the creek navigable for large veſſels. Beſides the land abovementioned, here are four common paſtures near the town, containing 1000 acres, in which every burgher or freeman may keep twelve head of cattle. The fairs held here are on Eaſter-wedneſday, April the 30th, June the 24th, October the 25th, and in Rogation-week. Diſtant from London 141 computed, and 179 meaſured miles. Sends two members to parliament.

BEVILE' (in Heraldry) denotes a thing broken, or opening like a carpenter's rule.

BE'VY. 1 three partridges. 2 a herd of roe-bucks. 3 a brood or flock of quails. 4 a company of goſſips. 5 a circle of ladies.

To BEWA'IL, to lament, deplore, regret.

To BEWA'RE, to take care of, or avoid.

BE'WDLEY. [W. lon. 2°. 20'. lat. 52°. 25'.] A ſmall, pleaſant bailiff-town in Worceſterſhire, near the foreſt of Wyre, and on the weſt-ſide of the Severn, over which it has a large ſtone-bridge. The place is populous, and carries on a conſiderable trade; for, by means of the Severn, great quantities of ſalt (it being but eight miles from Droitwich) iron-ware, glaſs, Mancheſter goods, &c. are put on board barges here, and at Glouceſter on board of troughs, for Briſtol, Bridgewater, and other ports. The market is weekly on ſaturday, and well ſupplied with corn, malt, hops, leather, and Monmouth caps bought by the Dutch ſailors. Its fairs are on April the 23d, July the 26th, and November the 30th. It ſends one member to parliament. And is diſtant from London 92 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

To BEWE'T, to wet, or ſprinkle any thing with water.

To BEWI'LDER, to miſlead, deceive, or beguile.

BEWI'LDERED. 1 ſcared or frighted. 2 having loſt the way.

To BEWI'TCH, to inchant or charm.

To BEWRA'Y. 1 to diſcloſe or reveal. 2 to foul or defile.

BEY, or BEG, a Turkiſh governor of a maritime town or county.

BEYO'ND, prep. over, on the farther ſide.

*To go* BEYOND *a Perſon*, to excel, or ſurpaſs him.

BEZA'NTLER, the ſezond branch of a ſtag's horn.

BE'ZEL, or BEZIL, the upper part of the collar of a ring, which faſtens and encompaſſes the ſtone.

BE"ZOAR [3] (of *badzahar*, arab. i. e. a counter-poiſon) a ſtone ſuppoſed to be generated in the ſtomach of an animal in the Indies like a deer or goat; but Dr. Slare, in a late treatiſe, endeavours to prove them factitious.

To BE'ZZLE, to guzzle or tipple.

BIA'NGULOUS (of *biangulus*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *angulus* a corner) having two corners.

BI'AS. 1 a weight fixed on one ſide of a bowl. 2 bent or inclinatian. 3 a-ſlope, or a-ſlant.

To BI'AS. 1 to incline, or ſet a bias upon. 2 to prepoſſeſs.

*BIA'THA'NATOI* (of βία violence, and θάνατος death, gr.) perſons taken away by a violent death; ſuicides, or thoſe who kill themſelves.

To BIB (of *bibo*, lat. to drink) to ſip, or drink often.

BIB. 1 a linen garment for the breaſt of a child. 2 that part of an artificer's apron, which comes from the waiſt over the ſtomach.

BIBA'CITY (of *bibacitas*, lat. of *bibax* a drunkard) great or hard drinking.

BI'BBER, a great drinker, one that loves to drink much.

BI'BLE (of βιβλία, gr. of βίβλος a book) The book, the writings of the Old and New Teſtament, ſo called by way of eminence.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER (of βιβλιογράφος, gr. of βίβλος a book, and γράφω to write) a writer of books.

BI'BLIO'POLIST (of βιβλιοπώλης, gr. of βίβλος

βιβλος a book, and πωλω to ſell) a book-ſeller or ſtationer.

BI"BLIOTHE'QUE, or BI"BLIOTHE'CA (of βιβλιοθηκη, gr. of βιβλος a book, and θηκη a repoſitory) 1 a library, a ſtudy, or place where books ſtand. 2 the books themſelves.

BI"BULOUS (of *bibulus*, lat. ſoaky) 1 apt to ſuck up, or leak out. 2 given to drinking much, or often.

BICA'PSULAR (among Botaniſts) a plant is ſaid to be ſo, whoſe ſeed-veſſel is divided into two parts.

BICE, a colour uſed by painters for a blue.

BI'CEPS (*biceps*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *caput* an head) in Anatomy, a name common to ſeveral muſcles, from their having two heads.

BI'CESTER, or BI'SSETER, a long ſtraggling town in Oxfordſhire, now moſt noted for its excellent malt-liquor: The town, including two hamlets, contains about 400 families; it has a charity-ſchool for thirty boys; a market weekly on friday; and fairs on July the 25th, and the friday before and after Michaelmas-day. Diſtant from London 43 computed, and 52 meaſured miles.

BICI'PITAL (of *biceps*, lat. two-headed) having, or belonging to that which hath two heads.

To BICKER, to diſpute, ſkirmiſh, conteſt, or quarrel.

BICO'RNOUS (of *bicornis*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *cornu* a horn) forked, that hath two horns.

BICO'RPORAL (of *bis* twice, and *corpus* a body) having two bodies.

To BID. 1 to tell, order, or command. 2 to invite, or deſire to come. 3 to offer money, &c. for a thing.

BID-ALE, a weſtern word for help-all, or a bidding friends to a poor man's houſe, to gain their charitable help.

BIDDIFORD, or BEDIFORD, (ſo called from its ſituation, viz. *by the Ford*) An ancient large corporation and ſea port town in Devonſhire, being one of the greateſt trading towns in England, ſending annually great fleets to the Weſt-Indies, particularly Virginia, Newfoundland, and Ireland; from whence it has an eſtabliſhed port for landing wool; and it is now a match for Barnſtaple, which was once ſuperior to it. Forty or fifty ſail of ſhips, belonging to this port, have been employed to fetch cod from Newfoundland; and others are ſent to Liverpool and Warrington for rock-ſalt, which is here diſſolved by the ſea-water into brine, which is juſtly called *ſalt upon ſalt*; and with this they cure their herrings. It has a very fine bridge over the Towridge, which a little lower joins the Taw, and falls with it into Barnſtaple-bay. The bridge was built in the fourteenth century, on 24 beautiful Gothic arches; but though the foundation is ſo firm, yet it ſeems to ſhake at the ſlighteſt ſtep of a horſe; and when the waters flow quite out of the river every tide, the carts, &c. are then obliged to go over the ſands, to preſerve the bridge. There are lands ſettled out for keeping it in repair, the rents of which are received and laid out by a bridge-warden, choſe by the mayor and aldermen, who, with a recorder, town-clerk, and ſerjeants, are the magiſtrates of the town. The market is weekly on tueſday, which is well ſerved with corn and all other proviſions; and it is remarkable, that they can arreſt for any ſum, without number. The Greenvilles were lords of this town, which family continued from the Conqueſt till very lately. It is diſtant from London 161 computed, and 179 meaſured miles.

BIE'NNIAL 4 (of *biennis*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *annus* a year) 1 of two years continuance, that returns once in two years. 2 two years old.

BIER, a wooden frame to carry a dead body upon.

BIFA'RIOUS (of *bifarius*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *fari* to ſpeak) two-fold, double, that may be ſpoken two ways, or that has two meanings.

BI'FEROUS (*bifer*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *fero* to bear) that which brings forth, or bears fruit twice a year.

BI"FIDATED (of *bifidatus*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *fio* to conſiſt) cut, or cleft into two pieces.

BIFO'RMED (of *biformis*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *formo* to form) that hath two forms, ſhapes, or faces.

BIG, 1 thick, bulky, large. 2 grand, great, lofty. 3 great with child.

BI"GAMY (of *bigamia*, lat. of *bis*, twice, and γαμος, gr. marriage) 1 double marriage, or the having two wives at once. 2 (in the Canon Law) when a perſon either marries two women ſucceſſively; or only marries one woman who had been married before.

BI'GGIN (of *béguin*, fr.) a linnen cap put next the head of a young child.

BI'GNESS, the ſize, or largeneſs of a thing, magnitude.

BI"GOT, 1 (in Religion) a ſuperſtitious perſon, one whoſe devotion is over-ſtrained, a zealot. 2 (in Politics) one who ſtrenuouſly adheres to a party.

BI"GOTISM, or BI"GOTRY, ſuperſtition; the obſtinate adhering to a party, either of church or ſtate, not knowing the grounds or pretenſions of either, but taking all upon truſt, with a blind reſolution not to part with his opinion, whether right or wrong.

BI'LDESTON or BI'LSTON, [E. lon. 40 min.

min. lat. 52°. 20′.] a noted town for the cloathing trade in Suffolk, and has a good church, but the buildings are mean. The market is weekly on wedneſday, and a fair on the 23d of April. Diſtant from London 42 computed, and 63 meaſured miles.

BILE (of *bilis*, lat. choler) 1 a yellow, bitter juice, ſeparated from the blood in the liver, collected in the bilary pore, and gall-bladder, and thence diſcharged into the duodenum. 2 a ſwelling or ulcer.

BILGE, or BILDGE (of a Ship) the bottom of the floor.

BILI'NGUOUS (of *bilinguis*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *lingua* a tongue) 1 that can ſpeak two languages 2 double-tongued, deceitful.

BI'LIOUS, choleric, churliſh, angry.

To BILK, to deceive, to fruſtrate, to bubble, or gull.

BILL, 1 a tool uſed by huſbandmen. 2 the beak of a bird. 3 an advertiſement or note.

BILL *of exchange* is a note ordaining a ſum of money to be paid at a certain place, in conſideration of the like value paid to the drawer, at another place.

BILL *of entry* is a note containing an account of goods entered at the cuſtom-houſe.

BILL *of ſtore* is a licence granted at the cuſtom-houſe to the merchant, to carry ſuch ſtores and proviſions, cuſtom free, as are neceſſary for the voyage.

BILL *of ſufferance* is a licence granted at the cuſtom-houſe to a merchant, to ſuffer him to trade from one Engliſh port to another, without paying cuſtom.

BILL *of lading*, is a deed ſigned by the maſter of a ſhip, whereby he acknowledges the receipt of the merchant's goods, and obliges himſelf to deliver the ſame at the place to which they are conſigned.

BILL *of parcels*, is a particular account given by the ſeller to the buyer, of the ſorts of goods bought, and their prices.

BILL *of debt*, is an obligatory writing or bond drawn up in Engliſh.

BILL *at law*, is a declaration in writing, expreſſing the grievance, or wrong the plaintiff has ſuffered by the defendant.

BILL *of mortality*, is a weekly regiſter of thoſe who either die, or are born in that time within London, Weſtminſter, and ten miles round.

BILLE'RICAY [E. lon. 20 min. lat. 51°. 35′.] a conſiderable town in Eſſex, ſituated on a hill, whoſe market is weekly on tueſday, which is well ſtocked with corn and all ſorts of proviſion; 20 computed, and 23 meaſured miles from London.

BI'LLESDON or BI'LSDON [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 52°. 40′.] a town in Leiceſterſhire, 7 miles ſouth-eaſt of Leiceſter, whoſe arket is weekly on friday; 72 computed, and 92 meaſured miles diſtant from London.

*BILLET* (of *billet*, fr.) 1 a ticket for quartering ſoldiers. 2 a letter, or note. 3 an ingot of gold. 4 a log of wood for firing.

BILLET (in Heraldry) a bearing in form of a long ſquare, ſuppoſed to repreſent cloth of gold, or ſilver; though ſome take it to repreſent a letter ſealed up.

*BI'LLET-DOUX*, fr. a ſhort love-letter.

BI'LLIARDS (*billard*, fr. of *bille*, the ball made uſe of) an ingenious kind of game played on an oblong table, placed exactly level, with little ivory balls which are driven by ſticks bending at the end into hazards or holes, on the edges and corners of the table, which is covered with fine cloth that the balls may move with the leaſt touch.

BI'LLIGHAM [W. lon. 1°. 40′. lat. 55°. 20′.] in Northumberland, ſituated upon the North Tine, whoſe market is now diſcontinued, 25 miles north-weſt of Newcaſtle, 222 computed, and 268 meaſured miles diſtant from London.

BI'LLINGSGATE, a wharf near London-bridge, the grand fiſh-market of the city; alſo opprobious, foul mouth language, is called Billingſgate diſcourſe.

BI'LLOW, a large wave, or furge of the ſea.

BIMA'RICAL (of *bimaris*, lat. of *bis*, twice, and *mare* a ſea) of two ſeas.

BIMEDIAL (with Mathematicians) is two

C

medial lines, as B—— | ——D, commenſurable only in power, containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line BD ſhall be irrational, and is called a firſt bimedial line.

BINARIOUS (of *binarius*, lat. of *bini* double) of, or pertaining to two.

BI'NARY *arithmetic*, an arithmetic, in which, inſtead of the ten characters in common arithmetic, and the progreſſion from 10 to 10, only two figures are uſed, the two figures are 0 and 1, and the cypher multiplies every thing by two, as in common arithmetic by 10. Thus 1 is 1; 10, 2; 11, 3; and 100, 4.

BINARY *number*, one compoſed of two units.

BI'NBROKE, [E. lon. 6 min. lat. 53°. 32′.] A ſmall town in Lincolnſhire, between Caſſor and Lowth: It has a charity-ſchool, and a little market on wedneſday. It is 115 computed, and 147 meaſured miles diſtant from London.

To BIND. 1 to tie, or faſten together. 2 to oblige, or engage. 3 to border, edge, or ſurround.

A BIND. 1 a ſtalk of hops. 2 two-hundred and fifty eels.

BI'NDING, ſubſt. a ſort of tape uſed to ſew round the edges of garments, to prevent the ſubſtance of it from ravelling out.

BI'ND-

BI'NDING, adj. 1 obligatory. 2 aſtringent.

BIND-WEED, a plant ſo called.

BI'NGHAM, a ſmall town in Nottinghamſhire, noted for its parſonage, which is of great value; for which reaſon it has been beſtowed on ſeveral men eminent for learning, from whence they have frequently been advanced to biſhoprics. It is in the gift of the Earl of Cheſterfield, who is lord of the manor. Here is a charity-ſchool, and a market weekly on thurſday. It is 86 computed, and 108 meaſured miles diſtant from London.

BI'NGLEY. [W. lon. 1°. 40'. lat. 53°. 42'.] A market-town in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, upon the river Are, near Skipton in Craven. Situated 30 miles weſt of York.

BINN, a large cheſt, &c. to put corn in.

BI'NOCLE 3 (of *bini-oculi*, lat. of *bini* two, and *oculus* an eye) a double proſpective-glaſs, to ſee a diſtant object with both eyes.

BINO'MIAL (of *binominis*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *nomen* a name) in Algebra, is a root compoſed of two parts, or members, and no more, connected together by the ſign +; thus, $a+b$, or $2+3$ is a binomial root, conſiſting of the ſum of the two quantities.

BIO''GRAPHER (of βίος life, and γράφω to write) one who writes the lives of perſons.

BIO''GRAPHY, a writing the lives of men.

BIPA'RTIENT (of *bipartiens*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *partior* to divide) a number that divides another equally into two parts, leaving no remainder.

BI'PARTITE 3 (of *bipartitus*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *partior* to cut, or divide) cut or divided into two parts.

BI'PEDAL (*bipedalis*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *pes* a foot) of two feet long, wide, &c.

BIPE''TALOUS (of *bis*, lat. twice, and πέταλον, gr. a leaf) conſiſting of two leaves.

BIQUA'DRATE (of *bis* twice, and *quadratus* a ſquare) a double ſquare.

BIQUADRA'TIC *equation* (in Algebra) is any equation conſiſting of not more than four terms, and where the unknown quantity of one of the terms has four dimenſions; as, $x4+ax^3+bx^2+cx+d=o$, is a biquadratic equation, becauſe the term $x4$ is of four dimenſions.

BIRCH, the name of a tree common in England; with the twigs of which, rods, and brooms to ſweep ſtables are made.

BIRD, a general name for all ſorts of fowl, whether large or ſmall, wild or tame; all that ſpecies of animals which are covered with feathers.

BIRD-LIME, a viſcid ſubſtance uſed to catch birds, mice, and other vermine.

BI'RGANDER, a ſort of wild gooſe.

BI'RMINGHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 52°. 30'.] A large, well-built, and populous town in Warwickſhire, ſituated 16 miles north-weſt of Coventry, noted for the moſt ingenious artificers in boxes, buckles, buttons, and other iron and ſteel-wares; wherein ſuch multitudes of people are employed, that they ſend great quantities of their manufactures to all parts of the world. It is of late greatly improved, and enlarged, by many new buildings, both public and private. Its market, which is weekly on thurſday, is very large, and ſtored with all ſorts of proviſions; and its fairs are on Aſcenſion-day, Corpus-Chriſti-day, and September the 29th. Diſtant from London 88 computed, and 106 meaſured miles.

BIRT, a fiſh of the turbot-kind.

BIRTH. 1 nativity. 2 deſcent, extraction, or original of a perſon. 3 lying-in of a woman. 4 a litter, among beaſts. 5 riſe, or beginning.

*New* BIRTH, regeneration, or being born again, metaph.

BIRTH-DAY, the anniverſary of a perſon's birth.

BIRTH-RIGHT, honour, or eſtate, belonging to a perſon by birth.

BIRTH-WORT, an herb ſo called.

BI'SCUIT (of *bis* twice, and *coctus* baked) a delicate kind of bread, made of fine flour, eggs, ſugar, and roſe-water, baked again and again in the oven, on tin or paper-moulds.

*Sea*-BISCUIT, a ſort of bread much dried, by paſſing the oven twice, to make it keep for the ſervice of the ſea.

To BISE'CT (of *bis* twice, and *ſeco* to cut, lat.) to cut, or divide in two.

To BISE'CT (in Gunnery) to cut or divide a line, angle, arch, &c. into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP, a prelate, or perſon conſecrated for the ſpiritual government of a dioceſe.

*Suffragan* BISHOP, or *Titular* BISHOP, one who has the ſtile and title of a biſhop, but no dioceſe.

BI'SHOPING. 1 confirmation. 2 (in Horſemanſhip) ſignifies thoſe ſophiſtications made uſe of to make an old horſe appear young, &c.

BI''SHOPRIC, the province, or juriſdiction of a biſhop; called alſo a dioceſe.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, [W. lon. 3 min. lat. 52°. 30'.] A ſmall town in Shropſhire, but an old corporation; which has its name, becauſe it belonged formerly to the biſhops of Hereford, in whoſe dioceſe it lies, till it was alienated from them by Q. Elizabeth, and granted to Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, with the privilege of chuſing two members of parliament, to which it made the firſt return in the 27th of her

reign. It consists of a bailiff, recorder, and fifteen aldermen. Its market, which is on friday, is noted for cattle, and all sorts of commodities, and is much frequented by the Welch; as are its fairs on friday before Good-friday, June the 24th, August the 29th, and November the 2d. Distant from London 117 computed, and 150 measured miles.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's, fatal to mariners.

BISHOPS STORTFORD, [E. lon. 20 min. lat. 51°. 50'.] A considerable market-town in Hertfordshire, near a little river named Stort, well stock'd with inns. It is built in the form of a cross, having four streets pointing to the four quarters; in the four roads answering to which, were anciently four crosses. It was formerly fortified with a small castle standing upon a hill, raised by art within a little island: which castle William the Conqueror gave to the bishops of London; whence it came to be called Bishops-Stortford. Situate 30 miles north of London.

BISK, or BISQUE (of *bisque*, fr.) odds given at the play of tennis, or a stroke allowed to the weaker player.

BI'SMUTH, a mineral body of the semi-metallic kind, of an hard substance, ponderous and brittle; of a large grain, glossy, white, and shining; and is supposed by some to be composed of the first matter of Tin, while yet imperfect.

BISSE'XTILE (of *bissextilis*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *sextus* the sixth) leap-year; because in every fourth year they accounted the sixth day of the kalends of March twice; for once in four years the odd hours, above 365 days, made up just a whole day, which was inserted into the Calendar next after the 24th of February.

BISTER, or BISTRE (with Painters, &c.) a colour made of the soot of chimnies boiled, and afterwards diluted with water to wash their designs.

BISTORY, a surgeon's instrument, of the knife kind, used in making incisions.

BISULCOUS (of *bisulcus*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *sulcus* a furrow) forked, cloven-footed.

BIT. 1 a small piece. 2 the iron part of a horse's bridle, which goes athwart his mouth.

BITCH, a female dog.

A BITE. 1 a cheat, one who imposes on the credulity of another. 2 a wound made in the flesh of one creature by the teeth of another. 3 as much of any thing as can be broke off at once by the teeth.

To BITE. 1 to press or wound with the teeth. 2 to cheat, or cozen. 3 to burn or inflame, as pepper, &c. does the tongue.

BITT, a piece of silver current at Barbadoes for seven-pence halfpeny.

BI'TTACLE (Sea term) the frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, in which the compass and glasses are kept.

BI'TTER. 1 unpleasant in taste. 2 severe or cruel. 3 sharp or grievous.

BI'TTERN. 1 the name of a bird haunting lakes and fens. 2 a liquor that runs from salt after it is boiled.

BI'TTERNESS, a kind of unpleasant savour opposite to sweetness.

*BITU'MEN* (of *bitumen*, lat. of πίτυα, gr. pitch) a sort of slime, naturally clammy like pitch, and smelling like brimstone.

BITU'MINOUS, full of brimstone, or unctuous clay, belonging to bitumen.

BI'VALVE, or BIVALVULAR (of *bivalvis*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *valva* a door) 1 opening two ways, double or twofold, generally applied to such sea fish as have two shells. 2 (in Botany) Seed-pods of those plants which open all their whole length to disengage their seeds, as pease, beans, &c.

BIVE'NTER (of *bis* twice, and *venter* belly) the *digrastic'us*, or sixth muscle of the lower jaw; so called, as having two bellies for its extremities, and a tendon in the middle.

BIVE'NTRAL, having two bellies.

To BLAB, to publish any thing that ought to be concealed.

BLACK. 1 of a dark colour. 2 wicked, abominable.

BLA'CKBANK, [W. lon. 6°. 50'. lat. 52°. 12'.] A town in Ireland, in the county of Ardmagh and province of Ulster, situated seven miles south of Ardmagh.

BLACK-BOOK, a book kept in the Exchequer, containing the orders of that court.

BLA'CKBOURN, [W. lon. 2°. 20'. lat. 50°. 40'.] A town in Lancashire, 8 miles east of Preston, on the river Derwent, from the blackness of whose water here it has its name. It was formerly of more note than at present, and had a chantry; the market, which is weekly on monday, is pretty considerable for cattle. Distant from London 154 computed, and 184 measured miles.

BLACK-CATTLE, that species of horned cattle called kine.

BLACK-ROD, the badge carried by the chief gentleman-usher to the king, instead of a mace, being a black rod with a lion in gold on the top of it.

To BLACKEN. 1 to colour, or make black. 2 to defame or slander a person.

BLACKNESS, the quality of a black body, or a colour arising from such a texture of the superficial parts of the body, as absorbs the light falling on it, without reflecting any of it to the eye.

BLACKS,

BLACKS, ſeveral nations of people inhabiting near to the equinoctial, of a black colour; called alſo Blackmoors, and Negroes.

BLA'DDER. 1 a bag that receives the urine of living creatures. 2 a bubble that floats on the water, &c.

BLADE. 1 the cutting part of a ſword, &c. 2 the flat part of an oar. 3 the ſtalk or ſtem of an herb. 4 a gallant.

BLAIN. 1 an angry red puſh in the ſkin. 2 a diſtemper in cattle, being bladders of wind and water, that ariſe on the root of the tongue againſt the wind-pipe, which at length ſwelling ſtops the breath.

To BLAME (of *blamer*, fr.) to find fault with.

BLAME, reproach, fault, or ſcandal,

BLA'MEABLE 1, blame-worthy, or deſerving to be blamed.

BLA'MELESS, innocent, guiltleſs, or not worthy of blame.

To BLANCH (of *blanchir*, fr.) 1 to whiten. 2 to take off the rind from almonds. 3 to boil or cleanſe ſilver, &c. 4 to palliate or colour.

BLANDI"LOQUENCE, or BLANDI"LOQUY (of *blandiloquentia*, lat. of *blandus* fair, and *loquor* to ſpeak) fair and flattering ſpeech, compliments, courteous language.

To BLA'NDISH, to ſooth up, flatter, cajole, or careſs.

BLA'NDFORD, [W. lon. 2°. 20'. lat. 50°. 50'.] A flouriſhing borough and market-town in Dorſetſhire, in the road to Exeter, well ſeated on the pleaſant banks of the Stour, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are annually choſen out of the aldermen or capital burgeſſes; gives name to one of the five diviſions of the county; and in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III ſent two members to parliament, though now it ſends none. The quarter-ſeſſions for the county is held here once a year. It is ſurrounded with a vaſt number of gentlemens ſeats, which occaſions its market, which is weekly on ſaturday, to be well ſtored with all manner of proviſions. It has been twice deſtroyed by fire; firſt in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, but was ſoon after rebuilt, with great advantage, in point of beauty, and number of inhabitants; and on the fourth of June, 1731, it was again reduced to aſhes, with the church and other public buildings, and alſo a village beyond the bridge. The fire was ſo furious (the houſes being generally covered with thatch) that few of the inhabitants ſaved any of their goods, and no leſs than fourteen perſons periſhed in the flames; and the ſmall-pox being rife here at the ſame time, many of the ſick were carried into the fields, where ſeveral died. It is now rebuilt more beautifully than before, having more than 500 houſes; which are all covered with tiles; and, by act of parliament, ſeveral ſtreets and paſſages are widened, particularly the market-place, the ſheep-market, and paſſages to the church, which is neatly built, and may vie for beauty with any church in the weſt of England. Its chief manufactory formerly was band-ſtrings, and afterwards ſtraw-hats, bone-lace, and ſhirt-buttons, but now malt and cloth. The fairs are on February the 24th, and June the 29th. Diſtant from London 85 computed, and 107 meaſured miles: It gives title of marquis to the Duke of Marlborough.

BLANK, adj. (of *blanc*, fr.) 1 white. 2 pale and wan. 3 out of countenance.

BLANK-VERSE, verſe without rhime.

BLANK, ſubſt. 1 a void ſpace in writing. 2 a piece of metal, when prepared to take the impreſſion in coining. 3 an ancient coin. 4 a ticket of no benefit.

BLA'NKET (of *blanchet*, fr.) 1 a covering for a bed, made of wool. 2 a woollen cloth uſed in a printing-preſs, to make a fair impreſſion of the letters.

To BLEAR. 1 to ſweat, or melt away. 2 to bellow as a cow, &c.

To BLASPHE'ME (of βλασφημω, gr. of βλαπτω to blaſt, and φημη fame or reputation) to curſe, revile, or ſpeak evil of God, or holy things.

BLA'SPHEMY, curſing, vile language tending to the diſhonour of God or religion.

To BLAST. 1 to ſpoil the fruits of the earth. 2 to diſcover, or diſappoint a deſign. 3 to ruin a man's credit, or reputation.

BLAST. 1 a puff of wind. 2 a ſound of an inſtrument, as of a trumpet. 3 damage happening to trees, corn, &c.

To BLAZE. 1 to flame as fire. 2 to divulge, or ſpread abroad.

BLAZE. 1 the flaming of a fire. 2 a white mark in a horſe's forehead, alſo called a ſtar.

BLAZING-STAR, a comet, or ſtar with a long brilliant tail.

BLA'ZON, or BLA'ZONRY (in Heraldry) the art of deſcribing in words the arms of noble families, or naming all the parts in their proper and particular terms.

To BLEACH (of *blanchir*, fr.) to whiten linen, ſilks, ſtuffs, &c.

BLEAK. 1 cold, raw, chilly. 2 pale and wan.

BLEAK, or BLAY, the name of a little river-fiſh.

To BLEAR *the Sight*, to dim it, or make it obſcure.

BLEA'R-EYED, bloodſhotten, or redder than ordinary.

To BLEAT, to cry like a ſheep or goat.

BLE'CHINGLEY. [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51°. 20'.] A ſmall ancient parliamentary borough-town, by preſcription, having enjoyed that privilege ever ſince parliaments had a being; yet has no market, but has fairs on June the 11th, and November the 2d. The bailiff, who returns its members, is choſen yearly at the lord of the manor's court. The town ſtands on a hill, on the ſide of Holmeſdale, with a fine proſpect as far as the South-downs and Suſſex; and, from ſome ruins of its caſtle which are ſtill viſible, though overgrown with a coppice, there is a proſpect eaſtward into Kent, and weſtward into Hampſhire. Here is an alms-houſe, and a free-ſchool. Its handſome church had a ſpire, which, in 1606, was conſumed by lightning, and alſo the bells melted. Situated 5 miles from Rye-gate, 16 eaſt of Guildford, and 20 ſouth of London.

To BLEED. 1 to loſe blood. 2 to let a perſon blood. 3 to part with money eaſily.

BLE"MISH. 1 a ſpot, fault, or imperfection. 2 diſgrace, reproach, or ſtain.

To BLE"MISH. 1 to ſpot, ſtain, or ſpoil. 2 to hurt a perſon's reputation.

BLE"MISH (in Hunting) when the dogs, finding where the chace has been, make a proffer to enter, but return again.

To BLEND, to mix, or mingle together.

BLEND-*water*, a diſtemper incident to black cattle.

To BLESS. 1 to make to proſper. 2 to wiſh good ſucceſs to. 3 to conſecrate to God. 4 to make happy.

BLEYME (in Horſes) an inflammation ariſing from bruiſed blood, between the ſole and bone of the foot.

BLIGHT, a diſeaſe incident to plants, ſometimes deſtroying the whole plants, and ſometimes only the leaves and bloſſoms.

To BLIND. 1 to deprive of ſight. 2 to deceive, or beguile.

A BLIND. 1 a feint, a pretence, an artifice to make a perſon believe the contrary of what is intended. 2 any thing put in a window to prevent people paſſing in the ſtreet from ſeeing into the room.

BLIND. 1 that has not the faculty of ſeeing. 2 not perforated. 3 dark. 4 obſcure.

BLINDNESS, a privation of the ſenſe of ſight, ariſing from a total depravation of the organs thereof, or an involuntary obſtruction of their functions.

BLINDS (in Fortification) a ſort of defences, uſually made of oſiers, or branches interwoven and laid acroſs between two rows of ſtakes, about the height of a man, and four or five feet apart; uſed particularly at the head of trenches, when they are carried on in front towards the place; ſerving to ſhelter the workmen, and prevent their being overlooked by the enemy.

To BLINK, to twinkle with, or partly ſhut the eyes.

BLINKS (in Hunting) boughs caſt a-thwart the way, where the deer is to paſs.

BLISS, happineſs, felicity.

BLI'SSOMING, the act of coition between a ram and an ewe.

BLISTER. 1 a large bladder in the ſkin filled with water, occaſioned either by cauſtic medicaments, or by a ſcald or burn. 2 an emplaſter made of Spaniſh flies to raiſe *a bliſter*.

To BLISTER. 1 to apply a bliſter. 2 to riſe in blains or wheals.

BLITH, BLITHE, or BLITHESOME, merry, pleaſant, jocund.

To BLOAT. to puff up.

BLOCK. 1 a piece of marble, as it comes out of the quarry. 2 a large ſolid piece of wood for burning. 3 a rub, or obſtacle. 4 (in Falconry) the perch whereon the bird ſits.

BLO'CKADE (military term) is the encompaſſing any town or place all round with armed troops, that it is impoſſible for any ſupplies to be brought to it, and ſo it muſt be ſtarv'd or ſurrender.

BLOCKS (Sea-term) pieces of wood in which the ſhivers of pullies are placed, and wherein the running ropes go.

BLO'MARY, the firſt forge in an iron-work, through which the metal paſſes, after it is melted out of the ore.

BLOOD. 1 the chief humour of the body, being a warm red liquor circulating, by means of veins and arteries, through every part thereof. 2 kindred or family. 3 murder, or bloodſhed.

BLOOD-*Hounds*, hunting dogs of an exquiſite ſcent.

BLOOD-SHOTTEN, a diſtemper of the eye, wherein the blood-veſſels are greatly diſtended, ſo as to make the eye appear red.

BLOOD *Spavin*, a ſoft ſwelling, that grows through the hoof of an horſe.

BLOOD *Stone*, a ſtone worn about the neck to ſtop bleeding; called alſo *Hæmatites*.

BLO'ODY. 1 beſmear'd or daub'd with blood. 2 cruel, or blood-thirſty.

BLOODY *Flux*. See DYSENTERY.

BLOOM. 1 the bloſſom or flower of a tree. 2 the blue on ſome fruits. 3 the choiceſt or beſt part of a perſon's life.

BLO'SSOM, the flower of a tree or plant.

To BLOT. 1 to drop ink on paper. 2 to ſtain a man's reputation.

To BLOT *out*. 1 to efface or eraſe. 2 to forget, or remember no more.

BLOTCH, a puſtle, wheal, or bladder on the ſkin.

To BLOTE. 1 to ſwell, or puff up. 2 to hang in the ſmoke.

BLOW. 1 a ſtroke. 2 misfortune, accident, diſaſter.

To

To BLOW. 1 as the wind. 2 to breathe. 3 to bloom or bloſſom, as a flower.

To BLOW *up*. 1 to elevate in the air. 2 to deſtroy a city, caſtle, &c. by gunpowder. 3 to reveal one's ſecrets. 4 to ruin, or make a perſon break.

To BLOW *upon*. 1 to breathe upon. 2 to diſdain, or run down a thing.

BLOWING-*Houſes*, furnaces where tin ore is melted and caſt.

BLOWING-*Snakes*, a ſort of vipers in Virginia, which blow and ſwell their heads before they bite.

BLOWZE, a red-faced, fat, bloated wench.

BLU'BBER. 1 the fat, fleſhy ſubſtance of a whale, from which the oil is extracted by melting or boiling. 2 the name of a certain ſea-fiſh.

BLU'DGEON, a ſhort thick ſtick, armed with lead at one end, uſed by ſtreet-robbers to knock people down with.

BLUE, adj. (of *bleu*, fr.) 1 ſky-colour, as a blue ribbon, &c. 2 blank, or caſt down; as, he looked *blue* upon it.

BLUE, ſubſt. 1 the name of a colour, which is called *Azure* in Heraldry. 2 the bloom of fruits.

BLUE-*Mantle*, an office of one of the purſuivants at arms.

BLUENESS, a colour ariſing from ſuch a texture of the ſuperficial parts of a body, as to reflect the blue or azure rays of light, and thoſe only, to the eye.

BLUFF, ſtern, fierce, big.

A BLU'NDER, a fault, overſight, or miſtake.

To BLU'NDER, to commit faults or miſtakes.

To BLUNDER *upon a thing*, to find a thing without thinking of it.

To BLUNDER *a thing out*, to ſpeak a thing without reflection, or conſidering the conſequences of it.

BLU'NDERBUSS. 1 a kind of fire-arm, the barrel of which is generally of braſs, and the bore of it is much larger than that of a muſquet. 2 a careleſs fellow, or one who commits blunders.

BLU'NKET, a light blue colour.

BLUNT. 1 having a dull point or edge. 2 downright in converſation.

To BLUNT. 1 to make a point dull or broad. 2 to mitigate or aſſuage.

To BLUR. 1 to ſpot, ſtain, or defile. 2 to hurt a perſon's reputation.

To BLUSH, to redden in the face, either from modeſty, ſhame, or ſurprize.

BLU'SHING, a ſuffuſion, or redneſs in the face, produced by a kind of ſympathy between ſeveral parts of the body, occaſioned by the ſame nerve being extended to them all; therefore any thing which affects the nerve drives the blood into the minute veſſels of the cheeks, and occaſions bluſhing.

To BLU'STER. 1 to make a noiſe, as a boiſterous wind. 2 to keep a great ado.

BOAR, a male ſwine.

BOARD. 1 a piece of timber ſawn into thin ſlices, one of which is called a *board*. 2 a table. 3 a penſion. 4 a number of governors of a company, &c. aſſembled to do a buſineſs they are choſen to do.

To BOARD. 1 to cover with boards or planks. 2 to keep boarders. 3 to be a boarder. 4 (Sea-term) to enter a ſhip by force, in order to maſter the crew and take the ſhip.

BO'ARDER, one that diets with another.

BO'ARISH, like a boar, filthy.

To BOAST, to brag, or vaunt of.

BOAT, a ſmall, open, floating veſſel, commonly wrought or moved only by rowing, intended chiefly for the navigation of rivers, lakes, and the like.

BO'ATSWAIN, is a ſhip-officer, to whom is committed the charge of all the tackling, ſails and rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, flags, pendants, &c. he alſo calls out the ſeveral gangs and companies aboard, to the due execution of their watches, works, ſpells, &c. he alſo takes care of the long-boat, and to ſteer her; he alſo ſees and puniſhes all offenders ſentenced by the captain, or by a court-martial of the fleet.

BOB, or *dry* BOB, a jeſt or ſcoff.

BOB. 1 a ſhort periwig. 2 a ſort of pendant.

To BOB. 1 to ſtrike or clap. 2 to cheat or gull. 3 to jog one in writing. 4 to hang, dangle.

BOB-*Tail*. 1 a kind of ſhort arrow-head. 2 a whore.

BO'BBIN. 1 a little tool uſed in making lace. 2 an inſtrument on which the throwſter winds his ſilk for the weaver. 3 a round white tape uſed by women to tie their head-cloths with.

BO'CCASINE, fine buckram.

BO'DDICE 2, a ſort of ſtays worn by women.

BO'DKIN. 1 a poinred iron to make holes in cloth with. 2 an inſtrument uſed by women to roll up their hair with.

BO'DMIN. [W. lon. 5°. 10'. lat. 50°. 32'.] An ancient borough-town in Cornwall, near a mile long, with about 300 houſes, which in the reign of Henry VIII. was reckoned the largeſt town in the county. It is ſituated between two hills in a very wholeſome air, and almoſt in the centre of the county, almoſt 12 miles from each of the two channels. Its church, whoſe ſpire was deſtroyed by a thunder-ſtorm in 1699, is the largeſt in Cornwall. It was formerly the only ſtaple for yarn in the county, but now much decayed. The market, which is weekly on ſaturdays, is furniſhed plentifully with all manner of proviſions: The corporation conſiſts of a mayor and a town-clerk,

clerk, aſſiſted with 12 magiſtrates and 24 commoners, who alone have the power to chuſe two members to repreſent them in parliament. The earl of Radnor to whom it gives the title of Viſcount, is lord of the manor. Here is a free-ſchool maintained partly by the duke of Cornwall, and partly by the corporation. The toll and lands belonging to the corporation are valued at above 200 l. a year. Its fairs are held on St. Paul's day, wedneſday before Whitſun-tide, and on the 6th of December. Diſtant 195 computed, and 263 meaſured miles from London.

BO'DY. 1 a compound of matter and form. 2 ſtrength or thickneſs; as this wine has a good body. 3 the principal part of certain things, as of a coach, a letter, &c. 4 a ſociety or company of people. 5 a whole army, or certain number of ſoldiers. 6 a collection of what relates to any art or ſcience, out of ſeveral authors.

BODY, with regard to animals, is uſed in oppoſition to ſoul; ſignifying that part of the animal compoſed of bones, muſcles, &c.

BODY (in Geometry) is that which hath three dimenſions, as length, breadth, and thickneſs.

BODY (in natural Philoſophy) is uſually defined to be a ſubſtance impenetrably extended, or which having *partes extra partes*, cannot be in the ſame place with, or penetrate the dimenſions of other bodies, which property Sir Iſaac Newton expreſſes by the word Solidity; and ſo the idea we have of a body, proceeds from its being extended, ſolid and moveable.

BODY (in Chemiſtry) is the veſſel that holds the matter to be diſtilled.

*Mixed* BODIES (in Chemiſtry) are ſuch as naturally grow or increaſe.

BOG, [W. lon. 2°. 23'. lat. 57°. 40'.] a town of Scotland in the ſhire of Bamff, near the mouth of the river Spey, 4 miles ſouth of Murray Frith, 12 miles eaſt of Elgin, and 100 north of Edinburgh.

BOG (of boogen, du. to bend) a moiſt, rotten ſpot of earth, which ſinks and gives way to the weight of the body; formed of graſs and plants putrefied by ſome ſpring; frequent, eſpecially, in Ireland.

To BOGGLE, to heſitate, or be uncertain what to do.

BOG *Houſe*, a privy, or neceſſary-houſe.

To BOIL (of *bullio*, lat. to bubble) 1 to bubble, or ſeethe, as a pot. 2 to dreſs meat by boiling it.

BOI'LARY *of Salt*, a ſalt-houſe or place where ſalt is boiled.

BOILING, the agitation of a fluid body ariſing from fire.

BO'ISTEROUS, fierce, violent, ſtormy, tempeſtuous.

BOLD, 1 hardy, ſtout, intrepid, courageous. 2 free, confident, or with aſſurance. 3 raſh, inconſiderate. 4 ſaucy, impudent, impertinent.

BOLE (of βωλος, gr. a clod) certain particular ſorts of earth uſed in the Galenical preparations of medicines.

BOLE ARMO'NIAC (of *bolus armenia*, lat. i. e. earth of Armenia) a medicinal earth brought from Armenia.

BOLE *of the Levant*, a medicinal earth brought from the Levant, nearly of the ſame nature as the bole armoniac.

BOLINGBROOK. See BULLINGBROOK.

BOLL, the ſtalk blade, ſtem, or ſhank of a plant.

BOLO'NIAN *Stone*, a grey ſtone, which being calcined in a chemical furnace, ſhines in the dark.

BO'LLIMONG or BOLL MONG, 1 buck-wheat, a ſort of grain. 2 mingled corn.

BO'LSTER, 1 a large pillow to lay the head on. 2 the ſtuffing of a ſaddle. 3 a compreſs to lay on a wound, &c.

BOLT, 1 a piece of iron, wood, &c. to faſten a door with. 2 a dart to be ſhot from a croſs-bow. 3 a fetter for priſoners. 4 a long iron pin with a broad head, uſed to faſten the timber in a ſhip.

To BOLT, 1 to faſten with a bolt. 2 to ſift meal to make it finer. 4 a rabbit is ſaid to *bolt* when ſhe ſtarts or riſes.

BOLT-HEAD, a veſſel uſed by chemiſts, the ſame as Matras; which ſee.

BOL'TING (of bolt, ſax. a houſe.) a method of arguing or pleading in uſe in the inns of court; inferior to mooting. The caſe is argued firſt by three ſtudents, then by two barriſters; a ſenior ſitting judge.

BO'LTON, [W. lon. 2°. 10'. lat. 53°. 35'.] in Lancaſhire, noted for its medicinal waters; but more for being the ſtaple of divers ſorts of fuſtians, eſpecially the cotton manufacturies called Augſburg and Milan fuſtians. The old Earl of Derby was beheaded here, in 1651, for proclaiming K. Charles II. for this was called the Geneva of Lancaſhire, and was the firſt town in the kingdom that put the militia in execution. Here is a market on monday, and fairs on June the 29th, July the 20th, and Auguſt the 16th. Diſtant from London 146 computed, and 237 meaſured miles.

*BOLUS*, lat. a morſel, a gobbet, or lump of any thing.

*BOLUS* (in Phyſic) a form of remedy of a conſiſtence ſomewhat thinner than an electuary, chiefly contrived for thoſe who have an averſion to draughts.

*BOLUS* (in a Mineral Senſe) a kind of earth, which Dr. Grew ſuppoſes to be a bed, as it were the materia prima, or firſt matter of ſtones and minerals.

BOMB (of *bombe*, fr.) a hollow ball of caſt iron, which is filled with powder, and ſometimes nails, pieces of iron, &c. along with it

k, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſe; their uſe is to be ſhot out of mortar-pieces into beſieged towns, to annoy the gariſon, fire magazines, &c. the largeſt are about ſeventeen inches in diameter, two inches in thickneſs, carry forty-eight pounds of powder, and weigh about 490 pounds.

BOMBARD (of *bombarda*, lat. of *bombus*, a hoarſe ſound, and *ardeo* to burn) a piece of artillery anciently in uſe, exceedingly ſhort and thick, and very large in the bore; ſome of which are ſaid to have carried balls of 300 lb. weight. To load them, they made uſe of cranes.

To BOMBA'RD, to caſt bombs out of mortars into towns.

BOMB *Cheſt*, a cheſt of wood, filled with bombs and ſometimes gunpowder, put under ground in order to be blown up in the air, with thoſe that ſtand upon it.

BOMB *Ketch*, a ſhip or veſſel ſtrongly built, with large beams, &c. for carrying mortars at ſea, and throwing bombs into ſea-port towns, &c.

BOMBARDI'ER, an engineer whoſe buſineſs is to take care of the firing and throwing bombs.

BO'MBAST, 1 affected language, ſwelling bluſtring nonſenſe. 2 the cotton tree. 3 a ſort of cotton or fuſtian.

BOMBYCI'NE (of *bombycinus*, lat. of βομβυξ, a ſilk worm) a ſort of ſilken ſtuff worn for mourning.

BONA'SIANS, heretics, who appeared in the fourth century, and held, that Jeſus Chriſt was the ſon of God only by adoption.

*BONA FIDE*, lat. (i. e. in good faith) an expreſſion uſed when a thing is done without fraud or deceit.

*BONA ROBA*, ſp. a whore.

BOND, 1 an obligation in writing. 2 a band or tye.

BO'NDAGE, captivity, ſlavery, or ſervitude.

To BONE, to take out the bones from the fleſh.

BONE, a white, hard, brittle, inſenſible part of the body, framed to defend the ſoft and ſome of the moſt eſſential parts, to ſupport and ſtrengthen the whole fabric, to give ſhape to the body, and for motion. They are all covered with an exceeding ſenſible membrane, called the *perioſteum*; moſt of them are hollow, and filled with an oily ſubſtance called marrow.

The BONES are joined together various ways, according to the various purpoſes they are to ſerve: Some being intended for motion; others for reſt and ſupport of the incumbent parts only. The number of bones are various in various ſubjects, but are generally reckoned to be about 250; 61 of which are in the head, 67 in the trunk, 62 in the arms and hands, and 60 in the legs and feet.

BO'NESPAVIN, a great cruſt, as hard as a bone, which grows on the inſide of the hoof of a horſe.

BO'NGOMILES, or BOGOMILES, heretics ſo called from Bongomilus a monk, who called churches the Devil's temples, made no account of the holy ſacrament, believed God had a human form, and that he could conceive, and bring forth the Word as well as the bleſſed virgin.

*BO'NGRACE*, a ſort of hat worn on the head, to keep the face from tanning.

*BO'NNET*, fr. a ſort of cap.

BO'NNET (in Fortification) a kind of little ravelin placed before the angles of baſtions, and the points of ravelins, and fauſſebrayes; having two faces, and a parapet, but no ditch, and is ſurrounded with a double row of palliſades at ten or twelve paces diſtant from each other.

*BONNET A PRESTRE*, fr. i. e. a Prieſt's Cap, (in Fortification) is an outwork, having at the head three ſaliant angles, and two inwards; and differs from the double tenaille only in this, that its ſides, inſtead of being parallel, grow narrower or cloſer at the gorge, and open wider at the front; on which account it is alſo called *queue d'aronde*, or the ſwallow's tail.

BONNETS (Sea-term) ſmall ſails ſet on the courſes, on the mizen, main-ſail and foreſail of a ſhip when they are too narrow to cloath the maſts; or in order to make more way in calm weather.

*BO'NNY*, ſcot. pretty, genteel, merry, gay.

BO'OBY, a great, ignorant fellow.

To BOOK, to enter any thing down in a book.

BOOK (of Boc, ſax. of bocce a beech-tree) a general name for any volume, ſo called becauſe the Germans anciently wrote on the bark of beech-trees inſtead of paper.

BO'OKISH, given to books, or very ſtudious of books.

BOOM (du. a tree.) 1 an iron chain, large piece of timber, &c. laid acroſs the mouth of a river or harbour, to prevent ſhips from entring. 2 a long pole to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding-ſails with to make them broader.

BOON, ſubſt. 1 grace, favour, or good turn. 2 requeſt or deſire.

BOON, adj. (of *bon*, fr.) good.

BOOR, 1 a countryman or peaſant. 2 an unmannerly ill-bred perſon.

BOORISH, clowniſh, unmannerly, unpoliſhed, rude.

BO'OSY, merry, or a little in drink.

BOOT, 1 a covering for the leg and foot made of leather to keep the foot clean and warm in riding. 2 that part of a coach under the driver's ſeat. 3 a kind of torture to extort a confeſſion from criminals, by means of a ſtocking of parchment; which being put on moiſt, by drying it by the fire, it ſhrinks and ſqueezes the leg violently. Another kind

kind is by putting each leg between two boards, and then ſqueezing both legs together with cords, which ſometimes even breaks the bones. 4 alſo when things are exchanged, what is given beſides, is ſaid to be given *to boot*.

BOOT *Haler* or *Free* BOOTER, one who ſteals or gets booty.

BOOT *Haling*, ſtealing or getting booty.

*BOO'TES*, gr. (of βοῦς an ox, and ὠθεω to drive) the name of a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, near the pole, conſiſting of forty-five ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſtead's catalogue.

BOOTH, a tent, pavilion or hut ſlightly made up of boards, to ſell goods or exhibit ſhews in, in a fair.

BO'OTING, a kind of puniſhment formerly uſed in Scotland, by putting an iron boot on the offender's leg, and driving an iron peg upon his ſhin-bone.

BO'OTLESS, unprofitable, vain.

BO'OTY, prey, ſpoil, pillage.

*BORA'CHIO*, ſpan. a Spaniſh wine-veſſel, made of ſwine-ſkin pitched over.

BO''RAGE (of *borago*, lat.) the name of an herb.

*BO''RAX*, a kind of whitiſh mineral uſed in ſoldering and fuſing of metals; ſometimes alſo in medicine as an emetic, and promoter of delivery.

*BO'RDEL*, fr. a brothel or bawdy-houſe.

BO'RDER (of *bordure*, fr.) the margin, extremity or utmoſt bounds.

BORDER (among Floriſts) are the leaves that ſtand round the middle thrum of a flower.

BORDER (with Printers) an ornament of flowers ſet about the edges of ſmall compoſitions.

To BORDER, to edge, or bind.

To BORDER *upon*, to be contiguous, or adjacent to.

BO'RDERER, one who lives on the utmoſt bounds of a country.

BORD-*Half-Penny*, a duty paid in fairs and markets, for ſetting up boards, ſtalls, and tables, for the ſelling of wares.

BORD-*Lands*, lands which lords keep in their own hands, for the maintenance of their board and table.

BORDURE (in Heraldry) a kind of addition on the limb of a ſhield in form of a hem or girdle, encompaſſing it and ſerving as a difference; and is about one ſixth part of the breadth of the ſhield.

To BORE, to make a hole with an auger, &c.

BORE, the cavity or hollow of a gun.

BO'REAS 3 (of *Boreas*, gr. of βορα food) the north-wind, ſo called becauſe its ſharpneſs provokes hunger.

BO'REAL (of *Boreas*, which ſee) northern.

BO'REAL *Signs* (in Aſtronomy) are the ſix firſt ſigns of the zodiac or thoſe on the northern ſide of the equinoctial.

*BORE'E*, fr. the name of a French dance.

BORN, brought into the world as a child.

BORNE, carried or holden up.

BORNE *down*, preſſed, or weighed down.

BORNE *out*, defended or protected.

BO'ROUGH or BOROW (of *bourg*, fr.) 1 ſuch town or village as ſends members to parliament. 2 a large village.

BO'ROUGH-BRIDGE or BU'RROW-BRIDGE, [W. lon. 1°. 15′. lat. 54°. 10′.] a corporation and poſt-town in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, ſo called from its fine high ſtone-bridge, which has very wide arches, over the river Ure, which runs to it from Rippon, that is 4 miles off, and which being joined a little lower by the Swale, is there called the Ouſe. The town is but of ſmall extent, being about three furlongs long, and as many broad. It is governed by a bailiff, and firſt ſent members to parliament in the reign of Q. Mary I. 'Tis thought that 7 or 8000 l. a year is laid out here in hard-ware, which is the chief ſupport of the place. It has a good market on ſaturday, and a fair beginning June the 11th for a week, beſides another great fair for cattle. Diſtant from London 169 computed and 209 meaſured miles.

To BO'RROW, to take money or goods by the owner's conſent, with a promiſe to return it again.

BO'SCAGE (of *boſcagium*, lat. of *boſcus* a wood) 1 a grove, thicket or place full of trees. 2 a landſcape repreſenting much wood or many trees.

BO'SOM, the part of the body incloſing the heart, &c.

BO'SPHORUS (of βόσφορος, gr. of βοῦς an ox, and πορεία a paſſage) a ſtreight, or narrow neck of the ſea, which ſeparates two continents, by which means a gulf and a ſea, or two ſeas, have a communication with each other, as the Thracian Boſphorus, now called the Streights of Conſtantinople.

BOSS (of *boſſe*, fr.) 1 a ſwelling or lump in the body. 2 a ſtud in a girdle or bridle.

BOSSAGE (in Architecture) 1 a large ſtone, projecting in a building; laid in rough, in order to be carved to ſome figure. 2 ſtones which ſeem to project beyond the naked of a building, by reaſon of indentures in the joints called ruſtic quoins.

BO'STON, [E. lon. 15 min. lat. 53 min.] an ancient and famous town in Lincolnſhire, built on both ſides the river Whitham, a little below which the river falls into the ſea. Its church is reckoned the largeſt parochial church without iſles in the univerſe, being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide. 'Tis cieled with Engliſh oak, ſupported by tall ſlender pillars. It has 365 ſteps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars, anſwerable to the days, weeks, and months of the year. Its tower which was begun to be built A. D. 1309, is 208 feet high,

high. It has a beautiful octagon lanthorn at the top, which is the guide of mariners as they enter the dangerous channels of Lynn-deeps and Boston-deeps, as well as the wonder of travellers, who see it 40 miles round. The haven is commodious and much frequented. K. Henry VIII. is said to have first incorporated this town, and Q. Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of admiralty over all the neighbouring sea-coast. 'Tis governed by a mayor, who is chief clerk of the market, an admiral, a recorder, deputy-recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, eighteen common-council-men, a judge and marshal of the admiralty, a coroner, two serjeants at mace, &c. and sends two members to parliament. Here are two markets on wednesday and saturday, and fairs on April the 23d, July the 25th, and one on November the 30th, which holds nine days, for cattle and all merchandize, and is called a mart. It is distant from London 90 computed, and 114 measured miles.

BO'SWORTH. [W. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 52° 45'.] An ancient, pleasant town in Leicestershire, situated upon a hill, in a wholesome air and fruitful soil both for corn and grass; has a good market weekly on wednesday, and three fairs yearly, viz. on April the 27th, June the 24th, and October the 5th. About three miles from this town was fought the decisive battle between K. Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) wherein K. Richard lost his life and crown. It is distant from London 83 computed and 104 measured miles.

BOTA'NICAL, belonging to herbs and plants.

BO'TANIST, one skilful in botany.

BOTANO'LOGY (of *βοτανολογία*, gr. of *βοτάνη* a plant, and *λογία* description) a description of plants.

BO'TANY (of *βοτάνη*, gr. an herb, of *βοτὸς* food) the science of simples, or the art of distinguishing the various sorts of plants.

*BOTARGO*, ital. a sort of Italian sausage, made of the spawn of the mullet, used as a provocative to drinking.

BOTCH, 1 a patch, or piece of cloth stitched to old cloaths. 2 an ulcer, or venereal sore.

To BOTCH. 1 to patch or mend. 2 to bungle, or do work in a clumsy manner.

BO'TCHER. 1 a mean, bad, or ordinary workman. 2 a taylor that makes up or mends old cloaths

BOTH, pron. 1 the one and the other. 2 the two.

BO'TTLE (of *bouteille*, fr.) 1 a glass vessel to put liquor in. 2 a bundle of hay.

BO'TTOM. 1 the ground of any thing. 2 the settling of a liquor. 3 a valley. 4 the end; as, the *bottom* of an account.

BO'TTOMLESS, without a bottom.

BO'TTOMRY, or BO'TTOMAGE, when the master of a ship borrows money on his ship's bottom, that is, by engaging the ship for the payment of it; so that if the ship returns with safety, then the money is paid, with interest; but if otherwise, the money is lost.

BOTTS, or BOTS (probably of Bigan, sax. to bite) 1 worms that destroy the grass in bowling-greens. 2 little worms that breed in the streight gut of a horse.

† BOUDS, little worms breeding in malt.

BOUGH (of boz, sax. of bogan to bend) a shoot or branch of a tree.

BOUGHT, purchased, procured.

BOUNCE. 1 a great noise. 2 a rhodomontade.

To BOUNCE. 1 to crack or make a noise. 2 to knock hard at a door. 3 to crack, boast, or brag.

To BOUND. 1 to limit, or set bounds to. 2 to border upon. 3 to leap back, or rebound.

*To be* BOUND. 1 to be obliged to perform a thing. 2 to be tied with cords, &c.

BOU'NDING. 1 setting bounds to. 2 bordering near together. 3 leaping or skipping.

BOU'NDLESS, infinite, or without bounds.

BOU'NTEOUS, or BOU'NTIFUL, liberal, generous, free, charitable.

BOU'NTY (of *bonté*, fr. goodness) liberality, courtesy, kindness.

BOURN, a brook, or river.

BOUT, time, trial, essay.

*BOU'TEFEU*, fr. 1 an incendiary, a wilful firer of houses. 2 a make-bate, or sower of dissension and strife.

BOW. 1 a mathematical instrument, formerly used to take the sun's altitude. 2 an instrument to play on a violin, &c. with. 3 the fore-part of a ship, beginning at the loof, and, compassing towards the stern, ends at the sternmost part of the fore-castle. 4 a weapon of offence made of wood, horn, or some other elastic matter, which, having a string fixed to its two ends, and then strongly bent, throws out an arrow with great force.

A BOW, a salutation, reverence, or bending the body to a person.

To BOW. 1 to bend. 2 to salute or reverence.

BOW-*anchor*, an anchor carried at the bow of a ship, of which there are usually two.

BOW-*Bearer*, an under-officer of the forest, who is to take notice of all manner of offences against vert, or venison, and to attach the offenders.

BOWE. [W. lon. 4°. lat. 50°. 45'.] A small, but pretty neat town in Devonshire,

a little to the weſt of Crediton, and 12 miles north-weſt of Exeter, thought to have had its name from its crooked croſs: Here is a conſiderable market on thurſday, and a fair on Aſcenſion-day. The court of the duchy of Lancaſter is commonly kept here. Diſtant 153 computed, and 180 meaſured miles from London.

BO'WELS, the inteſtines.

BOWELS *of Compaſſion*, a form of complaining, to raiſe compaſſion.

BO'WER, an arbour.

BO'WET, or BO'WESS, a young hawk, beginning to clamber on the boughs.

BOWL (of *baule*, fr.) 1 a round ball of wood to play with. 2 a cup or veſſel to drink out of. 3 the large end of a tobacco-pipe, in which the tobacco is put. 4 a ſmall wooden veſſel ſerving to lade liquids from one veſſel to another.

BO'WSER (of *bouſier*, fr.) a purſer or treaſurer in an univerſity.

BO'WSING (in Falconry) is when a hawk is often drinking, and yet conſtantly deſires more.

BO'WSPLIT, or BOLT-SPRIT, a maſt in a veſſel ſtanding foremoſt on the prow, and reſting ſlopewiſe on the head of the main ſtern.

BO'WYER, a maker or ſeller of bows.

To BOWZE, to drink ſtoutly.

BOX. 1 a pleaſant ever-green, the wood whereof is very hard, and much uſed for mathematical inſtruments. 2 a ſmall cheſt or coffer. 3 the receptacle for a ſcrew. 4 a blow given with the fiſt.

To BOX, to fight with the fiſts, without weapons.

BOX *and Needle*, is the ſmall compaſs of a theodolite, plain-table, circumferenter, &c.

BOY, the male kind of the human ſpecies, till the age of fifteen.

*BO'YAU*, fr. i. e. the branch of a trench (in Fortification) is a particular ditch, ſeparated from the main trench, which in winding about incloſes different ſpaces of ground, and runs parallel with the works and fences of the body of a place; ſo that when two attacks are made near to one another, the boyau ſometimes makes a communication between the trenches, and ſerves as a line of contravallation, not only to hinder the ſallies of the beſieged, but alſo to ſecure the miners; but when it is a particular cut, that runs from the trenches to cover ſome ſpot of ground, it is then drawn parallel to the works of the place, that the ſhot from the town may not ſcour it.

To BRA'BBLE, to clamour, quarrel, or diſpute.

BRACE. 1 a pair or couple. 2 armour for the arm.

BRACE (in Architecture) is a piece of timber framed in with beve joints, and is uſed to keep the building from ſwerving either ways; when a brace is framed into the kindleſſes and principal rafters, it is called by ſome a Strut.

BRACE (in Printing) is a particular mark to join ſeveral words or ſentences, thus ⏞ ⏟.

BRA'CELET (of *brachiale*, lat. an ornament for the arm) an ornament worn on the arm.

BRACHIÆUS, a name given to two muſcles of the arm.

*BRA'CHIAL* (of *brachialis*, lat. of *brachium* the arm) of, or belonging to the arm.

BRA'CHMAN, an Indian prieſt or philoſopher.

*BRACHYCATALE'CTON*, gr. (of βραχυς ſhort, and καταλεγω to leave off) a verſe that wants a ſyllable at the end.

† BRACHY'GRAPHY (of βραχυγραφια, gr. of βραχυς ſhort, and γραφω to write) the art of writing in ſhort-hand.

† BRACHY"LOGY (of βραχυλογια, gr. of βραχυς ſhort, and λογος ſpeech) ſhort ſpeech, or brevity.

BRACK (of Bnecan, ſax. to break) a flaw or fault in any thing.

BRA'CKET (of *braccieto*, ital.) a kind of ſtay in timber-work.

BRA'CKETS (in Gunnery) are the cheeks of the carriage of a mortar; they are made of ſtrong planks of wood, of almoſt a ſemicircular figure, and bound round with thick iron plates; they are fixed to the bed by four bolts, which are called bed-bolts; they riſe upon each ſide of the mortar, and ſerve to keep her at any elevation, by means of ſome ſtrong iron bolts, called bracket-bolts, which go thro' thoſe cheeks or brackets.

BRA'CKISH (of Dnack, du. ſalt) ſaltiſh; or ſomewhat ſalt.

BRA'CKLEY. [W. lon. 1°. 15'. lat. 52°.] An ancient large town corporate in Northamptonſhire, ſuppoſed to be the third borough erected in England, ſeated near the head of the Ouſe, with the ſprings of which it is pleaſantly watered. Here are two pariſh-churches, and a free grammar-ſchool, and formerly it had a college, which is now uſed for a charity-ſchool. 'Tis governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 26 burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament; its market on wedneſday is but ſmall, occaſioned by the removal of the wool from it, for which it uſed to be the ſtaple of the county. The fairs are held one on the ſecond wedneſday in April, and another on November the 30th, for fat hogs, boots and ſhoes. Diſtant 48 computed, and 57 meaſured miles from London.

BRA'DFIELD *Magna*. [E. lon. 32 min. lat. 51°. 54'.] A town in Eſſex, whoſe market is weekly on thurſday; ſituated 14 miles north of Chelmsford, and 38 meaſured miles from London.

BRA'DFORD, [W. lon. 2°. 40' lat. 51°. 20'.]

20'.] in Wiltshire, so called from its broad ford, where now is a bridge over that called the Lower-Avon, which is here increased by the Wear from Trowbridge. Here is a great manufactory of fine Spanish cloth; and it is eminent for the nicest mixtures, as the water of the river, on which it stands, is remarkably qualified for dying the best colours. Here are two charity-schools; a market on mondays, and fairs on Trinity-monday and on November the 29th. Distant from London 83 computed, and 98 measured miles.

BRA'DFORTH, or BRADFORD. [W. lon. 1°. 35'. lat 53°. 40'.] A cloathing town in the West-riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles north-east of Hallifax, and west from Leeds. It has a market on monday, and fairs on Whit-monday, and on November the 30th. In the civil wars it was garisoned for the parliament, but taken by the forces of K. Charles I. Distant from London 145 computed, and 183 measured miles.

BRA'DNINCH, or BRA'DNIGE. [W. lon. 3°. 35'. lat. 50°. 45'.] A town in Devonshire, consisting of three parts, the see, the manor, and the borough; the see consists of freeholders, who are to attend the lord's court twice a year, to make presentments; the manor consists of such as hold their lands of their lord by fine, which they pay every three weeks, as they can agree; the borough holds a charter under the lord, by which they challenge a power to chuse a mayor annually, who has the government of the place, and is a justice of the peace by his office. It anciently sent two members to parliament; but upon petition, complaining of the charge, they were excused, upon paying five marks: It had a chantry, and, before its ruin by fire, a market on saturday, but it has two fairs, viz. on April the 25th, and September the 21st. Situated 6 miles from Exeter, 10 from Columnstock, 70 from Bristol, and 135 computed, and 177 measured miles from London.

BRADS, a slender kind of nails without heads.

*BRADYPE'PSIA*, gr. (of βραδὺς slow, and πέψις digestion) slow digestion, proceeding from a depraved disposition of the stomach.

To BRAG, to boast or vaunt.

BRA'GGARD, or BRAGGADO'CHIO, a coward, or bragging, vain-glorious fellow.

BRA'GGET, a liquor made of honey and spice.

To BRAID (of bregden, du.) to curl, weave, or plait hair.

BRAID. 1 a lock or waft of hair. 2 a small lace or edging.

BRAIN. 1 In a general sense, is that soft, whitish mass inclosed in the skull, and is encompassed with two membranes called *Dura* and *Pia Mater*. It is divided into three principal parts, viz. the Cerebrum, the Cerebellum, and the Medulla Oblonga. In a more proper sense, it is that large, globulous part, called Cerebrum, which fills the fore and upper part of the skull. 2 figuratively, wit, judgment, sense.

To BRAIN *one*, to beat out one's brains.

BRA'INTREE, [E. lon. 35 min. lat. 51°. 50'.] in Essex, is called *Raines* in Doomsday-book, it having been, in the Conqueror's time, the fee of Roger de Raines, a Norman lord. Here those woollen manufactures, called bayze and says, are made in great abundance, and exported to Portugal and Spain. Here is a charity-school, and a market weekly on wednesday, which is well furnished with corn and provision; and two fairs yearly, viz. on April the 27th, and September the 21st. Distant from London 34 computed, and 42 measured miles.

BRAKE. 1 fern. 2 an instrument to dress hemp or flax. 3 the handle of a ship's pump. 4 a snaffle for horses. 5 a baker's kneading-trough.

BRA'MBER. [W. lon. 15 min. lat. 50°. 50'.] An ancient borough in Sussex by prescription, under a constable, who is chose yearly by the jury at the lord of the manor's court-leet. Here is a church, but no market or fair. It is watered by a small river, which was once navigable for ships of burden. One half of the town, which is a very poor one, joins to Steyning, and is about half a mile from the other moiety, called Bramber-street: The town was also joined with Steyning in the same writ, for electing burgesses to parliament, from the 26th of Edward I. to the 12th of Edward IV. but ever since, they have elected as two different boroughs, yet their customs are the very same. Situated 16 miles south of East-Grimstead, and 45 from London.

BRA'MBLE, a briar, or prickly thorn.

BRA''MINES 2. See *Brachman*.

BRA'MPTON. [W. lon. 2°. 40'. lat. 54°. 50'.] A small town in Cumberland, on the river Irthing, near its conjunction with the Gelt, one mile below the Picts wall, to the north-east of Carlisle, whose earl is lord of the manor. The lands of this town are for the most part demesne, and the lord keeps here yearly a court-leet, and two courts of frank pledge for the whole barony of Gillisland. The town is now all customary tenants. Here is an hospital for six poor men, and as many poor women, founded by the countess dowager of Carlisle, grandmother to the present earl. The market is held weekly on tuesday;

and fairs on June the 11th, and Auguſt the 10th and 15th. Diſtant from London 225 computed, and 287 meaſured miles.

BRAN, the huſks of ground corn, after it has been ſifted.

BRANCH (of *branche*, fr.) 1 the bough, or arm of a tree. 2 diviſion in a diſcourſe. 3 the ſtock of a pedigree. 4 the horn of a ſtag's head. 5 one part of a church candleſtick.

BRA'NCHER (of *branchier*, fr.) a young hawk, or other bird, that begins to fly from branch to branch.

*BRA'NCHIA*, gr. (of βρόγχος the throat) a name given by the ancient naturaliſts to the gills of fiſh.

BRAND. 1 a piece of burning wood. 2 a badge, or mark of infamy.

BRAND-*Iron*. 1 a hot iron to burn or ſet a mark on a criminal. 2 an iron to ſet a veſſel upon, over the fire.

To BRA'NDISH (of *brandir*, fr.) to flouriſh, or ſhake to and fro.

BRA'NDLING, the dew-worm, uſed in fiſhing.

BRA'NDON. [E. lon. 45 min. lat. 52°. 30'.] A town in Suffolk, between Newmarket and Swaffham, ſituated on the river Ouſe, over which is a ſtone bridge, and a ferry about a mile from it, for conveying goods to and from the Iſle of Ely. It is the lordſhip and eſtate of the biſhop of Ely. Here are three fairs annually, viz. on February the 14th, on June the 11th, and November the 11th. It had a market formerly on thurſday, which is now diſcontinued. Diſtant from London 64 computed, and 78 meaſured miles.

BRA'NDY (of *branden*, to burn) a ſtrong ſpirit diſtilled from real wine, or fermented juice of grapes.

To BRA'NGLE, to ſcold, quarrel, or bicker.

BRASS, a factitious metal, compoſed of copper fuſed with *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BRAT, a beggar's child, or contemptuous name for an infant or child.

*BRAVA'DO*, ſpan. a vapouring or vain-glorious boaſting.

To BRAVE (of *braver*, fr.) to hector, affront, or inſult.

*BRAVE'*, fr, adj. 1 valiant, courageous, intrepid. 2 fine, rare, excellent. 4 gallant, genteel.

BRAVE, ſubſt. fr. a ſwaggerer.

BRA'VO, an hectoring fellow.

To BRAWL, to ſcold, chide, or quarrel.

BRAWL. 1 diſpute, or ſquabble. 2 a ſort of dance.

BRAWN. 1 the fleſh of a boar ſouſed and pickled. 2 very hard fleſh.

BRA'WNY, robuſt, luſty, ſinewy.

To BRAY (of *brayer*, fr.) 1 to bruiſe, to pound. 2 to temper ink, as printers do. 3 to cry out. 4 to make a noiſe as aſs, &c.

*Falſe* BRAY (in Fortification) a falſe trench, made to hide a real one.

BRAY. [W. lon. 6°. 16'. lat. 53°. 10'.] A port-town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leimſter; ſituate on St. George's channel, 10 miles ſouth of Dublin.

BRAYER, the inſtrument that printers ſtir their ink with.

BRAYL (among Falconers) a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.

To BRAZE, to join two pieces of iron, by means of thin plates of braſs melted between the two pieces to be joined; or if the work be very fine, with borax and roſin, or braſs and tin laid on the piece, which is to be expoſed to the fire, till the compoſition runs, without touching the coals; always obſerving that the edges of the piece join, the ſolder only holding in thoſe places that touch.

BRAZEN. 1 of or belonging to braſs 2 impudent.

BRA'ZIER, a maker, or dealer in braſs-ware.

BRAZI'L, a very heavy wood, much uſed in turned works; and in dying, where it ſerves for a red.

BREACH (of *breche*, fr.) 1 a part broke down in a wall, building, &c. 2 violation of articles, promiſes, &c. 3 breaking friendſhip, falling out, &c.

BREACH (in Fortification) is the ruins that are made in any part of the works of a town, &c. by playing of cannon, ſpringing of mines, &c. in order to ſtorm the place, or take it by aſſault.

BREAD (of bneo'o, ſax. of bnean to nouriſh) 1 a food made of different ſorts of corn when ground; the flour of which is made into a ſtiff paſte with water and yeſt, and then baked in an oven. 2 figuratively uſed for all manner of ſuſtenance.

BREADTH, one of the common definitions of body, determining how much the ſpace of a thing takes up.

To BREAK. 1 to pull aſunder. 2 to turn bankrupt. 3 to violate, or not perform. 4 to make a horſe, or dog, fit for uſe or ſervice.

To BREAK *Bulk*, to begin to take out a ſhip's cargo.

To BREAK *ground* (in Fortification) to begin the works for carrying on the ſiege about a town, fort, &c.

BREAM, the name of a freſh-water fiſh.

BREAST, 1 one of the three venters in an animal body, containing the heart, lungs, &c. 2 the prominent fleſhy part of the body on the outſide of the Thorax, ſerving to ſeparate the milk.

BREAST-*Work* (in Fortification). See *Parapet.*

BREATH, the air drawn in and diſcharg'd by the dilation and compreſſion of the lungs.

To BRE'ATHE, to draw, fetch, or take breath.

BRECHIN. [W. lon. 2°. 20'. lat. 56°. 40'.] A parliament-town of the county of Angus, in Scotland; ſituate 15 miles north-eaſt of Dundee, and 45 miles north-eaſt of Edinburgh.

BRE'CKNOCK. [W. lon. 3°. 25'. lat. 52 deg.] The county-town of Brecknockſhire, ſeated at the meeting of the two rivers, Hodney and Uſk, over which is a good ſtone bridge; it is a place of great antiquity, and at preſent a very large bailiwick-town, containing three pariſh-churches, one of which is collegiate: its houſes are well built, and it was once defended by a caſtle, and a ſtrong wall; it is governed by two bailiffs, 15 aldermen, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, &c. and has the aſſizes here. It is well inhabited, and enjoys a good trade in clothing; it has two markets weekly on wedneſday and ſaturday, which are well ſupplied with corn, cattle, &c. About two miles from this town is a large meer or pool, ſome miles in compaſs, called Brecknock-meer, where formerly ſtood a large city, which was ſwallowed up by an earthquake. Diſtant from London 123 computed, and 161 meaſured miles; ſends one member to parliament.

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE, in South-Wales, is generally very mountainous, ſome of which are exceeding high and craggy, particularly Monuchdondy-hill, and therefore, by ſome, nicknamed Break-neck-ſhire; yet there are ſeveral fruitful plains and valleys in it, where cattle feed, and corn grows plentifully. It is bounded on the eaſt by Herefordſhire, on the ſouth by Monmouthſhire and Glamorganſhire, and on the weſt by Caermarthenſhire. The Uſk and Wye are the two rivers that run through, and water it, which are ſtored with great plenty of excellent ſalmon, trout, &c. It has 61 pariſh-churches, and four market-towns, and ſends one member to parliament; it is in Llandaff dioceſe; is about 106 miles in circumference, and has about 6000 houſes.

BRED. 1 ingendered, or produced. 2 nouriſhed, or brought up.

BREECH, the back-ſide or fundament.

BREECH (in Gunnery) the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

BRE'ECHES (of *bracca*, lat.) a well-known garment worn by men.

To BREED. 1 to ingender, or bring forth. 2 to produce, or bring out. 3 to educate, or bring up.

BREE'DING, ſubſt. 1 the act of ingendering. 2 civility, good manners. 3 education, or learning.

BREEDING, adj. 1 a woman that is pregnant, or with child. 2 growing of a diſeaſe.

BREEZE (of *brezza*, ital.) 1 a gentle gale of wind. 2 a bee, or gad-fly.

*BRE'GMA*, gr. the forepart of the head.

BREHONE, an Iriſh judge or lawyer; ſo called, becauſe they call their law, the Brehone law.

BRENT. [W. lon. 4°. 7'. lat. 50°. 30'.] A town in Devonſhire, whoſe market is weekly on ſaturday; ſituated 27 miles ſouth-weſt of Exeter. Diſtant 168 computed, and 198 meaſured miles from London.

BRE'NTFORD, or BRANDFORD, [W. lon. 10 min. lat. 51°. 26'.] in Middleſex, ſo called from the Brent-brook, which riſes about Finchley-Common, and paſſes thro' the weſt part of the town, called Old-Brentford, into the Thames. The church, which ſtands, together with the market-houſe, in that part called New-Brentford, (which is only a chapelry or hamlet to Great-Ealing, as it was formerly to Hanwell) was firſt built in the reign of Richard I. As it conſiſts of two ſtreets, or parts, the Old and the New, it makes the whole very long. It enjoys a very good trade, occaſioned by its being the great thoroughfare of the weſtern road from and to London, and its having the advantage of the Thames coming near it. Here are two charity-ſchools, and a market held weekly on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 8 computed, and 10 meaſured miles.

BRE'NTWOOD. See BURNTWOOD.

BREST-*Sommers* (in a Building) are the pieces in the outward parts of it, and in the middle floors (not in the garret and ground floors) into which the girders are framed.

BREVE (in Muſic) a note containing two ſemibreves, &c.

BRE'VET, a brief, or pope's bull.

BRE''VIARY (of *breviarium*, lat.) a prayer-book uſed in the church of Rome, being a collection and epitome of all the prayers, conſiſting of Pſalms, leſſons out of the ſcriptures, and homilies out of the fathers.

BRE'VIATE (of *brevis*, lat. ſhort) a compendium or extract of a writing, &c.

BREVI'ER, a ſort of letter among printers, one degree above the nonpareil.

† BREVI''LOQUENCE (of *breviloquentia*, lat. of *brevis* ſhort, and *loquens* ſpeaking) a ſhort way of ſpeaking.

BRE''VITY, ſhortneſs, conciſeneſs, compendiouſneſs.

To BREW. 1 to make drink from malt. 2 to mingle, or mix. 3 to machinate.

BRE'WIS,

BRE'WIS, biſcuit, or hard bread boiled in the fat of pottage.

BRE'WOOD, a ſmall but pretty town in Staffordſhire, whoſe market is weekly on tueſday, and fair on September the 8th. The biſhop of Litchfield is lord of the manor. Here was formerly a nunnery, and now a free-ſchool. A dreadful earthquake is ſaid to have happened here on the 4th of November, 1678. Diſtant from London 101 computed, and 127 meaſured miles.

BRI'AR, a prickly ſhrub.

BRIBE, any th ng given to a perſon to induce him to do what he ought not to do, or to forbear doing what he ought to do.

To BRIBE, to corrupt with gifts.

BRI'BERY, corruption, or the act of bribing.

BRICK (of bꝛicke, du. or *brique*, fr.) a piece of earth moulded generally into a long ſquare, of four inches broad, and eight or nine long, then baked or burnt in a kiln, to ſerve for the uſes of building.

† To BRI'CKEN, to hold one's chin proudly.

BRI'CKOLI, or BRICKOLE, a ſide ſtroke at tennis.

BRI'DAL, of, or belonging to the bride.

A BRIDE (of bꝛiꝺ, ſax. of bꝛiꝺan to cheriſh, or keep warm) a ſpouſe, or new-married woman.

BRI'DEGROOM (of bꝛiꝺ a bride, and gꝛoom a ſervant, ſax.) the bride's ſpouſe, or new-married man, ſo called, becauſe formerly the huſband uſed to ſerve the bride at table on the wedding-day.

BRI'DEWELL, a houſe of correction.

BRIDGE, a road or paſſage made over a river, canal, or the like, for the conveniency of paſſing from one ſide to the other.

BRIDGE *of boats*, boats generally made of tin, faſtened ſide to ſide, till they reach acroſs a river, being covered with planks, for ſoldiers to paſs over.

BRIDGE *of ruſhes*, a bridge made of great bundles of ruſhes joined together, and planks faſtened upon them, to be laid over marſhes or boggy places.

*Draw*-BRIDGE, ſuch an one as is faſtened at one end with hinges, that the other end may be lifted up at pleaſure; in which caſe the bridge ſtands upright to hinder the paſſage over, or to let ſhips paſs.

*Flying* BRIDGE, is compoſed of one or two boats joined together by flooring; having alſo one or two maſts, to which is faſtened a ſtrong rope extended to an anchor fixed in the middle of the river; by which means the bridge moves like a pendulum from one ſide of the river to the other, without any help but that of the rudder.

*Floating* BRIDGE, is made of two ſmall bridges laid one over the other, in ſuch a manner, that the uppermoſt runs out, by the help of certain cords running through pullies placed along the ſides of the under bridge, till the end of it reaches the place it is deſigned to be fixed to. The chief uſe is for ſurpriſing poſts that have but narrow moats.

BRIDGE *of Communication*, is a bridge made over a river, by which two armies or forts that are ſeparated by that river, have a free communication with each other.

BRI'DGEND, a pretty large town in Glamorganſhire, ſeated on the river Ogmore, by which it is divided into two parts, and they are joined with a large ſtone-bridge: It hath a good market weekly on ſaturday, and is 135 computed, and 176 meaſured miles diſtant from London.

BRI'DGE-NORTH. [W. lon. 2°. 30'. lat. 52°. 40'.] A large, ancient borough-town in Shropſhire, parted by the river Severn into two parts, called the Upper and the Lower, which are united by a large ſtone-bridge of ſeven arches, which hath a gate, a gatehouſe, and ſome houſes on it. The town was built by the widow of Ethelred, king of the Mercians. Its ſituation is pleaſant, as well as commodious for trade, by the navigableneſs of the Severn; its air healthy, and its proſpect delightful. Many of the houſes are founded upon a rock, and moſt of the cellars are hewn out of it; on the roofs of the houſes are gardens made without much coſt, or art; and pathways made over them, ſo that one may walk over the tops of ſeveral houſes, without danger or difficulty. On the ſouth-ſide of the hill, where it is very ſteep, a caſtle ſtood once, but is ſince demoliſhed, and part of it converted into one of the fineſt bowling-greens in the kingdom, for its proſpect. Upon the brow of the hill there is a walk, which K. Charles I. ſaid he thought the pleaſanteſt in his dominions. The town conſiſts chiefly of three ſtreets, well paved with pebbles, and well built; one of which, called Mill-ſtreet, becauſe it leads to the town-mills, parallel to the river on the weſt ſide, is adorned with ſtately ſtructures. It is a very ancient corporation, enjoying many great privileges, being free from paying pontage, toll, or cuſtom to any other towns, and receives from many. It is governed by two bailiffs, elected yearly out of the 24 aldermen (who are ſuch as have gone through all the offices of the town) by a jury of 14 men; together with 48 common-council-men, a recorder, town clerk, and other inferior officers. The bailiffs, for the time being, are lords of the manor for the town and liberties. Its market, which is very large, is weekly on ſaturday; and its fairs, which are on the thurſday before Shrove-ſunday, June the 19th, July the 22d, and October the 18th, are

are reſorted to from moſt parts of the kingdom, for cattle, ſheep, butter, cheeſe, bacon, linen-cloth, hops, and moſt other merchandize. The laſt, which holds three days, is the biggeſt. The firſt holds alſo three days, and the others two days each. It is well furniſhed with artificers, and almoſt all ſorts of manufactures are carried on here. It has two pariſh-churches, but the ſettled income of the miniſters is but ſmall, the ancient revenues being wholly alienated by the ſtatutes of diſſolution. Here is a free-ſchool for the burgeſſes ſons, which alſo ſends and maintains 18 ſcholars at the univerſity of Oxford, which are ſent from this place, Shrewſbury, Newport, Wem, and Dunnington. Diſtant from London 108 computed, and 135 meaſured miles; ſends two members to parliament.

BRI'DGEWATER. [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 51°. 15'.] A large, populous town in Somerſetſhire, on the river Parret, which hath a bridge over it conſiſting of three large arches. It is well frequented both by traders and merchants, the river being capable of bearing ſhips of 100 tons. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two aldermen who are juſtices of the peace, and 24 common-council men. They have alſo a town-clerk, clerk of the market, water-bailiff, and two ſerjeants at mace; and out of the common-council are annually choſen two bailiffs, who have the ſame power as ſheriffs, and a receiver, who collects the town-rents, and makes payments. The revenues, which conſiſt of the manor of the borough, the great and ſmall tithes, the manor of Eaſt-Stour in Dorſetſhire, &c. are valued at 10,000 l. a year. Its freemen are free in all the parts of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin; and the ſheriff of the county cannot ſend any proceſs into the borough, it having been made a diſtinct county by Henry VIII. It has a ſpacious town-hall, and a high croſs with a ciſtern over it, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and carried from hence to moſt of the ſtreets. The church is very large and handſome, with a lofty ſpire; here is a fine meeting-houſe, with an advanced ſeat for the mayor and aldermen who happen to be Diſſenters; as alſo a private academy for ſuch of their youth as are intended for preachers. Here is a large free-ſchool belonging to the chamber, and under it are lodgings for the poor of the pariſh. Here is alſo a neat alms-houſe (the gift of Major Ingram, of Weſtminſter, who was a native of this town) but it is inhabited by the poor without endowment. Its markets are on thurſday and ſaturday, the laſt granted by Henry VII. Its fairs, which are two days each, are on the firſt tueſday in Lent, on May the 17th, June the 24th, September the 21ſt, and December the 29th. Diſtant from London 116 computed, and 143 meaſured miles; ſends two members to parliament.

BRI'DLE, that part of an horſe's furniture worn on the head, with which the rider guides him.

To BRI'DLE (of *brider*, fr.) 1 to put a bridle on a horſe. 2 to curb one's paſſions. 3 women are ſaid to *bridle*, when they thruſt their chin into the neck.

BRI'DLINGTON, or BU'RLINGTON. [E. lon. 10 min. lat. 54°. 15'.] A pretty large town in the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, about five furlongs in length, ſituated on a creek of the ſea, where is a very ſafe harbour for ſhips, in ſtrong gales of wind and winter ſtorms, from the north-north-weſt, and north-eaſt. It is a place of good trade, having a very commodious key for lading and unlading of goods, and is chiefly frequented by colliers. Two acts of parliament (one in K. William's, and the other in K. George the Firſt's time) have been paſſed for repairing the piers of this harbour, in order to render it ſtill more uſeful. Here is a good corn-market on ſaturday, and a fair on November the 7th. Situated 10 leagues from the Spurn-head, and 162 computed, and 205 meaſured miles from London; and gives title of Earl to the noble family of Boyle.

BRI'DPORT. [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 50°. 40'.] A port and borough-town in Dorſetſhire, ſituated between two ſmall rivers, and at a little diſtance from the ſhore of the channel. It was formerly a place of great trade, having the river navigable, and a haven and piers, for the advantage and ſafety of ſhips; but by means of a great ſickneſs, the town being almoſt depopulated, the uſual care was diſcontinued, and the lands choaked up the haven, and the pier fell to decay: In the year 1722, an act paſſed for reſtoring and rebuilding the haven and piers of Bridport; and after many attempts to reſtore it, here is a ſafe port, where may ride about forty ſail. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was provided, that the cordage for the Engliſh navy ſhould, for a limited time, be made here, or within five miles of this place, and no where elſe; which act was confirmed by almoſt every parliament, for near 60 years after. Yet the trade is ſunk to little or nothing, though the ſoil, between this place and Bedminſter, is ſo fruitful in hemp, that when a man was hanged, it was proverbially ſaid, *He was ſtabbed with a* Bridport *dagger*. It was created a borough by K. Henry III. began to ſend members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I. and was incorporated by Henry

Henry VII. and afterwards by Q. Elizabeth and K. James I. by whoſe charter two bailiffs were to be choſen yearly, out of 15 capital burgeſſes; and the corporation was impowered to chuſe a recorder and town-clerk. The quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held in the town-hall once a year. Here is a market weekly on ſaturday, and three fairs annually, viz. on Lady-day, Holy-thurſday, and Michaelmas-day. Situated 10 miles weſt of Dorcheſter, and 115 computed, and 145 meaſured miles from London; from whence it is a thoroughfare to Devonſhire.

*BRIEF*, adj. fr. 1 ſhort, conciſe. 2 rife, or common.

BRIEF, ſubſt. (of *brevet*, fr.) 1 a warrant, writ, or breviate of the crown. 2 letters patent, granted for collecting charitable benevolence. 3 an abſtract, or compendium.

BRIE'FLY, in a few words.

BRI'ER. See *Briar*.

BRIEZE. See *Breeze*.

*BRIGADE*, fr. a party or diviſion of an army; a brigade of horſe contains eight or ten ſquadrons; a brigade of foot five or ſix battalions.

*BRI"GADIE'R*, fr. the commander of a brigade.

*BRI"GANDI'NE*, fr. an old-faſhion coat of mail, conſiſting of thin joined plates, pliant and eaſy to the body.

BRI"GANTINE (of *brigantin*, fr.) a ſmall, light, open veſſel, going both with ſails and oars, and is either for fighting or giving chace, being manned by twelve or fifteen ſoldiers, each man having his muſquet ready under his oar. They are principally uſed by the Corſairs.

BRIGGS, or GLA'MFORDGE. [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 53°. 40'.] An indifferent town in Lincolnſhire, but has a good market weekly on thurſday; ſituated 24 miles north of Lincoln; 122 computed, and 153 meaſured miles from London.

BRIGHT, clear, brilliant, ſplendid.

To BRI'GHTEN. 1 to make bright. 2 to grow bright.

BRI'GHTHELMSTONE. [W. lon. 10 min. lat. 50°. 50'.] A little ſea-port and bay in Suſſex, with good anchorage, between Shoreham and Newhaven. It is a populous old town, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, who go from thence to Yarmouth fiſhing-fair on the Norfolk coaſt, and let themſelves out for the ſeaſon, to catch herrings for the merchants. Here is a wall facing the ſea, in which are many port-holes for cannon. The town-hall, which has a dungeon under it, faces the ſea, and in its walls are ſeveral arched rooms, where the ſtores are kept; before the town-hall, and next the ſea, is the gun-garden, which is large enough to hold four cannons. The French have ſeveral times attempted to demoliſh it; but its ſituation is ſo low, that their cannon-balls uſually flew too high to do execution. It is well, however, if it be not at laſt wholly devoured by the ſea, which is continually encroaching on it, and has, in 40 years time, deſtroyed above 130 tenements, to the damage of near 40,000 l. Here is a market weekly on thurſday, and two charity-ſchools, one for 50 boys, who are taught arithmetic and navigation. It was at this place K. Charles II. embarked for France, in 1651, after the battle of Worceſter. Situated 12 miles ſouth-weſt of Lewes, and 50 from London.

BRIGI'DIANS, an order of nuns, founded by one Bridget, a princeſs of Sweden.

*BRI'LLANT*, fr. ſhining, glittering, ſparkling, bright.

BRILLS, the hair on the eye-lids of a horſe.

BRIM, the extremity, or utmoſt edge of a thing.

To BRIM, a ſow is ſaid to *brim*, when ſhe is ready to take the boar.

A BRI'MMER, a glaſs or cup of liquor filled to the brim.

BRI'MMING, the act of generation between a boar and a ſow.

BRI'MSTONE (of bryne, ſax. burning, and ſtone, i. e. burning ſtone) a yellow ſort of mineral, called ſulphur.

BRI'NDLED. 1 fierce, fiery. 2 of a dunniſh red colour, ſpotted with white.

BRINE. 1 water replete with ſaline particles. 2 (among Poets) the ſea.

To BRING, to bear or carry a thing (at a diſtance from a perſon or place) to him or it.

BRI'NISH, or BRI'NY, belonging to, or of the quality of brine.

BRINK, margin, border, or extremity.

BRI'ONY. *See* BRYONY.

† BRISE, ground that has lain long untilled.

BRISK. 1 lively, ſprightly. 2 jovial, merry. 3 healthful. 4 vigorous, ſtout, ſtrong.

BRI'SKET (of *briche*, fr.) that part of the breaſt that lies next the ribs.

BRI'STLE, a ſtrong hair, ſtanding on the neck and back of a boar, &c.

To BRI'STLE, to erect the hairs upon the back, like an enraged hog.

BRI'STLY, that is full of ſtrong prickly hairs.

BRI'STOL. [W. lon. 2°. 40'. lat. 51°. 31".] The ſecond city in the Britiſh dominions for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants; ſituate partly in Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire, ſtanding on a pretty high ground between the rivers Avon and Frome; the former runs thro' the middle of the city, and has a large ſtone-bridge, conſiſting of four large arches; upon it is a ſtreet like London-bridge. Over the Frome is a draw-bridge, for the conveniency of ſhips to come up to the key, which

which is a very noble one, extending along the bank of the Frome, from the bridge on the Glouceſterſhire ſide of the city, to its conflux with the Avon, which is full half a mile; and is accounted one of the moſt commodious in England, for ſhipping and landing of goods. Its ſtreets are many, uniform, and well built; the whole is of a circular form, of about ſix miles in circumference, and was formerly encompaſſed with a double wall, in which were 14 gates. The middle of the city is built very cloſe, but the other parts are more ſpacious. No carts are permitted to come into the city, for fear of damaging the arches of the vaults and common-ſewers; but all goods are brought on ſledges, which renders the pavement very ſlippery. The College-green is a very beautiful place, overlooking the city and harbour; in it ſtands the cathedral, and a ſtately high croſs, which is of fine Gothic ſtructure, adorned with the effigies of ſeveral kings of England all round it. Beſides the cathedral, here are 18 pariſh churches, and ſeven or eight meeting-houſes of Proteſtant Diſſenters; among whom the Quakers are a conſiderable body. Here are 18 hoſpitals, beſides charity-ſchools; a guildhall, a large council-houſe, and a cuſtom-houſe which ſtands on the ſide of Queen's-ſquare, which is adorned with rows of trees leading to an equeſtrian ſtatue of K. William III. in the centre. The ſmallneſs of their Exchange obliged them to procure an act of parliament, in 1723, for building another, which, after ſeveral years interruption, was at laſt finiſhed, and was opened on the 21ſt of September 1743, which is extremely commodious for merchants. Here are no leſs than 15 glaſs-houſes, ſome for glaſſes, and others for bottles; of which laſt commodity there is great demand, for the exportation of cyder, beer, &c. in the neighbourhood; and at Bath, for their mineral waters, &c. and likewiſe at the hot well, about a mile down the Avon, called St. Vincent's. It is a large, opulent corporation, governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, two ſheriffs, and 42 common-council-men; ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the noble family of Lord Hervey of Ickworth. The town (as metioned above) ſtands in two different counties, but doth in reality belong to neither, being a county incorporated of itſelf, and is governed by diſtinct magiſtrates of its own; but before the reign of Edward III. when it was firſt made a county of itſelf, it was always reckoned in Somerſetſhire, in the parliament rolls. Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the city, by which every man who marries the daughter of a citizen becomes free of the city. Here are two markets on wedneſday and friday, well furniſhed with all ſorts of proviſions; and two great fairs yearly, viz. St. James's and St. Paul's; many Londoners have ſhops here at both fairs, and ſome inns make 100 beds a-piece for their gueſts. Here are ſeveral manufactories of woollen ſtuffs, carried on chiefly by French refugees. It is ſituated 10 miles weſt of Bath; diſtant 94 computed, and 115 meaſured miles from London.

BRI'STOL-*ſtones*, a ſort of ſoft diamonds found in St. Vincent's rock, near Briſtol.

BRI''TISH, of, or pertaining to Great-Britain.

BRI'TTLE, weak, frail, or apt to break; that ſnaps without bending.

A BROACH. 1 a ſpit. 2 a ſtart on a young ſtag's head growing like a ſpit.

To BROACH. 1 to ſpit meat. 2 to tap beer. 3 to publiſh lies, hereſies, &c.

BROAD, wide, ample, large in breadth.

BRO'ADSIDE. 1 (Sea-term) a diſcharge of all the guns on one ſide of a ſhip at once. 2 (in Printing) is when one ſide of a ſheet is printed, as in ſheet almanacks.

BROCA'DE (of *brocado*, ſpan.) a ſort of ſtuff of gold, ſilver, or ſilk, raiſed and enriched with flowers and various ſorts of figures.

BROCK, a badger.

BRO'CKET, a red deer of two years old.

BRO''COLI, an Italian plant of the cauli-flower kind.

To BROGE *for eels*, to catch eels by troubling the water.

*BROGUE* (Iriſh) wooden ſhoes worn by the Iriſh.

BROI'DER. See *Embroider*.

BROIL. 1 quarrel, contention. 2 tumult, ſedition.

To BROIL, to roaſt meat on or over the coals.

BRO'KAGE. 1 a broker's trade. 2 the hire or wages of a broker.

BRO'KEN *ray*, or *ray of reflection* (in Dioptrics) is a right-line whereby the ray of incidence changes its rectitude, or is broken in croſſing the ſecond medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

BRO'KER. 1 a factor employed by merchants, &c. 2 one that ſells old houſhold-ſtuff, &c. 3 a procurer of bargains.

*Exchange* BROKERS, thoſe who make it their buſineſs to know the alteration of the courſe of exchange, &c.

*Stock* BROKERS, thoſe who buy and ſell for others in the joint ſtocks of a company, &c.

*Pawn* BROKERS, they that let out money on pawns.

BRO'MIDGHAM, money of baſe metal.

BRO'MLEY. [E. lon. 5 min, lat. 51°.25'.] A ſmall town in Kent, on the river Ravenſtourn, and in the road to Tunbridge,

noted for having the biſhop of Rocheſter's palace, and the college or hoſpital for 20 clergymen's widows, built by Dr. John Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, and endowed with 50 l. per ann. for a chaplain, and 20 l. per ann. for each widow. It has a market weekly on thurſday, and fairs on February the 3d, and July the 26th. Diſtant from London 6 computed, and 9 meaſured miles.

BRO'MLEY-PA'GETS. [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 52°. 45'.] A pretty town in Staffordſhire, formerly called Bromley-Abbots; at the diſſolution of the abbeys, &c. it was given to the lord Paget, to hold of the crown. It has a good market weekly on tueſday. Diſtant from London 101 computed, and 128 meaſured miles.

BRO'MSGROVE, a large town in Worceſterſhire, ſituate near the riſe of the river Salwarp; is about ſix furlongs in length, and conſiſts of, at leaſt, 400 houſes; it drives a conſiderable trade in the woollen and linen manufactures. It is governed by a bailiff, recorder, aldermen, and other officers; hath a good market weekly on tueſday, and four fairs yearly, viz. on May the 3d, June the 24th, July the 25th, and Auguſt the 29th. Here is a charity-ſchool, ſettled by the late Sir Thomas Cook, for teaching, cloathing, and putting out 12 boys apprentices. Diſtant from London 87 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

BRO'MYARD, a ſmall town in Herefordſhire, near the river Frome, and ſeated in a country full of orchards, which renders it very pleaſant to travellers in the fruit-ſeaſon. It has a market weekly on monday, and five fairs yearly, viz. on March the 25th, May the 25th, Whit-monday, and on the thurſday before St. James's and St. Luke's days. Situated 95 computed, and 124 meaſured miles from London; and near the mid-way between Hereford and Worceſter.

*BRO'NCHIA* (of βρογχια, gr.) in Anatomy, the little tubes into which the windpipe is divided, at its entrance into the lungs; and which are diſtributed through every part thereof, ſerving for the conveyance of the air in reſpiration.

BRO'NCHIAL, belonging or pertaining to the Bronchia; and is given to a vein and an artery which accompany all the branches of the windpipe throughout their progreſs.

BRONCHOCE'LE (of βρογχος the windpipe, and κηλη a ſwelling, gr.) a pendant tumor, with a large round neck riſing on the bronchial part of the Trachea.

BRONCHO''TOMY (of βρογχοτομια, gr. of βρογχος the windpipe, and τεμνω to cut) the operation of cutting into the windpipe, in the membranous part between two of its rings, to prevent ſuffocation or choaking in a ſquinancy.

† BRONTO''LOGY (of βρονταλογια, gr. of βρονταη thunder, and λογια a diſcourſe) a treatiſe or diſcourſe concerning thunder.

BROOCH. 1 painting in one colour. 2 a necklace, a collar of SS. 3 a ſmall collar, or chain of beaten gold, which women uſed to wear about their necks.

BROOD. 1 a company of chickens, &c. belonging to one hen. 2 race or offſpring. 3 the young of fiſh and fowl.

To BROOD, or ſit BROO'DING. 1 to ſit, or hover over. 2 to cover, or ſhadow.

BROOK, a rivulet, or ſmall ſtream.

To BROOK *an affront*, to bear it patiently.

BROO'KLIME, an herb that grows in brooks.

BROOM. 1 the name of a plant. 2 a beſom, or utenſil to ſweep a houſe with.

To BROOM, to burn off the filth on a ſhip's ſides, with ſtraw, reeds, or the like.

BROOM-*rake*, the name of a plant, otherwiſe called choke-weed.

BROTH, liquor that meat, &c. has been boiled in.

BRO'THEL, or BROTHEL-*houſe* (of *Bridel*, fr.) a bawdy-houſe.

BRO'THER. 1 a male deſcendant of the ſame father and mother. 2 one of the ſame profeſſion, convent, religion, &c.

*Half*-BROTHER, a brother only by the father or mother, and not by both.

BROTHER *of the quill*, an author, one of the ſame profeſſion.

BRO'THERHOOD. 1 brotherly union. 2 a fraternity or ſect.

BROW. 1 the part of the face above the eyes. 2 the ſummit or top of an hill, &c.

To BROW-*beat one*, to look diſdainfully, or haughtily on.

BROW-*Antler* (in Hunting) the ſtart between the ſtag's head and beam-antler.

BROWN (of *brun*, fr.) the name of a colour.

BRO'WNISTS, a rigid ſect of Independants, ſo called from Robert Brown their ring-leader; who began to inveigh againſt the diſcipline and ceremonies of the church, in the year 1580, at Norwich.

BROW-*Poſt* (in Carpentry) is a croſs-beam, or overthwart.

BROWSE or BROWZE-*wood* (of *brout*, fr.) young ſhoots of wood, that ſhoot forth early in the ſpring, wheron cattle feed.

To BROWSE (of *brouter*, fr.) to feed by knapping off the tender branches of trees, herbs, &c.

To BRUE. See *To Brew*.

To BRUISE. 1 to break ſmall. 2 to beat black and blue.

BRUISE,

BRUISE, a contuſion, an hurt whereby the fleſh is damaged, but without any external rupture.

*BRUIT*[2], fr. a rumour or report.

To BRUIT *a thing abroad*, to report or publiſh it.

BRU'MAL (of *brumalis*, lat. of *bruma* mid-winter, or the ſhorteſt day) winter-like, or belonging to winter.

† BRU'NGEON, a little ſqualling child.

BRU'NION (of *brugnon*, fr.) a ſort of plum.

BRUNT. 1 aſſault, effort, bruſh. 2 evil or croſs accident.

BRUSH. 1 an inſtrument made of ſtiff hair, to clean cloaths, &c. and to paint with. 2 a faggot of ſmall ſticks. 3 brunt, puſh, fight.

To BRUSH. 1 to cleanſe with a bruſh. 2 to go along in a hurry.

To BRU'STLE. 1 to ruſtle, as armour, ſilk, &c. 2 to vapour, or hector.

BRUTE (of *brutus*, lat. void of reaſon) a beaſt, or animal that ſeems to act without reaſon.

BRU'TISH, or BRU'TAL. 1 fierce, or cruel. 2 filthy, or impudent. 3 lumpiſh, or ſtupid.

BRU'TON. [W. lon. 2°. 35'. lat. 51°. 15'.] A well-built, populous town in Somerſetſhire, ſeated on the river Bru, over which is a ſtone-bridge, in the London road, to Bridgewater. Its chief trade is in ſerges, ſtockings, malting, &c. Here is a handſome church, a free-ſchool founded by K. Edward VI, and a noble alms-houſe, the ruins of an abbey. The market is held weekly on ſaturday; and fairs on Good-friday, April the 23d, and September the 8th. Over the market-houſe is a ſpacious hall, where the quarter-ſeſſions are ſometimes held for the eaſt diviſion of the county. Situated 10 miles ſouth-eaſt of Wells, 93 computed, and 115 meaſured miles from London.

BRY'ANSBRIDGE. [W. lon. 8°. 30'. lat. 52°. 31'.] A town of Ireland, in the county of Clare and province of Connaught; ſituated on the river Shannon, 8 miles north of Limerick.

BRY'ONY (of βρυωνια, gr.) the wild vine, an herb growing in hedges, and bearing red berries: Its root enters a water in the ſhops, called from it *aqua bryoniæ*, generally preſcribed againſt hyſteric diſorders.

BUBBLE (of bobbe, du.) 1 a bladder of water. 2 a trifle or toy. 3 a cheat or fraud. 4 a cully, or ſilly fellow. 5 (in Commerce) a cant name given to certain projects for raiſing money on imaginary grounds.

To BU'BBLE. 1 to deceive, or trick. 2 to bladder up like water, &c.

BU'BBY, a woman's breaſt.

BUBO (of βουων, gr. the groin) a tumor gathering in the glandulous parts of the body, as the arm-pits, the groin, &c. they ariſe from various cauſes; tho' the word is generally applied to thoſe ſwellings in the glands of the groin contracted from impure embraces, which are frequently the fore-runners of the pox.

*BUBONOCE'LE*[5], gr. (of βουων the groin, and κηλη a tumor) a tumor ariſing in the groin, cauſed by the deſcent of the epiploon or inteſtines.

*BUCCINA'TOR*, lat. (of *buccina* a trumpet, or horn) in Anatomy, a muſcle on each ſide the face, common to the lips and cheeks; by which the cavity of the mouth is contracted, and the meat thruſt forward to the teeth.

BUCENTAUR, the name of a large ſtate-veſſel, uſed by the Venetians in the ceremony of eſpouſing the ſea; which is performed each Aſcenſion-day.

BU''CHAN, a ſhire of Scotland, having the German ſea on the north and eaſt, and the ſhire of Mar on the ſouth.

BUCK. 1 the male of ſeveral animals, but generally the male deer. 2 a lye made of aſhes, &c. for waſhing of clothes.

BUCK *of the firſt head* (among Hunters) a buck in the fifth year of his age.

*A great* BUCK, one in his ſixth year.

BUCK-*maſt*, the fruit, or maſt of the beech-tree.

BUCK-*thorn*, a ſhrub, the juice of whoſe berries are a ſtrong purge.

BUCK-*wheat*, a ſort of grain much uſed in Surrey, likewiſe called French wheat.

BU'CKANEERS, or BU'CCANEERS, pirates in the Weſt-Indies.

BUCKENHAMNEW, or BUCKNAN. [E. lon. 1°. 10'. lat. 52°. 30'.) A town in Norfolk, ſeated on the river Waveney, halfway between Ipſwich and Norwich, has a good market weekly on ſaturday. Situated 9 miles eaſt of Thetford. Diſtant from London 79 computed, and 90 meaſured miles.

BU'CKET, a ſmall portable veſſel, of leather, or wood, to draw water, &c. with.

BU'CKINGHAM. [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 51°. 50'.] The chief town of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated in a low ground, and ſurrounded on all ſides but the north by the Ouſe; over which are erected three ſtone bridges, and ſeveral paper-mills. It is divided into two parts; one where the town-hall is; the other where the church ſtands, whoſe ſpire (reckoned one of the higheſt in England) was blown down by a tempeſt, in 160[illegible], and never rebuilt. The buildings are old, and the caſtle ruinous, which was built on a great mount in the middle of the town, by the Saxon king Edward the Elder. K. Charles II. in 1684, granted it a new charter, changing the magiſtrates into a mayor

and aldermen; but the old charter was reſtored four years after, and the magiſtrates are ſtill a bailiff, capital burgeſſes, &c. and, by a late preſcription, they ſend two members to parliament. The county gaol and court are kept here, and ſometimes the aſſizes. Here is a free-ſchool, which was a chapel, founded by Thomas a Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury. A great fire happened here, on the 25th of March 1725, by which 138 families loſt near 33,000 l. in houſes and goods. Here is a market held weekly on ſaturday; and 8 fairs annually, viz. on monday ſe'ennight after Epiphany, on St. Mark's day, on thurſday in Whitſun-week, on St. Peter's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Matthew's, St. Simon and Jude's, and St. Martin's days. Situated 17 miles north-weſt of Aileſbury. Diſtant from London 44 computed, and 60 meaſured miles.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE, a county ſituated in the midſt of England, and is in the dioceſe of Lincoln: It is but of ſmall extent, being but 39 miles long, and 18 broad; and conſequently about 138 in circumference, containing about 441,000 acres. It is divided into eight hundreds, and contains 185 pariſhes, of which ſeven are boroughs; ſends 14 members to parliament; has 15 market-towns, about 18,400 houſes, and 111,400 ſouls. It is watered by the rivers Colne, Wickham, and Amerſham on the ſouth-eaſt; by the Thames on the ſouth, and the Iſa and Ouſe on the north; the air is generally good, eſpecially the Chiltern hills; the ſoil is moſtly marle or chalk. It is famous for corn and cattle; and the Vale of Aylesbury is ſo fattening to ſheep, that it is common to ſell a ram for upwards of 10 l. for breeding. Its chief manufactures are paper and bone-lace; both of which are brought to ſo great perfection, by the care and induſtry of the manufacturers, as to vie with the beſt made abroad.

BUCKLE (of *boucle*, fr.) 1 a ring with a tongue faſtened to it. 2 a curl of hair.

To BU'CKLE. 1 to faſten with a buckle. 2 to curl hair. 3 to yield or ſubmit to. 4 to prepare for war.

BU'CKLER. 1 a piece of defenſive armour, uſed by the ancients to ſcreen their bodies from the blows of their enemies. 2 defence, protector.

BU'CKLER *of beef*, a piece cut off from the ſir-loin.

BU'CKRAM, a ſort of coarſe linen cloth ſtiffened.

BU'CKSOM, gay, merry.

BUCO'LICS (of βουκολικα, gr. of βῦς an ox, and κώλον food) paſtoral ſongs, wherein ſhepherds concerns and loves are diſcourſed of.

To BUD, to ſhoot forth buds.

A BUD (of *bouton*, fr.) 1 a young ſprout, before it opens into leaves. 2 a young calf of the firſt year.

BU'DDESDALE, or BO'TESDALE. [E. lon. 1°. 10'. lat. 52°. 25'.] A ſmall town in Suffolk, near the borders of Norfolk, and is a thoroughfare from St. Edmondſbury to Yarmouth: It has a free grammar-ſchool, a market on thurſday, and a fair on Holythurſday. Diſtant 72 computed, and 81 meaſured miles from London.

To BUDGE (of *louger*, fr.) to ſtir, or move.

BUDGE. 1 lambs fur when dreſſed. 2 one that ſlips in to ſteal cloaths, &c.

BUDGE *batchelors*, a company of poor old men, clothed in long gowns lined with lambs fur, who accompany the lord-mayor of London on the day of his inauguration.

BU'DGET (of *bougette*, fr.) a bag or pouch.

BU'DLEY, a ſmall market-town in Devonſhire, whoſe market was formerly kept on ſunday; which occaſioning much irregularity, it was altered to monday.

BUFF, a ſort of leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo, by dreſſing it in oil after the manner of ſhamoy.

BUFF, adj. firm, ſtout, reſolute.

BU'FFALO, a beaſt reſembling a bull, but longer and bigger; having large thick horns, ſhort black hair, and a very ſmall head; very common in the Levant, where, as well as in Italy, they are tamed, and wrought as we do oxen.

BU'FFET. 1 a blow with the fiſt, a box on the ear, &c. 2 a repoſitory for plate. See BEAUFET.

BU'FFLE-*head*, an ignoramus, or dull ſot.

BUFFOO'N (of *buffon*, fr.) a merry jeſter, ſcaramouch, droll, or mimic, who diverts the public by his pleaſantries and fooleries.

BUG, a ſtinking vermine, or inſect, that breeds much in beds and bedding.

*May* BUG, the black-fly or beetle.

BUG-BEAR, an imaginary monſter to frighten children with.

BU'GGERY, ſodomy, or ſin againſt nature, as one man coupling with another; one woman with another woman; or a man or woman with brute beaſts; each of which is felony, without benefit of the clergy.

BU'GLE (of *buculus*, lat. a ſteer or young ox) 1 a beaſt like an ox, having a mane like an horſe. 2 a kind of glaſs beads. 3 the name of an herb.

BUGLE *horn*, a ſort of horn uſed by hunters.

BU'GLOSS (of βύγλωσσον, gr. of βῦς an ox, and γλῶσσα the tongue) ox-tongue, the name of an herb.

To BUILD. 1 to erect churches, houſes, &c. 2 to rely, or depend upon.

BUI'LDING, 1 the art of raiſing an edifice.

2 a fabric or place erected by art, either for ſhelter, ſecurity, magnificence, or devôtion.

BUILT, a little neat town in Brecknockſhire, South-Wales, pleaſantly ſeated among woods on the river Wye; has a conſiderable trade in ſtockings, and two good markets weekly, viz. one on monday, for cattle; and the other on ſaturday, for proviſions. Diſtant from London 125 computed, and 157 meaſured miles.

BULB (of *bulbus*, lat.) any root that is round, and wrapped with many ſkins, coats, or peels one over another; as onions, ſcallions, tulip-roots, &c.

BU'LBOUS, full of bulbs, or full of round heads like an onion.

To BULGE, a ſhip is ſaid to *bulge*, when ſhe runs on a rock, &c. and beats a hole in her bottom.

BU'LIMY (of βελιμια, gr. of βῶς an ox, and λιμος hunger) ox-like hunger, an enormous or inſatiable appetite, attended with fainting, and coldneſs of the extremities.

BULK. 1 maſſineſs. 2 the bigneſs or ſize of a thing. 3 a ſtall before a ſhop. 4 the great or principal part of a man's eſtate. 5 the whole content in the hold for the ſtowage of goods.

BU'LKY. 1 big, grand. 2 maſſy, ſolid. 3 corpulent, fat. 4 heavy, weighty.

BULL (of bul, du.) 1 the male kind of kine. 2 an impropriety, or blunder in diſcourſe. 3 an inſtrument diſpatched out of the Roman chancery, anſwering to the letters patent and edicts of ſecular princes; to which is prefixed a leaden ſeal hanging by ſilken threads, on one ſide of which are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; on the other, the pope's name, and year of his pontificate.

*The golden* BULL, an Ordinance made by Charles V. emperor of Germany, in the year 1536, concerning the form of electing the emperor.

BULL *head*, a ſmall river-fiſh, otherwiſe called *a Miller's thumb*, or *coule*.

BULL-*feaſt*, a feſtival in Spain and Portugal, in which men on horſeback, armed with lances, encounter with bulls.

BULL-FINCH, the name of a bird.

BU'LLACE 2, a wild plum.

BU'LLET (of *boulet*, fr.) a ball of lead, iron, &c. to be fired out of a cannon, muſquet, piſtol, &c.

BU'LLINGBROOK, or BO'LINGBROKE. [E. lon. 15 min. lat. 53°. 15'.] A town in Lincolnſhire, ſituated between the river Witham and the ſea-coaſt, 4 miles ſouth-eaſt of Horncaſtle. It has a market weekly on tueſday, and was the birth-place of K. Henry IV. from thence ſurnamed Henry of Bullingbrook. Diſtant from London 100 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

BU'LLION (the etymology of this word is uncertain; ſome ſay, it comes from *bolus*, lat. a maſs or lump of metal; ſome from βῶλος, gr. a clod, or lump of earth; others from βυλα, barb. gr. a ſeal, becauſe it is to receive the prince's effigies; and others of *billon*, fr. baſe coin) money in the maſs, or uncoined gold or ſilver.

BULLION *of copper*, pieces of copper ſet on poytrels, or bridles for ornament.

BU'LLOCK, a young bull.

BU'LLY, or BULLY-*rock*, 1 a boiſterous hectoring fellow. 2 a fellow that attends whores, either to defend them, or to pretend himſelf the huſband of one of them, in order to draw money from their cuſtomers.

BU'LWARK, in the ancient Fortification, amounts to much the ſame as the *Baſtion* in the modern.

BUM (of boudem, du. the bottom) the breech, or fundament.

BU'MBASIN. See BOMBYCINE.

BUMBA'ST. See BOMBAST.

BU'MKIN, or *Country* BUMKIN, a ruſtic, a country clown, an unmannerly fellow.

BUMP. 1 a ſwelling, or knob. 2 a thump, or blow.

BU'MPER, a brimmer, or full glaſs.

BUNCH (of *bugno*, ital. a bump or bile) 1 a bump, bile, or ſwelling. 2 a cluſter, or bundle.

BU'NCHES, a diſeaſe in horſes, cauſing knobs to riſe in their fleſh, occaſioned by foul diet.

BU'NDLE, a parcel of things wrapped or tied up together.

To BUNDLE *up*, to make up into a bundle.

BUNG, a cork or ſtopple for the mouth of a barrel.

BU'NGAY, or BU'NGEY. [E. lon. 1°. 35'. lat. 52°. 35'.] A large town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Waveney, by which it is almoſt encompaſſed, being navigable to Yarmouth, which is of great benefit to its trade, and to the market, which is held weekly on thurſday, and much reſorted to by the people of Norfolk, as alſo to its fair held on the 25th of June. It has two churches, and a grammar-ſchool, with 10 ſcholarſhips for Emmanuel-college in Cambridge. On the 1ſt of March 1689, the whole town was almoſt deſtroyed by a fire, to the damage of near 30,000 l. but it has ſince been handſomely rebuilt. Here is a fine cold-bath, a vineyard, and a phyſic-garden, all laid out by Mr. King, an apothecary of the town, in a place which commands a moſt beautiful proſpect of the adjacent country. Situated 32 miles north-eaſt of Bury. Diſtant from London 83 computed, and 101 meaſured miles.

To BU'NGLE, to cobble, botch, or do any thing in a clumſy, aukward manner.

BU'NGLER,

BU'NGLER, an unſkilful, aukward workman.

BUNN, or BUN, a light ſort of cake.

BUNT, the middle part of a ſail formed into a hollow to catch the more wind.

BU'NTER, a woman who gathers rags in the ſtreets for making of paper.

BU'NTING, a kind of lark, a bird.

BU'NTINGFORD. [W. lon. 5 min, lat. 5°. 55'.] A ſmall town in Hertfordſhire, on the ford of the little river Rib, and upon Ermine-ſtreet, in the poſt-road to Cambridge and the North. Here is a handſome alms houſe, founded and endowed by Seth Ward, biſhop of Sarum, for four ancient men, and as many ancient women, that had lived handſomely, and were reduced by misfortune. It has a market weekly on monday, and two fairs of two days each, viz. one on the day and morrow of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the other on the day and morrow of St. Andrew. Situated 12 miles north of Hertford. Diſtant from London 28 computed, and 32 meaſured miles.

BUOY [1] (of *boye*, fr.) a piece of wood, cork, or an empty caſk, faſtened with a line to the anchor, and by that means floats directly over it, and diſcovers whereabouts it lies; alſo upon ſands, as a ſea-mark; and to a cable, to prevent it from touching the ground, when it is ſuſpected to be gravelly.

BU'RDEN. See BURTHEN.

BU'RDEN (in Muſic) 1 the drone, or deepeſt ſound of an organ. 2 the pipe or ſtring itſelf, by which ſuch ſound is given.

BU'RDOCK, the name of an herb.

BU'RFORD, [W. lon. 1°. 40'. lat. 51°. 40'.] A town in Oxfordſhire, ſeated on the river Windruſh: It had a charter from Henry II. granting it all the cuſtoms of the townſmen of Oxford; and though it loſt moſt of them in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, it ſtill retains the face of a corporation, having a common ſeal, and being governed by two bailiffs, and other inferior officers. Its market, which is on ſaturday, is noted for ſaddles; and the even downs near it for horſe-races. Its fairs are on June the 24th, on September the 14th, and on the ſaturday before and after Michaelmas-day. A proverb has taken riſe from this town, called a *Burford bait*, which is a bait not to ſtay the ſtomach, but to overcharge it. Situated 13 miles weſt of Oxford; diſtant from London 62 computed, and 85 meaſured miles. Gives title of Earl to the duke of St. Albans.

BU'RGANET (of *bourguinote*, fr.) a kind of helmet.

BU'RGESS. 1 an inhabitant of a borough. 2 a member of parliament for a borough.

BURGH. See BOROUGH.

BURGH, a very ſmall town in Lincolnſhire, between Saltfleet and Wainfleet; it has a charity-ſchool, and a market which is inconſiderable held weekly on thurſday. Diſtant from London 104 computed, and 127 meaſured miles.

BURGHER, a citizen or townſman.

BU'RGLAR (of burg, ſax. a caſtle, and *latro*, lat. a robber) one guilty of burglary.

BU'RGLARY, the crime of entering into a houſe or church, in the night-time, in order to ſteal ſomething thence; or to commit any other felonious act, whether the ſame be executed or not. This is felony, without benefit of the clergy.

BU'RGMASTER, or BU'RGOMASTER, a chief officer of the towns in the Low-Countries.

BU'RIAL, a funeral, or rites obſerved in burying the dead.

BURLESQUE, or BURLESK, adj. (*burleſque*, fr.) merry, jocoſe, comical, mocking.

BURLE'SQUE, ſubſt. a jocoſe kind of poetry, chiefly uſed in the way of drollery and ridicule.

BU'RLINGTON. See BRIDLINGTON.

BU'RLY. 1 big, heavy, groſs. 2 full of pimples, or red ſpots.

To BURN, to ſcorch, conſume, or deſtroy with fire.

BURN (in Surgery) a ſolution of continuity by the force of fire.

BU'RNET, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called pimpernel.

BU'RNHAM, or BURNHAM-MARKET. [E. lon. 50 deg. lat. 53 deg.] A town in Norfolk, having a harbour, and a market weekly on ſaturday. On the ſhore here are many little hills, ſuppoſed to be the tombs of the Saxons and Danes formerly killed here. Situated 25 miles north-weſt of Norwich; diſtant from London 120 computed, and 128 meaſured miles. There are ſeveral villages in the neighbourhood of the ſame name, which, for diſtinction, carry an addition of the names of the ancient lords of the ſeveral manors: Seven of them drive a great trade in corn to Holland.

BU'RNING. 1 violent hot. 2 a ſcorching, conſuming, or deſtroying by fire.

BURNING-GLASS. a machine whereby the ſun's rays are collected into a point; and by that means the heat is rendered ſo intenſe as to ſet on fire whatever is placed in its focus.

BURNING *Well*, a certain well near Wigan in Lancaſhire, into which if a lighted candle be put, the water will immediately take fire and burn.

To BU'RNISH (of *burnir*, fr.) to poliſh, or make bright.

To BURNISH (among Hunters) is when deer thruſt their horns into a reddiſh earth, to

to give them a new colour and luſtre, after having rubbed a white downy ſkin from them.

BU'RNISHER, a round poliſhed piece of ſteel, uſed by engravers to ſmooth and give a luſtre to metals.

BU'RNLEY. [W. lon. 2°. 5'. lat. 53°. 40'.] A ſmall town in Lancaſhire, ſeated in the north-eaſt part of the county, in a very healthy air: It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on February the 1ſt. Situated 27 miles ſouth-eaſt of Lancaſter, and 153 from London. Several Roman coins have been dug up here, dated in the time of the conſuls.

BU'RNTWOOD, or BRENTWOOD. [E. lon. 15 min. lat. 51°. 35'.] A populous town in Eſſex, ſeated on a hill in the road from London to Harwich. It has a good market weekly on thurſday, and a fair on July the 7th, both granted by K. Stephen to the abbot of St. Oſyth. Diſtant from London 15 computed, and 17 meaſured miles.

BURR. 1 the knots that are cut off calves ears. 2 a country word for ſweet-bread. 3 (among Hunters) the round knob of horn next the deer's head.

BU'RRAS-*Pipe*, an inſtrument uſed by goldſmiths and ſurgeons, to keep corroding powders in.

BU'RREL-*Fly*, a fly troubleſome to cattle.

BU'RROW. 1 holes in a warren, wherein rabbits breed, &c. 2 a covert, or place of retirement, ſhelter, or retreat.

To BU'RROW. 1 to make a hole in the ground. 2 to hide in the ground, as a rabbit does.

BURSE (of *bourſe*, fr. a purſe, or money) an exchange, or place where merchants meet to buy and ſell their wares, &c.

BU'RSER (of *bourſier*, fr.) the treaſurer of a college or monaſtery.

To BURST. 1 to tear, rend, or break. 2 to fly aſunder.

BURT, a flat ſort of fiſh of the turbot kind.

BU'RTHEN, or BU'RDEN. 1 a load, as much as a man can carry. 2 a troubleſome affair. 3 the ſubject on which a perſon talks. 4 the chorus of a ſong. 5 the contents of a ſhip, or the number of tons it will carry. 6 (in Commerce) one hundred and eighty pounds of ſteel.

BU'RTHENSOME, troubleſome.

BU'RTON, (W. lon. 2°. 35'. lat. 54°. 10'.] A market-town in Weſtmoreland, ſituated on the utmoſt ſouthern part of this county, which borders upon Lancaſhire: It has a market weekly on thurſday, and a fair on Whit-monday. Diſtant from London 195 computed, and 244 meaſured miles.

BU'RTON, or BURTON-STA'THER. [W. lon. 30 min. lat. 53°. 40'.] A market-town in Lincolnſhire, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the Trent, which renders it very convenient for trade. The houſes are pleaſantly intermixed with trees. It has a good market weekly on monday, and a fair on Lady-day. Diſtant from London 127 computed, and 149 meaſured miles.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT. [W. lon. 1°. 36'. lat. 52°. 48'.] A market-town in Staffordſhire, chiefly noted for its fine ale, and its bridge over the Trent into Derbyſhire, which is thought, by ſome, to be the fineſt in England, except that of Weſtminſter, being built of ſquared free-ſtone, 515 yards in length, with 37 arches, through which the river runs, and here divides into three channels. Barges come up to the town, by the help of art, with a full ſtream, in a deep, ſafe channel. The clothing trade is here very conſiderable; its market is weekly on thurſday, and fairs on Holy-thurſday, June the 27th, and October the 18th. Situated 18 miles eaſt of Stafford. Diſtant from London 96 computed, and 123 meaſured miles.

To BU'RY. 1 to interr a corpſe. 2 to forget, to put up affronts, or bury in oblivion.

BU'RY. [W. lon. 2°. 20'. lat. 53°. 36'.] A market-town in Lancaſhire, ſtands on the Irwell, is much noted for the fuſtian manufactory, and drives a conſiderable trade in the coarſe goods, called half-thicks and kerſeys. Its market is weekly on thurſday, and fairs on Good-friday, April the 23d, and September the 8th. Situated about 30 miles ſouth-eaſt of Lancaſter. Diſtant from London 143 computed, and 183 meaſured miles.

BU'RY St. EDMOND's. [E. lon. 45 min. lat. 52°. 20'.] A handſome-built town in Suffolk, ſeated on a riſing ground, which overlooks an open fine country, and being in a very healthy air, is much reſorted to by the gentry, and is called the Montpelier of England. The river Bourn, or Lark, that runs on the eaſt ſide of it, is navigable from Lyn to Farnham, which is but one mile off. It has two fine noble pariſh-churches, both in one church-yard, with a grammar-ſchool founded by King Edward VI. Beſides the grammar-ſchool, here are three charity-ſchools in the town, and an hoſpital or workhouſe for 30 boys and girls. The chief public buildings are the Guildhall, the Wool-hall, and ſhire-houſe; beſides the abbey-gate, which is ſtill a fine monument of what the abbey was once, which was founded in honour of St. Edmond, king of the Eaſt-Angles, who was crowned, and buried here after being martyred by the Danes. Including the ſuburbs, it is one mile and a quarter from eaſt to weſt, and one mile and a half from north to ſouth, and contains five wards,

five

five gates, and 34 ſtreets, which are ſtrait, ſpacious, well-paved, and generally cut one another at right-angles. It is governed by an alderman, 12 capital burgeſſes, and 24 common-council-men, and ſends two members to parliament. Here are three markets weekly, viz. on wedneſday, friday, and ſaturday; and five fairs yearly, viz. on Good friday, Eaſter-tueſday, September the 21ſt, November the 11th, and the 20th; which are kept on Angel-hill, being a large ſpacious plain, encompaſſed with the beſt gentlemen's houſes, before which are erected tents and booths for the traders. The greateſt fair is that which begins on September the 21ſt, and laſts a fortnight; during which there is raffling every afternoon, with a play in the evening, from whence the company repair to an aſſembly, which is at ſome gentleman's houſe. This town, in 1608, was almoſt conſumed by fire; and, in 1636, was ſo depopulated by a plague, that the graſs grew in the ſtreets. It has been famous for ſeveral conventions of the nobility and parliaments. In the reign of Henry VI. a parliament met here, when Humphry duke of Glouceſter, who had been regent during his minority, was baſely murdered here; which gave the firſt occaſion to the war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. Situated about 12 miles eaſt of Newmarket; diſtant from London 64 computed, and 75 meaſured miles.

BUSH. 1 any ſort of ſhrub growing thick or cloſe together. 2 (with Hunters) the tail of a fox.

BU'SHEL (of *boiſſeau*, fr.) a dry meaſure containing eight gallons, but ten of water-meaſure.

BU'SINESS. 1 buſtle, or hurry. 2 employment, or occupation.

*To do one's* BUSINESS. 1 to eaſe nature. 2 to kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

*His* BUSINESS *is done*, i. e. he is undone, he is a dead man.

BUSK (of *buſque*, fr.) a piece of whalebone, wood, ſteel, &c. worn by women, to keep down the forepart of their ſtays.

BU'SKINS (of buskins, du.) 1 a ſort of a high ſhoe, worn by country people for a defence againſt the cold. 2 a ſort of high ſhoe, coming over the calf of the leg, worn by actors of tragedies, with a high heel, that they might ſeem the taller. 3 (by metaphor) tragedy.

To BUSS (of *baſia*, lat.) to kiſs.

A BUSS (of boeſen, du.) a ſmall veſſel uſed in the herring-fiſhery, &c.

BUST, or BU'STO (ital.) the figure of a perſon in relievo, ſhewing only the head, ſhoulders, and ſtomach, the arms being lopped off.

BU'STARD (of *buſtarde*, fr.) a ſort of great heavy fowl.

To BU'STLE. 1 to make a great noiſe, or diſturbance. 2 to be active in buſineſs.

BU'SY. 1 full of buſineſs. 2 meddling, troubleſome.

BUT, moreover, beſides, except.

BU'TCHER (of *boucher*, fr.) one that kills and ſells cattle.

To BU'TCHER, to kill any perſon, or creature.

BU'TCHERY. 1 a great ſlaughter or maſſacre. 2 the ſhambles, or place where butchers expoſe their meat to ſale.

BUTE, a ſhire in Scotland, conſiſting of the iſlands of Arran and Bute, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, ſouth of Argyleſhire.

BU'TLER (of *bouteillier*, fr. of *bouteille* a bottle) an officer in the houſe of a prince, nobleman, &c. who keeps the houſhold-ſtores, as wine, &c.

BU'TLERAGE *of Wine*, an impoſition on wine, which the king's butler, by virtue of his office, might take of every ſhip.

BUTT. 1 a ſort of wine-veſſel containing 126 gallons. 2 a bank, or bound. 3 a mark to ſhoot at. 4 the great end of a plank, muſquet, &c.

To BUTT, to run againſt, or puſh with the horns like a ram.

BU'TTENS, or BU'TTONS (among Hunters) the round knobs, or burrs of a deer's head.

BU'TTER (of *butyrum*, lat. of βους a cow, and τυρος to curdle or thicken, gr.) 1 a fat, unctuous ſubſtance prepared or ſeparated from milk, by heating or churning it. 2 alſo uſed to ſignify ſeveral chemical ſubſtances, on account of their conſiſtence reſembling that of butter.

BU'TTER-*Teeth*, great broad fore-teeth.

BU'TTER-*Box*. 1 a great eater of butter. 2 a ſneering name for a Dutchman.

BU'TTERY (i. e. butlery) a place where victuals, &c. is ſet up.

BU'TTOCK, the haunch, or breech; that part of the body we ſit on.

BU'TTON (of *bouton*, fr.) a well-known utenſil, for faſtening garments, &c.

BU'TTRESS (in Building) is an arch or maſs of ſtone, ſerving to ſupport the ſides of a building, wall, &c. on the outſide, and are chiefly uſed in ſuch buildings as are of the Gothic kind.

BU'TTRESS, or BU'TTERIS, a tool uſed by farriers to pare a horſe's hoof.

BU'XOM. 1 pliant, obedient. 2 amorous, wanton. 3 merry, jolly.

To BUY, to purchaſe any thing with money.

BUY'ER, a chapman, or purchaſer.

To BUZZ (a word taken from the ſound) 1 to hum, or make a noiſe like bees, &c.

2 to whiſper in one's ear. 3 to ſpread, or rumour abroad.

BU'ZZARD. 1 a ſort of large hawk. 2 a ſenſeleſs, ſtupid fellow.

BY, prep. beſide, near to, through, with.

BY-*Laws*. 1 laws made in courts baron, or courts leet. 2 laws made by any particular companies, &c.

A BY-*Blow*, a baſtard.

A BY-*Sack*, a ſhoemaker's wallet, a tinker's budget.

BYR-*Laws*, or BUR-*Laws*, laws eſtabliſhed in Scotland, with conſent of the neighbours, choſen unanimouſly in the courts called *Burlaw* courts.

BYZA'NTINE (of *Byzantium*, of *Byſe*, or *Byſas*, a general of the Megarenſians, who is ſaid to have laid the foundation of it) the city now called Conſtantinople.

# C.

C, c, is the third letter and ſecond conſonant of the alphabet; it is formed by forcing the breath between the tongue elevated near the palate (to make the voice ſomewhat ſibilous) with the lips open. It has two ſounds, hard and ſoft; hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*; as in *call*, *coſt*, *cup*, *clean*, *crop*: and ſoft, like *s*, before *i*, *e*, and *y*; as in *city*, *ceſſion*, *cyder*. Before *h*, it has a peculiar ſound, as in *chance*, *chalk*: in *chord*, *chart*, and ſome other words, it is hard like *k*. But in many French words it is ſoft before *h*, like *s*; as in *chaiſe*, *chagrin*. In numerals, it ſtands for *centum*, one hundred.

## CAB

CABA'L, or *CA'BALA* (of קבלה, heb. of קבל to take or receive) 1 a myſterious doctrine among the Jews, received by oral tradition from their fathers, at laſt compiled into a body in the Talmud. 2 an art or ſcience, practiſed by the more modern Jews, in diſcovering myſteries and expoſitions, from the numbers that letters of words make.

CABA'L. 1 a ſecret council, or private confederacy. 2 a party, ſett, or gang.

CA"BALIST, one who explains the ſcripture according to the Cabala.

CABALI'STIC, or CABALI'STICAL, belonging to the Jewiſh Cabala.

CA'BBAGE. 1 the name of a well-known vegetable. 2 (in Hunting) the burr on a deer's head, which parts where the horns take their riſe.

To CABBAGE. 1 to grow to a head like a cabbage. 2 to take a piece of the remaining ſtuff, as a taylor, &c.

CA"BIN (of *cabane*, fr.) 1 a hut, or cottage. 2 a lodging-room in a ſhip.

CA'BINET, fr. 1 a cloſet in a palace, or nobleman's houſe. 2 a caſket, or cheſt of drawers, to contain things of value.

CABINET-*Council*, a ſecret council holden in the king's cloſet.

## CAC

CA'BLE, fr. a thick long rope ſerving to hold ſhips firm at anchor, and to tow veſſels up rivers. Every cable, of whatever thickneſs it be, is compoſed of three ſtrands; each ſtrand of three twiſts; and each twiſt of a certain number of threads of rope-yarn, more or leſs, as the cable is to be thicker or ſmaller. The common length of a great cable is 120 fathom.

CA'BLED. 1 (in Architecture) ſuch mouldings in a column as are filled up with pieces like a cable. 2 (in Heraldry) a croſs made of two pieces of cable.

CA'BLISH, a low-wood, or bruſh-wood.

CABO'CHED, fr. (in Heraldry) is when the head of a beaſt is cut off behind the ears, by a ſection parallel to the face, or by a perpendicular ſection.

CACHE'CTIC, one having a bad habit of body.

CACHE'XY (of καχεξία, gr. of κακος bad, and ἕξις habit) a bad habit of body, proceeding from a bad diſpoſition of the fluids and humours.

CA'CKEREL, a ſort of ſea-fiſh.

To CA'CKLE (of kackelen, du.) to cry as a hen does when ſhe has laid her egg.

*CACOCHY"MIA* (of κακος bad, and χυμος juice, gr.) a vicious ſtate of the vital humours,

mours, eſpecially of the maſs of blood, ariſing either from a diſorder of the ſecretions, or from external contagion. Gorrhæus gives the name to the abundance or exceſs of any ill humour, provided it be the only one that thus offends in quantity.

*CACODÆMON* (of κακοδαίμων, gr. of κακος evil, and δαίμων a ſpirit) an evil ſpirit, a devil.

*CACO'E'THES* +, gr. (of κακος bad, and ηθος habit) 1 a bad habit, or cuſtom. 2 an ulcer paſt cure.

*CACOPHO''NY* (of κακοφωνια, gr. of κακος bad, and φωνια a voice) the meeting of two letters, or ſyllables, which yield an uncouth and diſagreeable ſound.

*CACO''TROPHY* (of κακοτροφία, gr. of κακὸς bad, and τροφὴ nouriſhment) a bad nutriment, proceeding from a depravation of the blood.

*CACOZE'LIA*, gr. (of κακος bad, and ζηλος zeal) affected, perverſe imitation; falling into one fault, to avoid another.

CADA''VEROUS (of *cadaveroſus*, lat. of *cadaver* a dead body) like a dead carcaſe, ghaſtly.

CADE (of *cadus*, lat. a veſſel) a veſſel, barrel, or caſk; uſed for a determinate number of ſome ſorts of fiſh. Thus it contains five hundred red-herrings, one thouſand ſprats, &c.

CADE *lamb*, a lamb that has been brought up in the houſe.

CA'DENCE (of *cadens*, lat. from *cado* to fall) the fall of the voice in a ſentence.

CADENCE (in Muſic) is the cloſe, or concluſion of a piece of muſic, in ſome key it is not ſet in; and in long pieces of muſic there are ſeveral cadences. The more there are, the pleaſanter the muſic, provided they are artfully diſpoſed.

CA'DET, fr. 1 a younger brother of a family. 2 a young gentleman ſoldier, who, to attain ſome knowledge in the art of war, and in expectation of preferment, chuſes to carry arms as a private man in a company of foot.

CA''DEW. 1 the ſtraw-worm. 2 an Iriſh mantle.

CADI, or CADE'E, an inferior magiſtrate among the Turks and Saracens, like our juſtices of the peace.

*CADMIA*, a mineral ſubſtance, of which there are two kinds, *Natural*, and *Artificial*.

The *Natural Cadmia*, again, is of two ſorts; the one containing an arſenic, called Cobalt; the other containing zink, called Calamin.

The *Artificial Cadmia* is prepared of copper in furnaces.

*CADU'CEUS*, lat. (of *caduceator* an herald) Mercury's golden rod, or wand, borne by him as the enſign of his office. It was figured by the Egyptians with two ſerpents knit together in the middle; which knot was called Hercules's knot.

CÆSAR, a title or name given to the eleven emperors of Rome, who ſucceeded Julius Cæſar.

CÆSA'REAN *Operation* (in Surgery) the operation of extracting the fœtus from the mother, by an inciſion through the abdomen into the uterus.

*CÆSU'RA*, lat. (of *cædo* to cut) 1 a cut, gaſh, or knot. 2 (in Greek and Latin Poetry) a figure when there remains an odd ſyllable after a foot, and that ſyllable ends the word.

CAERDI'FF, [W. lon. 3°. 20'. lat. 51°. 30'.] in Glamorganſhire, the moſt beautiful town in South-Wales, ſituated on the river Taaffe, ſurrounded with a fertile ſoil, both for tillage and paſturage; it is a port and town of good trade, and has a very good harbour opening into the Severn ſea: About 4 miles below the town, there is a large bridge over the Taaffe, to which ſhips of ſmall burden come to load and unload. It is large and well built, having its ſtreets well ordered and clean, containing within its walls two pariſhes, though but one church. Without the eaſt gate is a large ſuburb, called Crockerton; without the north gate ſtands the White-Friars, and without the weſt gate a ſmall ſuburb adjoining to the Black-Friars, wherein is built the caſtle, which is a ſtrong, ſpacious, and ſtately building. It is a town corporate, governed by a conſtable, 12 aldermen, and 12 capital burgeſſes; a ſteward, town-clerk, &c. enjoys many immunities, ſends one member to parliament, is well ſtocked with inhabitants, and enjoys a good trade, eſpecially to Briſtol; has two markets weekly, one on wedneſday, and the other on ſaturday, which are very conſiderable for cattle, corn, ſwine, and ſheep; and all ſorts of proviſions are ſold at eaſy rates. Situated two miles ſouth-eaſt of Landaff; diſtant 126 computed, and 136 meaſured miles from London.

CAERFI'LLY. [W. lon. 3°. 15'. lat. 51°. 35'.] A large town in Glamorganſhire, South-Wales, ſeated in a mooriſh ground among hills; is an ancient borough-town, whoſe market is weekly on thurſday. Situated 5 miles north of Landaff, and 122 computed miles from London.

CAERLI'ON. [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 51°. 40'.] A pretty large town in Glamorganſhire, excellently ſituated on the river Uſk, over which there is a large wooden bridge, though the houſes are generally built of ſtone. It was anciently a flouriſhing city of the Romans, and adorned with ſumptuous edifices. Here the great king Arthur kept his court, and here was a famous

college

college for 200 ſtudents in aſtronomy and other liberal arts. Its market is weekly on thurſday. Situated 16 miles ſouth-weſt of Monmouth; 112 computed, and 141 meaſured miles from London.

CAERMA'RTHEN. [W. lon. 4°. 25'. lat. 51°. 50'.] The county-town of Caermarthenſhire, ſeated on the river Tave, well built and populous, and daily increaſing, being in a healthy air and fertile country; the inhabitants are the moſt polite of all Wales: Here is a bridge over the Tave, which is navigable up to the town for ſhips of moderate burden, for which there is a good key. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, and two ſheriffs, elected out of 16 burgeſſes or aldermen, all clothed in ſcarlet gowns, with other enſigns of ſtate, &c. The aſſizes are held here, and courts for the trial of cauſes. It has two markets weekly, viz. on wedneſday and ſaturday, which are very great, for corn, cattle, and all ſorts of proviſions. Formerly the town was encompaſſed with a wall, of which the ruins only remain now; the chancery and exchequer were kept here: Merlin, the famous Britiſh prophet, flouriſhed here in 480; and here the Britons held their parliaments, or meetings of their wiſe men, for making laws, &c. Situated about 24 miles north-eaſt of Pembroke. Diſtant from London 157 computed, and 206 meaſured miles; ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of Marquis to the noble family of Oſborn.

CAERMA'RTHENSHIRE, a county in South-Wales, is generally of a fertile ſoil both for tillage and paſturage, being not ſo mountainous as the neighbouring counties; and is well watered by the rivers Tovy, Tavy, and Lough or Taaff, which, with others, diſcharge themſelves into the ſea, and furniſh the inhabitants plentifully with fiſh and fowl; and in many parts is dug fine pit-coal. It is in the dioceſe of St. David's; has 87 pariſhes, and 8 market-towns; and ſends 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for the town of Caermarthen.

CAERNA'RVON. [W. lon. 4°. 25'. lat. 58°. 20'.] A borough-town of Caernarvonſhire, in North-Wales, commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea ſhore, from whence it hath a beautiful proſpect into the Iſle of Angleſea. Though but of ſmall extent, it is a place of great ſtrength, both by nature and art, being encompaſſed on all ſides (except towards the eaſt) with the ſea, and two rivers; and had a ſtrong caſtle, where, in one of the towers, called the Eagle-tower, Edward II. the firſt Prince of Wales, was born. The houſes and ſtreets are well built and contrived, and alſo well inhabited: It enjoys ſeveral immunities; ſends a burgeſs to parliament; is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, who is always the mayor, and hath for his aſſiſtance an alderman, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and ſub-officers: Its market, which is weekly on ſaturday, is well ſupplied with corn and all ſorts of proviſions. Formerly the Princes of Wales had their Exchequer and Chancery here. Situated about 8 miles ſouth-weſt of Bangor, and 240 from London. Gives title of Earl to the noble family of Bridges.

CAERNA'RVONSHIRE, a county in North-Wales, and in the dioceſe of Bangor, containing 68 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns, all which are havens. It was formerly called Snowden-Foreſt, from the principal hill therein ſeated, which is of very great height and extent, on the top whereof floateth a meer, which formeth a river that falls into the ſea at Trathe-Mawer; and altho' it is very mountainous, and of a ſharp air, yet it is tolerably fruitful, and feeds large herds of cattle. Sends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Caernarvon.

*CAGE*, fr. 1 an incloſure, or coop for birds. 2 a jail, or priſon.

CAI'MACAN, an officer of great dignity among the Turks, anſwering to that of lieutenant, or vicar, among us.

CAI'NITES, certain heretics ſo called, becauſe they taught that Cain was formed by a mightier power than Abel, &c.

To CAJO'LE (of *cajoler*, fr.) 1 to ſooth up, to flatter, to coax. 2 to beguile, cheat, or impoſe on.

CAI'TIFF (of *chetif*, fr. mean) 1 a mean, vile perſon. 2 a ſlave.

CAKE, a flat loaf of bread, ſometimes made with fruit, ſpices, &c. and ſometimes with flour and water.

CA"LAMARY (of *calamer*, fr.) the name of a ſort of fiſh.

CA'LAMIN, a kind of foſſil, which being mixed with copper, and melted together, turns it into braſs. It is likewiſe of ſome uſe in Medicine, being aſtringent, deſiccative, and deterſive.

CA"LAMINT (of καλαμινθη, gr.) the name of an herb, otherwiſe called mountain-mint.

CALA"MITOUS (of *calamitoſus*, lat. of *calamitas* diſtreſs) unfortunate, miſerable, wretched.

CALA"MITY, miſery, affliction, misfortune, trouble, diſtreſs.

*CA"LAMUS*, lat. 1 a reed, or cane. 2 a pen to write with.

*Sweet* CALAMUS, the ſweet flag.

CALA'SH (of *caleche*, fr.) an open travelling chariot.

CA'LCAR, a calcinating furnace.

To CA'LCINATE, or to CALCI'NE (of *calciner*, fr. of *calx*, lat. lime) to burn to a *calx*, or cinder.

CALCI'NING, or CALCINA'TION, the act of reducing a body to a *calx* by the help of fire.

To CA'LCULATE (of *calculo*, lat. to reckon) 1 to reckon or compute. 2 to frame or adapt.

CA'LCULUS *differentialis*, lat. the arithmetic of infinitely ſmall differences between variable quantities, and is by us in England called fluxions.

CALCULUS *exponentialis*, lat. is the manner of finding the fluxions, and of ſumming up the fluxions of exponential quantities.

CALCULUS *integralis*, lat. is the method of finding the proper flowing quantity of any given fluxion, and is the reverſe of the *Calculus differentialis*, which finds the fluxion from the flowing quantity.

CALEFA'CTION 5 (of *calefactio*, lat. of *caleo* to be hot, and *facio* to make) a heating or warming.

CALEFACTION (in Philoſophy) is the ſtirring up or producing of heat in a mixt body.

CA''LENDAR (of *calendarium*, lat. of *calo* to call) an almanack, or table containing the order of days, weeks, months, feaſts, &c. happening throughout the year.

CA''LENDER (of *calendre*, fr.) 1 an inſtrument uſed for preſſing of ſome ſorts of ſilks and ſtuffs, to make them ſmooth and gloſſy; and alſo for the watering of tabbies and mohairs. 2 a weevil or worm amongſt corn.

CA''LENDS (of *calendæ*, lat. of *calo* to call or ſummon) the firſt day of every month among the ancient Romans, which was the time of paying uſe-money.

CA'LENTURE (of *calentura*, lat. of *caleo* to be hot) a burning fever, a diſtemper peculiar to ſailors, wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields, and will throw themſelves into it, if not reſtrained.

CALF. 1 the young of a cow. 2 (among Hunters) a male hart of the firſt year.

*Sea*-CALF, a large ſea-fiſh, with a ſoft black-ſpotted ſkin.

CA''LIBER (of *calibre*, fr.) 1 the extent of any round thing in thickneſs, or diameter. 2 the diameter of the bore of a gun or of the ball it carries.

CA''LICOE, a ſort of cloth made of cotton at Calicut in the Eaſt-Indies; much worn in England but a few years ago, though now prohibited on account of its hurting the woollen and linen manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the manufacturing of raw ſilks.

CA'LIDUM *innatum*, lat. the innate heat (in the new Philoſophy) is that attrition of the parts of the blood, which is occaſioned by its circular motion, eſpecially in the arteries.

CALI''GINOUS (of *caliginoſus*, lat. of *caligo* darkneſs) dark, miſty, full of obſcurity.

CA'LIPER. See *Caliber*.

CALIPER-*Compaſſes*, an inſtrument uſed by gunners, &c. having crooked or bowing legs, to meaſure the diameters of bullets, and cylinders of guns, &c.

CA'LIPERS, an inſtrument made like a ſliding-rule, to embrace the two heads of a caſk, in order to find its length.

*CA'LIPH*, or *KA'LIF* (of *khalifah*, arab. a ſucceſſor) a ſucceſſor of Mahomet, in the ſpiritual as well as temporal empire erected by that legiſlator. The *Caliphs* in the Mahometan religion bear a near affinity to the Popes in the Chriſtian.

CA'LIVER. a ſort of ſmall ſea-gun.

To CALL (of καλεω, gr. to name) 1 to name, or term, or entitle. 2 to deſire, or bid to come. 3 to aſſemble or convoke.

CALL. 1 the action of calling. 2 an invitation. 3 the beat of a drum. 4 (among Hunters) a leſſon blown on the horn, to comfort the hounds. 5 (among Fowlers) a pipe made to catch quails, &c. by imitating their notes.

CALLEN. [W. lon. 7°. 22'. lat. 52°. 25'.] A town in Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny and province of Leinſter; ſituated 10 miles ſouth-weſt of Kilkenny.

CA'LLID (of *callidus*, lat. witty) crafty, witty, cunning.

CALLI''DITY, ſharpneſs, craftineſs, cunningneſs.

CALLI''GRAPHUS (of καλλιγραφος, gr. of καλλος fair, and γραφω to write) a ſcrivener, or copyiſt; one who tranſcribed fair, and at length, what the notaries had taken down in notes or minutes.

CALLIMA'NCO, a ſtrong ſort of woollen ſtuff.

CALLING. 1 inviting, &c. See *To call*. 2 trade, or employment.

*CALLI'OPE* 4, gr. (of καλλος, fair, good, and ὄψ a voice) the mother of Orpheus, and one of the Muſes, ſuppoſed to be the preſident of heroic verſe.

CALLI'PTIC-*Period*, a period or cycle of 76 years, invented by Callipus, a famous Grecian aſtronomer, as an improvement of Meno's cycle of 19 years.

CA'LLOUS (of *calloſus*, lat.) 1 hard, brawny, having a thick ſkin. 2 inſenſible.

CA'LLOUSNESS, or CALLO'SITY, hardneſs, or thickneſs of ſkin.

CA'LLOW, unfledged, or not covered with feathers.

*CA'LLUS*, lat. 1 an hard inſenſible ſkin, occaſioned by much labour. 2 a glutinous ſubſtance

ſubſtance, growing about the fracture of bones, ſerving to ſolder the ſame.

CALM, adj. (of *calme*, fr.) not moved, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

CALM, ſubſt. 1 when there is not a breath of wind ſtirring. 2 (by Metaphor) tranquillity, peace, ſerenity.

CALN. [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 51°. 30′.] A little town in Wiltſhire, populous, and well built, ſeated on a ſtony hill near a ſmall river, and was a palace of the Weſt-Saxon kings. The chief manufacture of the town is cloth: Here is a charity-ſchool, a market weekly on tueſday, and two fairs yearly, viz. on April the 25th. and July the 21ſt. 'Twas made a borough by Richard earl of Cornwall, and has ſent two members to parliament, ever ſince the 26th of Edward I. In the year 977, a ſynod of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the prieſts, was held here; at which the king was preſent, when the whole timber frame of the room fell down at once, by which many of the prieſts were wounded, and ſeveral killed. In November, 1725, ſo violent a ſtorm of rain fell, that the waters roſe ſuddenly to ſo great a height, that two men were drowned in the ſtreets in the ſight of their neighbours, and a great quantity of goods were ſpoiled and loſt. Situated 12 miles weſt of Marlborough. Diſtant from London 72 computed, and 88 meaſured miles.

CA'LOMEL (in Chemiſtry) corroſive ſublimate, ſix times ſublimed.

CA'LOTTE (of *calote*, fr.) 1 a cap made of ſattin, or other ſtuff, worn firſt by cardinal Richelieu; the red *Calotte* is a badge of a cardinal. 2 (in Architecture) a round hollow or depreſſure lathed and plaiſtered, uſed to diminiſh the elevation of a chapel, &c. which would otherwiſe be too high for the other parts of the pile.

CA'LQUING, a term in Painting, uſed where the backſide of a deſign is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the ſtrokes traced through on a waxed plate, by lightly paſſing over each ſtroke of the deſign with a point, which leaves an impreſſion of the colour on the plate.

CA'LTROPS. 1 the name of an herb full of ſharp points or prickles. 2 inſtruments made with four iron-points, ſo joined, that being thrown on the ground, one continually ſtands upright; they are generally thrown in breaches, &c. to embarraſs the enemy's horſe.

CA'LVARY, or CALVA'RIA, the ſcalp, or upper part of the head, ſo called, becauſe it grows bald firſt.

CA'LVINISM, the doctrine of John Calvin, a noted reformer of the church at Geneva.

CA'LVINIST, he that follows the principles of Calvin, a preſbyterian.

To CALU'MNIATE (of *calumnior*, lat. of *calumnia* a malicious ſlander) to ſlander, accuſe, or charge falſely.

CA'LUMNY (of *calumnia*, lat. of כלמה heb. diſgrace) a falſe accuſation, a forged crime, a malicious ſlander, a detraction.

*CALX*, lat. 1 lime, chalk, mortar, cement. 2 a cinder, or what any body is reduced to by calcination. 3 (in Anatomy) the ſecond bone in the foot next to the ancle.

CA'LYX (of *calix*, lat. a cup) in Botany, the cup, or outſide covering, which contains the flower of any plant, and after it the ſeed; and ſometimes applied to a flower, which is formed in manner of a cup.

CA'MBER-*Beam* (in Architecture) is a beam or piece of timber cut hollow, or arching in the middle. They are uſed in platforms, church-leads, &c. being very proper where-ever there is occaſion for long beams, being much ſtronger than flat beams of the ſame ſize; for being laid with the hollow ſide downwards, and having good butments, they ſerve for a kind of arch.

CA'MBRICK, a ſort of fine linen-cloth, brought from Cambray in Flanders.

CA'MBRIDGE, [E. lon. 5 min. lat. 52°. 15′.] the chief town in Cambridgeſhire, ſeated on the banks of the Cam, by which 'tis divided into two parts, which are joined together by a large ſtone bridge. It is a borough governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, 13 aldermen, 24 common-council, a town-clerk, &c. but the mayor, at the entrance upon his office, is obliged to ſwear he will maintain the privileges, cuſtoms, and liberties of the univerſity. 'Twas known to the Romans by the name of Camboritum, and was a nurſery of learning in the earlieſt days of chriſtianity, at leaſt 500 years before Oxford. It ſuffered by the Danes, who kept a gariſon here till Edward the Elder took it in 921. William the Conqueror built a caſtle here to awe the rebellious monks of Ely, of which the gatehouſe ſtill remains, and is the county gaol. Roger de Montgomery deſtroyed the town with fire and ſword, to be revenged on K. William Rufus; but K. Henry I. to repair thoſe damages, beſtowed many privileges upon it, viz. to be free from the power of the ſheriff, making it a corporation upon the payment of 101 marks into the Exchequer, which ſum the ſheriff paid before for his profits ariſing from the town, when it was under his juriſdiction. The ferry over the river was now fixed here, which was left before at large. It was often plundered in the baron's wars by the outlaws from the Iſle of Ely, till Henry III. ſecured it by a deep ditch. Wat Tyler and Jack Straw in their rebellion againſt K. Richard II. burnt the univerſity records in the market-place. Here are 14 pariſh churches, and charity-

ſchools

ſchools for teaching above 300 ſcholars (of whom 50 are cloathed) which are maintained by ſubſcription of 230 l. a year; by an eſtate of 30 l. a year left them for ever by Mr. William Wortes, and by the ſacrament money given by ſome of the colleges. It has a large market held weekly on ſaturday, and two fairs yearly, one begins on the 24th of June and laſts a week, and the other on the 15th of Auguſt. Situated 60 miles north-eaſt of Oxford, 44 computed and 52 meaſured miles from London.

The univerſity conſiſts of 12 colleges, and 4 halls which have the ſame privileges as the colleges; has 406 fellowſhips, and 662 ſcholarſhips, with 236 exhibitions; and the whole body of the univerſity which is commonly about 1500, enjoys very great privileges, granted by ſeveral kings, but it was K. James I. empower'd it to ſend two members to parliament as the town had done from the firſt. The univerſity is governed, 1. By a chancellor, who is always a nobleman, and may be changed every three years, or continued longer by the tacit conſent of the univerſity. 2. By a high-ſteward, choſe by the ſenate, and holding his place by patent from the univerſity. 3. By a vice-chancellor, who is the head of ſome college or hall, and choſe yearly on the 3d of November, by the body of the univerſity. The heads of the colleges naming two perſons. And 4. By two proctors, choſe every year, according to the cycle of colleges and halls; as are alſo two taxers, who with the proctors regulate the weights and meaſures, as clerks of the market. The proctors alſo inſpect the behaviour of the ſcholars, who muſt not be out of their colleges after nine at night. Each college has a chapel for worſhip, though the public ſermons are preached at St. Mary's church. King's-college chapel is reckoned the fineſt in the world; 'tis 304 feet long, 73 broad, and 94 high to the battlements, without one pillar to ſupport it. Its choir was adorned by K. Henry VIII. with the fineſt carved work ever ſeen; and the intire building, roof and all is of free-ſtone. K. Henry IV. granted this univerſity a power to print all books of any kind within itſelf, a privilege which Oxford then had not. The library of the univerſity was augmented with 30,000 volumes, the books of Dr. Moor, biſhop of Ely, a preſent from K. George I. who gave 7000 l. for them. In 1724 his late majeſty alſo eſtabliſhed a profeſſor of the modern languages in this univerſity with a ſalary of 400 l. for the profeſſor and two perſons under him to inſtruct in that branch 20 ſcholars to be nominated by the King, each of which is obliged to learn two at leaſt of the languages.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, is bounded on the north by Lincolnſhire, on the eaſt by Norfolk and Suffolk, on the ſouth by Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, and on the weſt by Huntington and Bedfordſhire; is in length but 35 miles, in breadth about 20, and about 130 in circuit, containing 17 hundreds, 163 pariſhes, 9 market-towns, 1 univerſity, 6 rivers, 7 bridges, 5 parks, 570,000 acres of land, and about 17,400 houſes; ſends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for the univerſity, and 2 for the town of Cambridge; is in the dioceſe of Ely, and divided into 2 parts, viz. the ſouthern, which is a champain open country, that bears excellent corn and barley, of which latter is made abundance of malt; in this county alſo is gathered a great deal of ſaffron, the deareſt commodity produced in England: the northern part, called the Iſle of Ely, is fenny, and neither ſo pleaſant or wholeſome as the ſouthern part, but has rich paſtures, where are fed abundance of cattle, which are very profitable to the inhabitants; and it affords great plenty of fiſh and fowl.

CA'MEL (of καμηλος, gr. of καμνω to labour) an animal common in Arabia and the eaſtern countries, one ſort is very large and fleſhy, fit only to carry burthens, which it is ſaid they will to the weight of half a ton; another ſort has two large bunches on their backs, and is fit to carry men and burthens. A third ſort are leſs and lean, but exceeding ſwift, and uſed by the great men as horſes; theſe are called *dromedaries*. It is ſaid they can travel a fortnight without food. Upon a journey the drivers follow them whiſtling and ſinging, to make them go chearfully.

CAME'LEON, a little creature like a lizard, but with a larger head; it hath four feet and a long flat tail, whereby it can hang to the branches of trees as well as by its feet. Its ſnout is long; its back ſharp; its ſkin rough, and grained like ſhagreen. The tongue is half the length of the animal, the chief uſe of which is to catch flies, by ſhooting it briſkly upon them.

CA'MELFORD, [W. lon. 5 min. lat. 50°. 40'.] a ſmall borough town in Cornwall, ſeated near the river Camel, alias Clan, is governed by a mayor and 8 aldermen, a recorder and town-clerk, and has for its arms a camel paſſing over a ford. Its market is held weekly on friday, and fairs on the firſt friday after the 10th of March, and on May the 15th, July the 7th, and Auguſt the 26th. It began to ſend Members to Parliament in the ſixth year of the reign of Edward VI. ſituated about 20 miles W. of Launceſton, diſtant 184 computed, and 250 meaſured miles from London.

CAMELOPA'RDUS, or CAMELOPA'RDALIS (of καμηλοπάρδαλις, gr. of κάμηλος a camel, and πάρδαλις a panther) a beaſt that

that has the ſhape of a camel, and is ſpotted like a panther.

CAMERADE, or CAMARADE (of *camarade*, fr.) a companion or intimate friend.

*CA'MERA OBSCURA* (lat. i. e. a darkned chamber) a machine or apparatus in optics, whereon the images of external objects received through a double convex glaſs, are exhibited diſtinctly, in their native colours, and perfectly like the objects, on a white matter placed within the focus of the glaſs. It is alſo made by darkening all the windows in a room, leaving a ſmall aperture in one of the ſhutters to which is fitted a ſingle convex glaſs, by which means the objects will be delineated invertedly.

CAMISA'DO (of *camiſade*, fr.) a ſudden aſſaulting or ſurpriſing the enemy by night, when they are ſuppoſed to be in bed.

CA'MLET (of *camolet*, fr.) a ſort of ſtuff.

CA'MOCK, an herb ſometimes called reſt-harrow.

CA'MOMILE (of χαμαίμηλον, gr. of χαμαί on the ground, and μῆλον an apple) the name of an herb.

CAMP (of *campus*, lat. a field) the place where an army lodges in tents.

*CAMP VOLANT* fr. a flying camp, or body of horſe and foot conſtantly in motion, and is uſually commanded by a lieutenant-general.

CAMPAIGN, or CAMPAIN (of *campagne*, fr.) 1 an open, plain, level country. 2 a ſummer's war, or the ſpace of time an army continues in the field each year.

CAMPANO'LOGY (of *campana*, a bell, and λογος a diſcourſe) a treatiſe or diſcourſe concerning the art of ringing and caſting of bells.

CA'MPANIFORM or CAMPANELOUS (with Botaniſts) ſhaped ſomething like a bell.

CA'MPBEL *Town* [W. lon. 5°. 10'. lat. 55°. 35'.] A port and parliament town of Scotland, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of Cantire, in the ſhire of Argyle, 10 miles weſt of the iſle of Arran.

CA'MPDEN, or CAMDEN. [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 52 deg.] A borough-town in Glouceſterſhire, ſituated under hills: It was incorporated by K. James I. by a charter granted in the third year of his reign, which appoints them to be governed by two bailiffs, 12 burgeſſes, and a ſteward, who have power to chuſe 12 inferior burgeſſes; they have power to try actions for debts not exceeding the ſum of 6l. 13s. 4d. The market is held weekly on wedneſday, and is famous for ſtockings; and its fairs are on Aſh-wedneſday, April the 23d, July the 25th, and November the 30th. The benefit of the two firſt belongs to the town, and that of the others to the lord of the manor. The pariſh is 10 miles in compaſs; and the church has as fine marble monuments as moſt in England; of which the moſt ſumptuous, ſupported by 12 pillars, is for Sir Baptiſt Hicks, viſcount Campden, who gave 10,000 l. in his lifetime to charitable uſes, and was a great benefactor to the town, by erecting an almshouſe for 6 poor men, and 6 women, at 3s. 4d. a week, beſides coals; and rebuilding the market-place, &c. Here is a grammar-ſchool, founded and endowed by Mr. John Fereby with 60 l. a year for the maſter and uſher; And two charity-ſchools; one founded by James Thynne, Eſq; who gave 1000 l. where 30 girls are clothed, and taught to read, knit, and ſpin; the other is for teaching 24 poor children to read. All the Saxon kings are ſaid to have held a congreſs here in 689, to conſult about war and peace with the Britons. Situated about 18 miles north-eaſt of Glouceſter. Diſtant from London 71 computed, and 87 meaſured miles.

CAMPE'CHE, a ſort of Indian wood, generally called logwood.

CA'MPHIRE, or CAMPHOR (of *camphora*, lat.) a clear, white, odoriferous, volatile gum of an Indian tree.

*CANAL*, fr. an artificial long pond in a park or garden.

CANA'RIES, (from *canes*, lat. dogs, becauſe many dogs were found in them when firſt diſcovered) iſlands in the Atlantic ocean, anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands, from whence come the Canary wines.

CANARY-BIRD, a ſmall bird much noted for its fine ſinging, firſt brought from the Canary iſlands, but now bred in many parts of Europe.

To CA'NCEL (of *cancello*, lat. to raze out) 1 to blot or raze out. 2 to annul or make void. 3 to ſtint or ſet bounds to.

CA'NCELIE'R (in Falconry) is when a hawk in her ſtooping, turns two or three times upon the wind, to recover herſelf before ſhe recovers her prey.

*CA'NCER*, lat. (i. e. a crab) the name of one of the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac, conſiſting of ſeventy-one ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſtead's catalogue.

CANCER (in Surgery) a roundiſh, hard, ragged tumor; incompaſſed with branched, turgid veins, full of black, foul blood; chiefly ſituated in the glandulous parts, as the breaſts, &c.

CA'NDENT (of *candens*, lat. of *candeo* to ſhine) 1 bright, ſhining, glittering. 2 clear, waxing white.

CA'NDID (of *candidus*, lat. of *candeo* to be white) 1 upright, ſincere, innocent. 2 friendly, favourable, kind, courteous.

CA'NDIDATE (of *candidatus*, lat. of *toga candida*, i. e. a white garment) a ſuitor or ſolicitor

olicitor for any place of honour or profit, ſo called by the Romans from the white ſhining garment he wore, during the two years of his ſoliciting for the place.

CA'NDITEERS (in Fortification) are frames to lay faggots and bruſhwood on, to cover the workmen.

CA'NDLE (of *candela*, lat. of *candeo* to burn) a cotton wick covered with tallow, wax, or ſperma ceti, to illuminate a place in the abſence of the ſun.

CA'NDLEMASS-*Day* (of *candela* a candle, and *maſs*) the ſecond day of February, being the feſtival of the purification of the Virgin Mary; ſo called, becauſe they conſecrated candles that day, which were ſet apart for ſacred uſe all that year.

CA'NDOUR (of *candor*, lat. of *candeo* to be white) ſincerity, purity, uprightneſs, plain-dealing.

To CA'NDY (of *candir*, fr.) 1 to cruſt or preſerve with ſugar. 2 to make a thing white. 3 to grow ſtale and mouldy.

CANE (of κανα, gr. a reed) a ſort of Indian reed, of a woody conſiſtence, though very porous.

CANE, a Spaniſh meaſure, being one yard a quarter and half in length, Engliſh, but at Marſeilles two yards and half quarter in length.

To CANE, to threſh a perſon with a cane, or walking-ſtick.

CA'NEL (of *canelle*, fr.) a ſpice-tree.

CA"NIBAL, a man-eater.

CANI"CULA, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, being the largeſt and brighteſt of all the ſtars, placed in the mouth of the *Canis Major*.

CANI"CULAR (of *canicularis*, lat. of *canis* a dog) of or belonging to the dog-ſtar; as,

CANI"CULAR-*Days*, dog-days; the ſpace of time between the 24th of July and the 28th of Auguſt, which is uſually very hot and dry; ſo called, becauſe the *Canicula*, or dog-ſtar, during that time, riſes and ſets with the ſun.

CANI'NE *Appetite*, dog-like appetite, inordinate hunger; the ſame as *Bulimy*.

*CANIS Major*, lat. the great dog (in Aſtronomy) a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of 32 ſtars, according to the Britiſh catalogue; drawn on the globe in the figure of that animal, in the mouth of which is that great ſtar, called Canicula.

*CANIS Minor*, lat. the little dog (in Aſtronomy) a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of 17 ſtars, drawn on the globe in that form.

CA"NISTER (of *caniſtrum*, lat. a baſket) a veſſel of ſilver, tin, &c. to hold tea.

CANISTER *of tea*, a quantity of tea, between 75 and 100 lb.

CA'NKER (of *cancer*, lat. a crab) 1 an eating ſpreading ſore in the mouth, eſpecially of young children. 2 the ruſt of ſilver, copper, braſs, &c. 3 a diſeaſe in trees.

CANKER-*Worm*, a caterpillar, or inſect that deſtroys corn, fruit, &c.

CANKERED, eaten with ruſt or the canker.

A CANKERED *fellow*, a croſs ill-natured fellow.

CANN, or CANNE, a wooden pot to drink out of.

*CA'NNON*, (of *cannone*, ital. of *canna*, lat. a reed) a military engine for throwing iron, lead, or ſtone balls, by the force of gunpowder, to a place directly oppoſite to the axis of the cylinder, whereof it conſiſts: They are made either of iron, or (which is more common) of a mixture of copper, tin, and braſs.

CANNON-*Royal*, is a piece of ordnance, 8 inches in diameter in the bore, 12 foot long, weighs 8000 pounds; its charge is 32 pounds of powder; its ball is 48 pounds weight, and 7 inches and a half in diameter, and ſhoots point-blank 185 paces.

To CANNONA'DE, to fire on an army, or the walls of a town, with cannon.

*CA'NON*, gr. a rule. (In Arithmetic) it is a rule to ſolve all things of the ſame nature with the preſent enquiry. Thus every laſt ſtep of an equation in algebra is ſuch a canon; and if turned into words, is a rule to ſolve all queſtions of the ſame nature with that propoſed. The tables of logarithms, artificial fines, tangents, &c. are called likewiſe by the name of Canon.

*CANON*, gr. 1 a rule or church-law. 2 a church dignitary, or perſon poſſeſſed of a living in a cathedral church.

CANON (among Printers) a printing-letter of a large ſize.

CANON (among Horſemen) that part of the horſe-bit that goes into the mouth.

CANON (among Surgeons) is an inſtrument to ſew up wounds.

CANON (in Practical Muſic) is a ſhort compoſition of two or more parts, in which one part leads, and the other follows, repeating the ſame notes.

CANON (in Theoretical Muſic) is a line of any length, ſhewing, by its diviſions, how many muſical intervals are diſtinguiſhed according to the ratio's or proportions that the ſound terminating the intervals bear one to another, when conſidered according to their degree of being acute or grave. As the diapaſon conſiſts of a double ratio, the diapente in a ſeſquialteral, the diateſſaron is a ſeſquitertian, and the tone itſelf, by which the diapente and the diateſſaron differ, is a ſeſquioctave, &c.

CANO'NICAL (of *canonicus*, lat. of *canon* a rule) authentical, according to the canon, rule, or order, received into the canon.

CANONICAL *Hours*, hours appointed for prayer, and adminiſtring the ſacraments.

To CA'NONIZE (of *canonizo*, lat. of *canon* a rule) to put into the rank and number of ſaints.

CA'NONSHIP, the title or benefice enjoyed by a canon.

CANO'O. See CANOW.

CA'NOPY (of *canopée*, fr. from κωνωπειον, gr. of κωνωψ a gnat or fly) 1 a cloth of ſtate ſet or carried over the heads of ſovereign princes. 2 the teſter of a bed.

CANO'ROUS (of *canorus*, lat. of *cano* to ſound) loud, ſhrill, or ſweet.

CANO'W, an Indian boat made of the trunk of a tree dug hollow, or of the bark of trees.

CANT. 1 a way of ſelling to the higheſt bidder, by inch of candle, or otherwiſe. 2 gibberiſh, pedlars French.

To CANT. 1 to talk gibberiſh. 2 to whine or wheedle. 3 to whine, or talk after an affected manner. 4 to toſs or fling any thing away.

CANTALI'VERS (in Architecture) are a kind of Modillions; only thoſe are plain, but theſe are carved. They are much the ſame as cartouzes, and are ſet, as modillions are, under the corona of the cornice of a building.

*CANTA'TA*, ital. (in Muſic) is a piece of vocal muſic joined with inſtrumental, compoſed after the manner of operas, conſiſting of grave parts and airs intermixed.

CANTERBURY. [E. lon. 1°. 15'. lat. 51°. 16.] A city in Kent, the metropolitan ſee of all England; is a county incorporated of itſelf, and an archbiſhopric: It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſheriff, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council, &c. The city conſiſts chiefly of four ſtreets, which center at St. Andrew's church, and is about three miles in circumference, and is encompaſſed with a moat and wall on which were ſeveral turrets. The whole is divided into ſix wards, denominated from its ſix gates; in which are 15 pariſh-churches, and a free-ſchool, called King's ſchool; there are alſo 3 other ſchools, for 58 boys and 66 girls; and 7 hoſpitals, one of which is uſed for a houſe of correction, and for the entertainment of poor tradeſmen's ſons.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been ſeveral times burnt ſince it was firſt conſecrated; the laſt time in 1174, after which it was not finiſhed till the reign of Henry V. Under the cathedral is a large church for foreign Proteſtants, given at firſt to the Walloons, who fled hither from the perſecution in the Netherlands, and ſince frequented by thoſe who, for the ſame reaſon, came over from France in the reign of Lewis XIV. who now carry on a good ſilk manufactory, which, together with the great increaſe of hop-grounds near this city, has greatly increaſed the number of inhabitants. The county jail is near the weſt gate. Here are two markets, on wedneſday and ſaturday; and fairs on thurſday in Whitſun-week, on July the 7th and the 27th, on September the 21ſt, and December the 29th, each continuing nine days. The public affairs of the corporation are tranſacted in rooms over the market-houſe, which is a very elegant building. It ſends two members to parliament. Situated on the river Stour, 16 miles north-weſt of Dover. Diſtant from London 43 computed, and 56 meaſured miles.

CA'NTERBURY *Bells*, the name of a plant.

*CANTHA'RIDES*, lat. (of κανθαρις, gr. a beetle) Spaniſh flies; they are of a venomous nature, with wings and feet like beetles, ſhining like gold, and uſed to raiſe bliſters, &c.

CA'NTHUS. 1 (in Anatomy) the corner of the eye, formed by the joining of the upper and lower eye-lids. 2 (in Chemiſtry) the lip of a veſſel, or that part which is a little hollowed for the eaſy pouring off of a liquor.

CA'NTICLE (of *canticum*, lat. of *cano* to ſing) a pleaſant ſong.

CA'NTICLES, pleaſant ſongs; but is generally applied to the book of Solomon's Songs.

CA'NTLE (of *chanteau*, fr.) 1 a piece or part of any thing. 2 an heap or maſs.

*CA'NTO*, ital. 1 a ſong, or the treble part thereof. 2 the diviſion of an heroic poem.

*CANTO Concertante*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies the treble of the little chorus, or that which ſings throughout.

*CANTO Ripieno*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies the grand chorus, or that which plays or ſings only now and then, in ſome particular places.

*CA'NTON*, fr. a diviſion, or part of a country, a province.

CA'NTON (in Heraldry) is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, being a ſquare portion of the eſcutcheon parted from the reſt.

To CANTON, or CANTONI'ZE (of *ſe cantonner*, fr.) 1 to fortify one's ſelf in a place. 2 to retire, or diſpoſe into quarters. 3 to divide into cantons or provinces.

CA'NTRED (of *centuria*, lat. of *centum* a hundred) a hundred villages, or the ſame in Wales as we call a *hundred* in England.

CA'NVASS (of *cannabium*, lat. made of hemp, from κάννα, gr. a reed or pipe) a ſort of coarſe ſtrong cloth made of hemp.

To CA'NVASS. 1 to bandy for preferment. 2 to ſift, ſearch, or examine a buſineſs.

*CANZONE'* 3, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies in general a ſong or tune; but when it is prefixed to a piece of vocal muſic, it has the ſame ſignification as *Cantata*.

CANZONE'T (of *canzonetta*, ital.) a little ſong or tune; one of the diviſions of the Italian lyric poetry, in which every ſeparate ſtanza anſwers both as to the number and meaſure of their verſes, tho' every canzonet differs in both.

CAP. 1 a garment ſerving for a covering to the head. 2 a general name for a woman's head-dreſs. 3 the ſymbol of liberty. 4 (in a Ship) a ſquare piece of timber put over the upper end of the maſt, to keep the topmaſts ſteady.

CAP *of Maintenance*, one of the regalia or ornaments of ſtate belonging to the kings, &c. of Great-Britain, which is borne before them at coronations, and other great ſolemnities, and before ſome inferior magiſtrates.

CAP-A-PE', from head to foot, all over.

CAP-*Paper*, a ſort of thick ſtrong paper.

*Fool's*-CAP, a ſort of writing-paper.

CAP-*Squares* (in Gunnery) are broad pieces of iron on each ſide of the carriage of a great gun, and locked over the trunnions of the piece with an iron-pin. Their uſe is to keep the piece from flying out of the carriage when it is ſhot off with its mouth lying very low, or, as they call it, under metal.

To CAP *one*. 1 to take off his hat. 2 to pull off one's hat to him.

CA'PABLE (of *capax*, lat. of *capio* to take) 1 fit or able. 2 large or capacious.

CAPA'CIOUS (of *capax*, lat. of *capio* to hold) large, ſpacious, ample, capable to hold, of large extent.

CAPA'CITY (of *capacitas*, lat. of *capio* to hold or contain) 1 capaciouſneſs, largeneſs. 2 ability, underſtanding, ſtate, condition.

CAPACITY (in Geometry) is the ſolid content of any body; alſo our hollow meaſures for wine, beer, corn, &c. are called meaſures of *capacity*.

CAPAN, in Sumatra in the Eaſt-Indies, is about three-pence ſterling.

CAPA''RISON (of *caparaſſon*, fr.) trappings or furniture of an horſe.

To CAPARISON, to dreſs with furniture or trappings.

CAPE (of *cap*, fr.) 1 a promontory, or any high land running out into the ſea. 2 the neck-piece of a cloak, coat, &c.

CA'PECK, Muſcovy money, being about one fifth of a peny ſterling.

CAPELE' 3, a diſeaſe in horſes.

*CAPE'LLA*, lat. (i. e. a little goat) the name of a fixed ſtar, of the firſt magnitude, in the ſhoulder of *Auriga*.

CA'PER (of *capre*, fr.) 1 a privateer. 2 a ſkip, trip, or curvet.

CAPER (of *capparis*, lat.) the bud or bloſſom of an Italian ſhrub of the ſame name, gathered green, before it is expanded into a flower, dried, and then infuſed in vinegar, uſed in ſauce.

To CAPER. 1 to leap or jump high. 2 to run or ſkip about wantonly.

CAPI'LLAMENT (of *capillamentum*, lat. of *capillus* hair) ſtrings or threads about the roots of herbs; or thoſe little threads or hairs that grow up in the middle of a flower, adorned with little knobs at the top.

CAPI'LLARY (of *capillaris*, lat. of *capillus* hair) belonging to hair, as fine as hair.

CAPILLARY *Plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as have no main ſtalk or ſtem, but grow to the ground as hair to one's head, and bear their ſeeds in little tufts and protuberances on the backſide of their leaves.

CAPILLARY *Veſſels* (in Anatomy) are ſmall arteries and veins much finer than hairs.

CAPILLATION (in Surgery) is a fracture of the ſkull, but ſo ſmall as ſcarce to be found, tho' it often occaſions death.

*CAPILOTA'DE*, fr. a French diſh, a kind of minced meat.

*CAPI'STRUM* (in Surgery) a kind of bandage uſed in caſe of injuries of the head, eſpecially fractures of the ſkull.

CA''PITAL (of *capitalis*, lat. belonging to the head) chief, principal, head. It relates to ſeveral things; as,

CAPITAL *City*, the metropolis, or principal city of a ſtate, kingdom, or province.

CAPITAL *Crime*, is that which ſubjects the criminal to the loſs of life, either natural or civil.

CAPITAL *Medicines*, ſuch as are remarkable for the number of their ingredients and extraordinary virtues; ſuch as Mithridate, Venice treacle, &c.

CAPITAL *Stock*, in trading companies, is the ſum of money, which they jointly furniſh or contribute, to be employed in trade.

CAPITAL *of a Baſtion* (in Fortification) is a line drawn from the angle of a polygon to the point of the baſtion, or from the point of the baſtion to the middle of the gorge. Theſe capitals are from thirty-five to forty fathoms in length; that is, from the point of the baſtion to the place where the two demi-gorges meet.

CAPITAL, or CHAPITAL (in Architecture) an ornament on the top of a column or pillar; it is different according to the different orders, and is that which diſtinguiſhes the orders themſelves. See CHAPITERS.

CAPITALS (in Printing) large or initial letters. All proper names of men, countries, &c. terms of art, ſciences, and dignities; all periods, verſes, &c. ought always

ways to begin with *Capitals*, both in printing and writing.

CAPITA'TION, a poll-tax.

CA'PITOL (of *capitolium*, lat. of *caput* an head) a famous fort at Rome, wherein was a temple of Jupiter, in which the ſenate anciently aſſembled; and which ſtill ſerves as the city-hall for the meeting of the conſervators of the Roman people.

*CAPI'TULA Ruralia*, lat. aſſemblies or chapters held by the rural dean and pariſh clergy, within the bounds of every reſpective deanery.

To CAPI''TULATE (of *capitulo*, lat. of *caput* an head) to treat upon terms, or to make articles of agreement about the ſurrender of a place.

CAPITULA'TION. 1 a treaty made with the gariſon, or inhabitants of a place beſieged; whereby they ſurrender themſelves up, on certain articles and conditions ſtipulated with the beſiegers. 2 the pact or agreement, which the Emperor of Germany is to ratify before his coronation, and to obſerve inviolably during his reign.

*CAPI''TULUM*, lat. an aſſembly of the dean, prebendaries, &c. of a cathedral.

CAPITULUM (in Botany) is the head, or flowering top of a plant, cloſely connected in a globulous form.

CAPI'TZI, or CAPI'AGI, officers among the Turks, whoſe buſineſs it is to guard the gates of the Grand Signior's palace.

CA'PNOMANCY (of *καπνος* ſmoke, and *μαντια* divination, gr.) a divination by ſmoke ariſing from an altar, whereon incenſe, or poppy-ſeeds are burnt.

*CAPO*, ital. one of the three officers among the Venetians, to whom and the ſenate the doge or duke is ſubject.

CA'PON (of *capo*, lat.) 1 a cock cut, or gelded. 2 an eunuch, or effeminate perſon.

*CAPONIE'RE*, fr. (in Fortification) is a covered lodgment of about four or five feet in breadth, encompaſſed with a little parapet of about two feet in height, which ſerves to ſupport divers planks laden with earth. This lodgment is large enough to contain fifteen or twenty ſoldiers, and is uſually placed upon the extremity of the counterſcarp, having ſometimes ſeveral little embraſures made therein, uſually called Mouſtrieres. They are generally in the glacis, or in dry moats.

CAPO'T, a term at the game of picquet, when all the tricks are won.

CAPOU'CH (of *capouchon*, fr.) a monk's cowl.

CAPREO'LATE *Plants* (in Botany) are ſuch plants as wind and cling along the ſurface of the ground, by means of tendrils.

CA'PRICE, or CAPRI'CHIO (of *caprice*, fr.) 1 fantaſtical humour. 2 obſtinate humour.

CAPRI''CIOUS. 1 fantaſtical, or full of whimſies. 2 obſtinate, moroſe.

CA'PRICORN (of *capricornus*, lat. of *capra* a goat, and *cornu* a horn) the horned goat, the name of one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, conſiſting of fifty-one ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſtead's catalogue.

CAPRIO'LE (in Horſemanſhip) the goat-leap, is when a horſe, at the full height of his leap, yerks or ſtrikes out his hind-legs, as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can ſtretch them.

*CAPRI'ZANS Pulſus*, lat. an uneven, or leaping pulſe; when it leaps, or, as it were, dances in uncertain ſtrokes and periods.

CA'PSTAN, a large beam placed perpendicularly on the deck of a ſhip, and turned by four levers, ſerving to draw up vaſt burthens; as, to draw ſhips aſhore, hoiſt ſails, weigh anchors, &c.

*CA'PSULA*, lat. 1 a bag, pouch, receptacle, or covering of divers kinds of things. 2 (in Chemiſtry) an earthen pan, wherein things undergo violent operations by fire. 3 (in Botany) the caſe or huſk that holds the ſeed of any plant.

CA'PTAIN (of *capitaine*, fr.) a chief commander of a company of horſe or foot, or of a ſhip of war, &c.

CAPTAIN *Reformed*, one who, upon reducing of Forces, loſes his company, yet is continued captain, either as a ſecond to another, or without poſt.

CA'PTIOUS (of *captioſus*, lat. of *capto* to find fault) 1 quarrelſome, moroſe, or apt to take exceptions. 2 ſmart, cunning, or very witty. 3 cenſorious, or critical. 4 deceitful, falſe.

To CA'PTIVATE (of *captivo*, lat. of *capio* to take) 1 to conquer or bring under, to maſter, or confine. 2 to enſlave, enthral, or take priſoner. 3 to enſnare, entice, or wheedle.

CA'PTIVE, a ſlave, or perſon taken by the enemy in war, or by a pirate or Corſair.

CAPTI''VITY, ſlavery, bondage, thraldom, impriſonment.

*CA'PTURE*, fr. (from *captura*, lat. of *captum* to ſeize) 1 a prize or prey, eſpecially that of a ſhip taken at ſea. 2 an arreſt or ſeizure of a criminal, &c. at land.

CA'PUCH. See CAPOUCH.

CAPUCHI'NS (of *capucins*, fr.) religious friars of the order of St. Francis, having the name from the cowl they wear, which the French call Capuchon.

*CA'PUT MO'RTUUM*, lat. i. e. dead-head (in Chemiſtry) the dry matter which remains after diſtillation of any thing, but more eſpecially of metals.

*CAPUTPU'RGIA*, lat. barb. (of *caput* the

head, and *purgo* to purge) a term uſed by ſome phyſicians, for medicines that purge or cleanſe the head.

*CARABI'NE*, or CARBI'NE. fr. a ſhort gun, between a muſket and a piſtol, carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound; borne by light-horſe, hanging at a belt over the left ſhoulder. The barrel is two feet and an half long.

CARABINE'ERS, a ſort of light-horſe arm'd with longer carabines than the reſt.

CA'RACK, a great Portugueze ſhip.

*CA'RACOL*, fr. 1 (Military term) a motion made by a horſeman half round; or an half turn from right to left, changing hands, that the enemy may be uncertain on which ſide he intends to attack. 2 the half turn each horſeman makes, after his diſcharge, to paſs from the front of the ſquadron to the rere. 3 a ſpiral or winding ſtair-caſe.

CA''RACT, or CA''RAT, the weight which expreſſes the degree of goodneſs, fineneſs, and perfection of gold. The higheſt purity and perfection of gold is fixed at twenty-four Carats; and the ſeveral degrees are eſtimated from the diviſions thereof. 2 the weight uſed in weighing diamonds, pearls, and precious ſtones, conſiſting of four grains.

CARAMO'SEL, a Turkiſh ſhip of burden.

CA''RAVAN (of *cairavan*, arab. from *kervan*, perſ. a trader) a company of merchants and travellers, who, for their greater ſecurity, march in a body through the deſarts, and other dangerous places infeſted with robbers and wild Arabs. 2 the voyages made by the knights of Malta againſt the Turks and Corſairs. 3 a ſort of cloſe waggon, for the uſe of travellers.

CARAVA'NSERA, a large public building erected to receive and lodge the caravans; they are open to people of all religions and countries, without any queſtions aſked, or money demanded; but here is nothing to be had, either for the traveller or his cattle, but he muſt carry all neceſſaries with him. There are a great number of them throughout the Eaſt, eſpecially in deſart places.

CA'RAVEL, or CA'RVEL (of *caravella*, ital.) a ſwift Italian bark.

CA''RAWAY, the name of an herb, and its ſeed.

CARBONA'DO (of *carbonade*, fr.) a ſteak broiled on the coals.

CA'RBUNCLE (of *carbunculus*, lat. of *carbo* a coal) 1 an ulcer, a botch, a plague-ſore. 2 a precious ſtone, of the ruby kind, in colour like hot burning coals.

CARBUNCULA'TION (in Gardening) the blaſting of new-ſprouted buds of plants, either by exceſſive heat, or exceſſive cold.

CA'RCANET. See CARKANET.

CA'RCASE, or CA'RCASS (of *careaſſe*, fr.) 1 the corpſe, or body of a dead animal. 2 the body of a fowl, after the legs and wings are cut off.

CARCASS (in Architecture) the ſhell of a building.

CARCASS, or CARCUSS (in Gunnery) is an iron caſe, or hollow capacity, of about the bigneſs of a bomb, ſometimes made all of iron, except two or three holes, through which the fire is to blaze; but moſt commonly only of ſtrong canvaſs, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with ſeveral kinds of combuſtible materials: They are thrown out of mortar-pieces into beſieged places, to fire the houſes.

CA'RCELAGE (of *carcer*, lat. a priſon) priſon-fees.

CA'RCHEDONY (of *Carchedonius*, lat. of Καρχηδών, gr. Carthage) a kind of ſmall carbuncle, or precious ſtone, brought from the Indies to Carthage, and thence into other parts.

*CARCINO'DES* 4, gr. (of καρκῖνος, a crab-fiſh) a tumor like a cancer.

CARD (of *carte*, fr.) 1 a card to play with. 2 an inſtrument made of iron wire to dreſs wool. 3 a map deſcribing the ſea-coaſts.

To CARD, to comb or dreſs wool, flax, or ſilk.

*CA'RDAMINE*, lat. a kind of ſmall water-creſſes.

*CARDAMO'MUM*, lat. (of καρδαμον water-creſſes, and ἀμωμον ſweet odour) a ſort of ſeed brought from the Eaſt-Indies, being of a ſweet odour, and hot biting taſte, like water-creſſes; whence its name.

*CARDES*, the ſtalks of the artichoke.

*CARDI'ACA*, gr. (with Phyſicians) a ſuffocation, or ſtifling of the heart by a polypus, or clotted blood. It comes from καρδία, gr. the heart.

CARDI'ACA (in Botany) the herb mother-wort; but called Cardiaca, from its ſuppoſed virtue to relieve diſorders of the heart.

CARDI'ACAL, or CA'RDIAC, good for, or belonging to the heart.

*CARDIA'LGIA*, gr. (of καρδία the heart, and ἄλγος pain) a pain at the heart or ſtomach, the heart-burn; a violent ſenſation of heat, or acrimony, felt towards the upper orifice of the ſtomach (though ſeemingly at the heart) occaſioned by a ſharp humour, which pricks that orifice and the parts adjoining.

CARDI'FF. See CAERDIFF.

CA'RDIGAN. [W. lon. 4°. 40'. lat. 52°. 15'.] The county-town of Cardiganſhire, ſeated on the river Tave, near its mouth, over which it has a handſome ſtone-bridge conſiſting of ſeveral arches. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, common-council, &c. Here is a fine church, and

and a well-built ſhire-hall, and ſeveral other very genteel buildings. A very good market is held here on ſaturdays, and a fair yearly on the 26th of March. Diſtant from London 162 computed, and 198 meaſured miles. Sends one member to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the noble family of Brudenell.

CA'RDIGANSHIRE, one of the counties of South-Wales, and in the dioceſe of St. David's. The ſouthern and weſtern parts of the county are plain and fruitful; but to the eaſt and north, where it borders on Brecknockſhire and Montgomeryſhire, there is a continual ridge of mountains, which, however, afford good paſture to ſheep and cattle; and in the valleys thereof are ſeveral lakes. It is about 94 miles in circumference; contains 520,000 acres, and 3230 houſes; 74 pariſhes, and 4 market-towns, and ſends two members to parliament, viz. the county one, and one for Cardigan town. This county is much noted for its lead-mines, and for the great number of cattle which are bred here.

CARDINAL, adj. (of *cardinalis*, lat. of *cardo* a hinge) chief, principal, or moſt conſiderable.

CARDINAL *Points of the Compaſs*, are the eaſt, weſt, north and ſouth points.

CARDINAL *Points of the Ecliptic*, are the two equinoctial, and the two ſolſtitial points of the ecliptic.

CARDINAL *Signs of the Zodiac*, are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

CARDINAL *Virtues* (in Divinity) are prudence, temperance, juſtice and fortitude.

CARDINAL *Winds*, are the eaſt, weſt, north and ſouth winds.

CA'RDINAL, ſubſt. a dignitary in the church of Rome, whereof there are ſeventy-two in number: They began about the time of Gregory the Great; before which not only Roman prieſts and deacons, but the chief beneficed clergy, in other cities and diſtricts were ſo called.

CA'RDIOGNO'STIC (of καρδιογνωστικὸς, gr. of καρδία the heart, and γινώσκω to know) knowing the heart.

CARDO'ON, a Spaniſh plant ſomewhat like an artichoke.

CARDOON *Thiſtle*, an herb uſed in ſallad.

*CA'RDUUS* 3 (in Botany) a name common to divers ſpecies of plants, called *Thiſtles* in Engliſh. The plants of this kind moſt in uſe, are the

*CARDUUS Benedictus*, lat. (i. e. the bleſſed thiſtle) a plant ſo called, from the good and wholeſome qualities believed to be in it; and the

*CARDUUS Fullonum*, the fullers weed, or teazel.

CARE. 1 diligence, labour, attention. 2 heed, caution. 3 regard, thought. 4 trouble, anxiety, ſorrow, grief.

To CARE'EN (of *carener*, fr. of *carina* lat. the keel of a ſhip) to lay a ſhip on one ſide to caulk, ſtop leaks, and refit or trim up the other ſide.

CARE'ER (of *carriere*, fr.) 1 a horſe-courſe. 2 on full ſpeed.

CA'REFUL. 1 diligent, induſtrious. 2 heedful, or circumſpect. 3 wary, or cautious. 4 penſive, and full of cares.

CA'RELESS. 1 at eaſe, or exempt from care. 2 negligent, heedleſs.

To CARE'SS (of *careſſer*, fr.) to make much of, or treat obligingly.

*CA'RET*, lat. (i. e. it is wanting) a mark placed under any line in writing, in this (A) form, denoting that ſomewhat is left out, which ſhould be there inſerted.

CA'RFAX (of *rarrefour*, fr.) a place where four ways meet, as the market-place of Oxford, &c.

CA'RGO. 1 the freight, or whole lading of a ſhip. 2 a bill of lading, or catalogue of goods in a ſhip.

CA'RICOUS *Tumors* (of *carica*, lat. a fig) a ſwelling in form of a fig; ſuch as are frequently found in the piles.

*CA'RIES* 3 (in Medicine) a kind of rottenneſs, or putrefaction, peculiar to the bony parts of the body, anſwering to a gangrene in the fleſhy parts.

CA''RION (of *charogne*, fr.) the ſtinking fleſh of a dead beaſt.

CA'RIOUS (of *cariosus*, lat. of *caries* rottenneſs) rotten, worm-eaten, putrefied.

To CARK, to be penſive or careful.

CA'RKANET, or CA'RKNET (of *carcan*, fr.) a chain of precious ſtones, or of gold or ſilver, for the neck.

CA'RKING, diſtracting, perplexing.

CA'RLINE *Thiſtle*, the name of an herb, the root of which, as reported, preſerved the army of Charles the Great from the plague.

CA'RLINGFORD. [W. lon. 6°. 23'. lat. 54°. 5'.] A port-town of Ireland, ſituated on Carlingford-bay, in the county of Louth and province of Leinſter. It gives title of Earl to the noble family of Taaf.

CA'RLINGS (in a Ship) two pieces of timber lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another directly over the keel, ſerving for a foundation to the whole body of the ſhip.

CARLI'SLE. [W. lon. 2°. 30'. lat. 54°. 45'.] A biſhop's ſee, and the capital city of Cumberland; ſmall, but well fortified; pleaſantly and delicately ſeated near the mouth of the river Eden (over which is a bridge) the Petterel, and the Caud; which are three fine rivers abounding with fiſh. 'Tis at preſent a wealthy populous place; the houſes are old but well built, and the ſtreets fair. It has but two pariſh churches, one of which ſtands in the body of the cathedral,

cathedral, which is in the middle of the city, incloſed by a wall, and is a venerable old building. It is a ſea-port, though without ſhips or merchants; and is the key of England on the Weſt-ſea, which is here called Solway Frith, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the Eaſt-ſea; and is ſurrounded with a wall broad enough for three men to walk a-breaſt on, and ſecured by a ſtrong citadel built by Henry VIII. It trades chiefly in fuſtians; is governed by a mayor, ſheriff, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council, two bailiffs, &c. The markets are on wedneſday and ſaturday; and the fairs on the wedneſday in Eaſter-week, on the firſt wedneſday in June, on Auguſt the 15th, and September the 8th. The revenues of the city are about 500 l. a year, and the inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs are near 2000 ſouls. The aſſizes and ſeſſions are uſually held here. Diſtant from London 235 computed, and 301 meaſured miles. Sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the Howard family.

CA'RMEL, a military order of knighthood, founded by the emperor Henry IV. under the title of our lady of Mount Carmel.

CA'RMELITES, an order of begging friars, founded by Almericus biſhop of Antioch, A. D. 1122, at Mount Carmel in Syria.

CARMI'NATIVES (*carminativa*, lat. of *carmen* a verſe, becauſe ſome jugglers in phyſic pretended to cure windy diſtempers by verſes, invocations, &c.) ſuch medicines as conduce to expel wind.

CARMINE, a crimſon colour bordering on purple, uſed by painters in miniature.

*CA'RNAGE*, fr. 1 a poetical word for a great ſlaughter. 2 the fleſh in hunting given to dogs.

CA'RNAL (of *carnalis*, lat. of *caro* fleſh) belonging to the fleſh, ſenſual.

CARNA''LITY, ſenſuality, or carnal luſt.

CARNA'TION (of *carneolus*, lat. of *caro* fleſh) 1 fleſh-colour. 2 the name of a flower.

CARNATION (in Painting) are the parts of a human body drawn naked, or without drapery.

CA'RNAVAL, or CA'RNIVAL (of *carnavale*, ital.) a ſeaſon of mirth and rejoicing, held from Twelfth-day till Lent, and obſerved with great ſolemnity by the Italians.

CA'RNEY, a diſeaſe in horſes, whereby their mouths become ſo clammy and furred, that they cannot feed.

CARNI''VOROUS (of *carnivorus*, lat. of *caro* fleſh, and *voro* to devour) that naturally ſeeks and feeds upon fleſh.

CARNO''SITY (of *carnoſitas*, lat. of *caro* fleſh) a little fleſhy excreſcence, tubercle, or wen, formed in the neck of the bladder, or in the ureters, which ſtops the paſſage of the urine.

CARNOU'SE, the baſe ring about the breech of a gun.

*CA'RO*, lat. (in Botany) the pulp, or ſoft ſubſtance of a plant.

CA'ROB (of *carobe*, fr.) 1 a ſmall weight, being one twenty-fourth part of a grain. 2 a fruit whoſe taſte is ſomewhat like cheſnuts.

CA''ROL (of *carolle*, fr.) a Chriſtmas ſong, or hymn in honour of our Saviour's birth.

*CARO'LI* (among Surgeons) venereal excreſcences in the privy-parts.

*CA''ROLUS*, lat. Charles, a piece of gold coined by King Charles I. whoſe image and name it bears, then current at twenty ſhillings, but ſince at three-and-twenty.

CA''ROT (of *carote*, fr.) the name of a well-known root.

CA''ROTY, red-haired.

CAROTE'EL, a quantity of ſome commodities, as cloves, &c. from four to five hundred weight.

*CARO'TIDES* (in Anatomy) two arteries of the neck, one on each ſide, ſerving to convey the blood from the Aorta to the brain.

To CAROU'SE (of *caroaſſer*, fr.) to quaff, or drink hard.

CARP (of *carpe*, fr.) a river-fiſh.

To CARP (of *carpo*, lat. to reprove) to cenſure, blame, or find fault with.

CA'RPENTER (of *charpentier*, fr.) an artificer, or worker in wood.

CA'RPENTRY, the art of cutting, framing, and joining large pieces of wood, for the uſes of building.

CA'RPET (of karpet, du.) a work'd covering for a table, or floor.

CARPOBA'LSAM (of καρπος fruit, and βαλσαμος balſam) the fruit of the tree which yields the true Oriental Balſam. It is an oblong fruit with a ſhort foot-ſtalk, a brown wrinkled rind marked with four ribs, of a grateful taſte and ſmell.

*CA'RPUS* (in Anatomy) the wriſt, or that part between the palm of the hand and the arm: It conſiſts of eight bones placed in two rows, four in each, which are firmly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament.

CARR. 1 a kind of rolling throne, uſed in triumphs, and at the ſplendid entries of princes. 2 a kind of light open chariot. 3 a cart.

CA'RRACK (of *Carrico*, ital.) a ſort of large ſhip.

CA'RRAT. See CARACT.

CARRE'ER. See CAREER.

CA'RRIAGE (of *chariage*, fr.) 1 carrying in a cart, waggon, &c. 2 carrying, porterage. 3 trouble of, and reward for carrying or bringing any thing. 4 mien, port, air. 5 behaviour or demeanour.

A CA'RRIAGE. 1 a cart or vehicle. 2 a covered waggon.

A CARRIAGE *of a great Gun*, is the frame of timber on which the piece of ordnance is laid.

CARRIAGE (in Huſbandry) is a furrow or trench, cut for the conveyance of water to overflow or water ground.

CA'RRIER, a perſon who carries things from one place to another.

CA'RRION. See CARION.

CARROO'N, a rent paid for the privilege of driving a cart, in the city of London.

CARRO'CHE (of *carroſſe*, fr.) a chariot, coach, or calaſh.

CA'RROT. See CAROT.

To CA'RRY (of *charier*, fr.) 1 to remove, or bear a thing from one place to another. 2 to behave one's ſelf.

To CARRY *it*, to get the better of it, as when one's opinion prevails.

To CARRY *off*. 1 to take away a thing by force, or otherwiſe. 2 to kill or deſtroy a perſon.

CARRY (in Falconry) is when a hawk flies away with the quarry.

CA'RRYING (in Hunting) when a hare runs on froſt or rotten ground, and it ſticks to her feet, they ſay, *ſhe carries*.

CART, an utenſil to carry any thing in.

*CARTE BLANCHE*, a French term, ſignifying a blank paper ſigned and ſent to a perſon, to be filled with whatever conditions he pleaſes.

*CA'RTEL*. 1 a challenge, or defiance. 2 a regulation between two parties in war, for exchange of priſoners.

CARTE'SIAN, ſubſt. (of *Carteſien*, fr.) a follower of the famous French philoſopher Deſcartes.

CARTESIAN, adj. as *Carteſian* philoſophy, the philoſophy of Deſcartes.

CARTHU'SIANS, an order of friars, founded by Bruno, canon of Rheims, in the year 1100, ſo called from Cartuſe, the place of their firſt foundation.

CA'RTILAGE (of *cartilago*, lat. a griſtle) a ſmooth, ſolid, uniform, flexible, elaſtic part of an animal, ſofter than a bone, but harder than any other part. Their uſes are, to prevent the bones from being damaged by a continual friction; to join them together by a ſynchondroſis; and to contribute to the well-forming of ſeveral parts.

CARTILA''GINOUS, griſtly, or full of griſtles.

CA'RTMEL. [W. lon. 2°. 40'. lat. 54°. 15'.] A market-town in Lancaſhire, near a bay of the Iriſh Sea, among the hills called Cartmel-fells; has a handſome church built in form of a croſs, and a good market on monday, for corn, ſheep, and fiſh. Diſtant from London 160 computed, and 192 meaſured miles.

CA'RTON, or CARTO'ON (of *carton*, fr. thick paper) a perfect ſort of drawing on thick paper, to be afterwards calqued thro', and tranſferred on the freſh plaiſter of a wall to be painted in freſco. Alſo a deſign coloured for working in moſaic, tapeſtry, &c.

CARTOU'CH, 1 (in Gunnery) is a wooden caſe girt round with marlin, and loaden with three or four hundred muſquet-balls, beſides ſix or eight balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of an hobit, chiefly for the defence of a paſs, or the like. It ſometimes ſignifies what is more commonly called a *Cartridge*. 2 (in Architecture, Sculpture, &c.) an ornament repreſenting a ſcroll of paper, uſually in form of a table, whereon is ſome inſcription or device.

CARTRIDGE, is a caſe of paper, or parchment, fitted exactly to the bore of a piece of ordnance, or muſquet, and contains its due charge of powder.

CARTROU'ZES (in Architecture) are ornaments of carved work, of no determinate figure, whoſe uſe is to receive a motto or inſcription.

To CARVE. 1 to cut or grave in wood, &c. 2 to cut up a fowl, &c. at table, and divide it into portions.

CA'RVING, ſculpture; the art of making figures in ſtone, or metal.

CA'RVIST (in Falconry) a hawk is called ſo in the beginning of the year, from its being carried on the fiſt.

CARU'NCLE (of *caruncula*, lat. a dim. of *caro* fleſh) a kernel, or little piece of fleſh.

CA'RUS (in Medicine) a ſpecies of lethargic diſeaſe, conſiſting in a profound ſleep, with a ſudden deprivation of ſenſation and of motion, and an acute fever.

CA'RWAY. See CARAWAY.

*CARYA''TIDES*, gr. a people of Carya. (In Architecture) a kind of order of columns, being the figures of women clothed in long robes, ſerving inſtead of columns to ſupport entablatures.

CA'SCABEL, is the hindermoſt round knob, or the utmoſt part of the breech of a piece of ordnance.

*CASCA'DE*, ital. a ſteep fall of water.

CA'SCAN (in Fortification) is a certain hole or hollow place, in the figure of a well, from whence a gallery, dug in like manner under ground, is conveyed to give air to the enemy's mine; ſome of theſe are more hollow than others, and they are uſually made in the retrenchment of the platform near the wall.

CASE (of *cauſa*, lat. a cauſe) 1 thing, matter, queſtion. 2 a doubt, ſcruple, or difficulty, as a *caſe* of conſcience. 3 condition, ſtate, circumſtance. 4 occaſion, opportunity. 5 a ſheath, or cover to put any thing in.

CASE

CASE (in Grammar) an occaſional change in the termination of nouns, ſerving to expreſs the different relations they bear to each other, and to the things they repreſent.

CASE (in Printing) a large flat frame, divided into little partitions, in each of which are lodged a number of types of the ſame kind.

CASE-HARDENED. 1 ſaid of iron when it is prepared ſo as to render its outer ſurface hard enough to reſiſt the file, or any edged tool. 2 (by Metaphor) rendered obſtinate and reſolute in wickedneſs.

CA'SEMENT (of *caſemento*, ital.) a part of a window, which opens to let air in.

CASERN (of *caſerne*, fr.) (in Fortification) is a little room, lodgment, or building, erected between the houſes of fortified towns and the rampart, ſerving as apartments or lodgings for the ſoldiers of the gariſon; there are commonly two beds in each caſern, for ſix ſoldiers to lie in, three and three in a bed; but the third part of them being always upon the guard, there are but four left in the caſern, two in a bed.

CASE-*Shot*, are muſquet bullets, ſtones, old iron, &c. put into caſes, and ſo ſhot out of great guns; they are principally uſed at ſea, to clear the enemy's decks, when they are full of men.

CASH (of *caiſſe*, fr. a cheſt or coffer) the ſtock or ready money, which a perſon has in his preſent diſpoſal.

CASHIER, a caſh-keeper, a treaſurer; he who is charged with the receiving and paying the debts of a ſociety.

To CASHI'RE (of *caſſer*, fr.) to diſband, or turn out of place.

CASHO'O, the gum or juice of a tree growing in the Eaſt-Indies.

CA'SINGS, dried cow-dung for fuel.

CASK (of *caſque*, fr.) 1 a head-piece, or helmet. 2 a veſſel to hold liquor, in contradiſtinction to the liquor contained therein.

CA'SKET (of *caſſette*, fr.) a little cabinet or cheſt.

*CASQUE*, fr. uſed by ſome poets for a helmet.

CASSA'VE, an American root, whoſe juice is poiſon, but its ſubſtance being dried, is the common bread of the country.

CASSAWA'RE, a large bird, whoſe feathers are like camels hair.

*CA'SSIA*, a purgative fruit, brought from the Eaſt, ſometimes called *Caſſia Fiſtulâ*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Caſſia Lignea*. It is a black ſoftiſh pulp, of a ſweetiſh taſte, contained in long black pods, which are divided into little cells.

*CASSIA Lignea*, or *XYLOCA'SSIA*, is the bark of a tree much like that which bears the cinnamon, and grows promiſcuouſly with it. The only material difference is, That the Caſſia is fatter and more mucilaginous, and diſſolves in the mouth, without leaving any thing woody behind.

*CASSI'NE*, ital. a farm-houſe, where a number of people have poſted themſelves to make a ſtand againſt the enemy.

*CASSIOPE'A* 's, one of the conſtellations of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of fifty-ſix ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſtead's catalogue, and is placed oppoſite to the great bear, on the other ſide of the pole-ſtar.

CA'SSOCK (of *caſocca*, ital.) an under gown worn by clergymen.

To CAST. 1 to throw, or fling. 2 to melt metal. 3 to condemn. 4 to vomit. 5 to deviſe a project. 6 to make an image, or candle, by running the melted matter into a mould prepared for that purpoſe.

To CAST *off*. 1 to leave off a garment. 2 to renounce, or reject. 3 (in Hunting) to outſtrip the hounds. 4 (among Printers) to tell the lines.

To CAST *a point of traverſe* (in Navigation) ſignifies to prick down on the chart, the point of the compaſs any land bears from you; or to find out what point the ſhip bears at any inſtant, or what way the ſhip has made.

CASTANE'TS (of *caſtagnette*, ital.) two little pieces of wood hollowed in the middle; uſed by the Moors to direct the motions and cadences in their dances, by beating them from time to time with the middle finger.

CASTELLAN, a ſenator of the lower claſs in the kingdom of Poland.

CASTE'LLANY (of *chatelenie*, fr.) the manor belonging to a caſtle.

To CA'STIGATE (of *caſtigo*, lat. to chaſten) 1 to chaſtiſe, beat, or correct. 2 to chide or reprove.

CASTIGA'TION. 1 chaſtiſement, puniſhment. 2 reproof.

CA'STING (in Falconry) a pellet of feathers, or cotton, given to a hawk to purge and cleanſe his gorge.

CASTING *of drapery* (in Painting) is a free, eaſy, negligent way of clothing a figure.

CA'STLE (of *caſtrum*, lat.) a citadel or fortreſs; a ſtrong building to have recourſe to for defence againſt an enemy.

CASTLE-*ward*, or CASTLE-*guard*, an impoſition laid on ſuch as dwell within a certain diſtance of any caſtle, towards the maintenance of thoſe who watch and ward there.

CASTLE-CAREY. [W. lon. 2°. 40'. lat. 51°. 15'.] A ſmall market-town in Somerſetſhire, whoſe market is weekly on tueſday, and fairs on the tueſday before Palm-ſunday, and on the firſt of May. Here is a mineral water of the ſame kind with that at Epſom. Diſtant from London 96 computed, and 125 meaſured miles.

CASTLE-RISING. [E. lon. 40 min. lat. 52°. 46′.] An ancient borough-town in Norfolk, ſituated on a hill near the ſea, which was formerly a place well inhabited, and had two markets weekly, and five fairs yearly, which are now diſuſed, on account of its harbour being ſtopped up with ſand. It is ſtill governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. and ſends rwo members to parliament, though there are ſcarce ten families in the town. Here is an hoſpital for 12 poor men, and an alms-houſe for 24 poor widows, both founded by the Howard family. Gives title of Baron to the duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the manor. Diſtant from London 77 computed, and 97 meaſured miles.

CASTON. [E. lon. 1°. 20′. lat. 52°. 45′.] A market-town in Norfolk on the river Bute, over which is a bridge. Here is a market on tueſday, and a fair on the firſt of October. Diſtant from London 97 computed, and 128 meaſured miles.

CASTOR. [W. lon. 12 min. lat. 53°. 30′.] A market-town in Lincolnſhire, between Binbrook and Glanford-bridge. Here is a market on monday, and a fair on the firſt of October. Situated 20 miles north-eaſt of Lincoln. Diſtant from London 120 miles.

*CASTOR*, lat. 1 a beaver, a beaſt like an otter. 2 a fine hat made of its fur. 3 a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the ſign Gemini.

*CASTOR* and *POLLUX*, lat. a meteor that, at ſea, appears ſticking to ſome part of the ſhip, in the ſhape of two fiery balls; when two of them appear, they are called *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and are generally judged to portend a ceſſation of the ſtorm, being rarely ſeen till the tempeſt is nigh ſpent. When one appears alone, it is called *Helena*, and commonly portends ill, and witneſſes the ſevereſt part of the ſtorm yet behind.

*CASTOR* and *POLLUX*. See GEMINI.

*CASTOREUM*, lat. a drug much uſed in medicine, and is commonly taken for the beaver's teſticles; but this is a vulgar error, for it is contained in a glandule, whereof two grow in the hinder parts of both the male and female beaver.

To CASTRA'TE (of *caſtro*, lat. to geld) 1 to geld, or cut out the ſtones of an animal. 2 to maim, or mangle a book. 3 to leave out, or cut off ſome part of an author's writings.

CA'STREL, a ſort of hawk.

CA"SUAL (of *caſuel*, fr.) accidental, or happening by chance.

CA"SUALTY. 1 accident, hazard. 2 accidental death.

CA"SUIST (of *caſuiſte*, fr.) one ſkilled in caſes of conſcience,

CASU'LE, or CASU'BLE (of *chaſuble*, fr.) a maſs-prieſt's veſtment.

CAT (of *chat*, fr. or *catus*, lat.) a well-known animal.

CAT-*fiſh*, a fiſh in the Weſt-Indies.

CAT's-*foot*, the name of an herb.

CAT's-*tail*. See CATKINS.

CA'TABAPTIST (of κατὰ againſt, and βαπτιςης a baptiſt) one that is againſt baptiſm, and particularly that of infants.

CATACATHA'RTICS (of κατὰ downwards, and καθαιρω to purge, gr.) medicines that purge downwards.

CATACAU'STICS (of κατὰ contrary, and καιω to burn, gr.) (in Catoptrics) cauſtics, or burning by reflection.

*CATACHRESIS*, gr. (of κατὰ contrary, and χραομαι to uſe) a figure in rhetoric, when an improper word is uſed inſtead of a proper one.

CA"TACOMBS (of *catacumba*, lat. a ſepulchre) are grottos, or ſubterranean paſſages about three leagues from Rome, where the primitive Chriſtians hid themſelves in time of perſecution, and there buried their martyrs; but ſome ſay it was the burying-place of the ancient Romans.

CATACOU'STICS (of κατὰ contrary, and ακυςικα of ακυω to hear, gr.) the doctrine of echoes, or reflected ſounds.

CA'TADUPES (of καταδυπα, gr. of καταδυπος a cataract) places where the waters of a river fall with a great noiſe.

CATAGMA"TICS (of κατάγμα, gr. a fracture) medicines proper to ſolder, and unite broken bones, by promoting the formation of a callus.

CA"TAGRAPH of καταγραφα, gr. of κατὰ contrary, and γραφω to write, or paint) pictures where one ſide is only repreſented to view; profiles or images in divers forms, looking different ways.

CATALE'CTIC *verſe*, a Greek or Latin verſe wanting a ſyllable.

*CATALE'PSIS*, gr. (of κατὰ down, and λαμβανω to ſeize) a kind of apoplexy, or a diſeaſe, wherein the patient is taken ſpeechleſs, ſenſeleſs, and fixed in the ſame poſture wherein the diſeaſe firſt ſeized him; and his eyes open, without ſeeing or being ſenſible.

CA"TALOGUE (of καταλογος, gr. of καταλεγω to pick, or make choice of) a liſt or roll of names, as of perſons, books, &c. diſpoſed in a certain order. A *Catalogue* of the ſtars is a liſt of the fixed ſtars, diſpoſed in their ſeveral conſtellations; with the longitudes, latitudes, and magnitudes of each ſtar.

CA"TAMITE (of καταμιθος, gr. of κατὰ contrary, and μιθος a boy hired) a Ganymede, a boy hired to be abuſed contrary to nature.

CATAPHRY"GIANS, heretics, ſo called becauſe they ſprung up in Phrygia, who baptized their dead, forbid marriage, and mingled the blood of young children with the wine in the ſacrament.

CA"TAPASM (καταπασμα, gr. of κατα in, and πασσω to ſprinkle) a dry medicine, compoſed of a mixture of powders, to be ſprinkled on the body.

CA"TAPLASM (of καταπλασμα, gr. of καταπλασσω to lay over) a poultis, or ſoft plaiſter made of roots, herbs, &c.

CATAPO'TIUM (of καταπότιον, gr. of καταπίνω to ſwallow down) a pill or medicine to be ſwallowed without chewing.

CATAPU'LTA (of καταπελτης, gr. of κατα againſt, and παλλω to drive) a warlike engine of the ancients, which ſhot darts, lances, and long ſpears; and ſome caſt both darts and ſtones. Some of theſe inſtruments were of ſuch force, as to throw ſpears, or rather beams with iron heads, of eighteen feet long, and ſtones of three talents, or three hundred and ſixty pound weight, to the diſtance of about half a quarter of a mile.

CA"TARACT (of καταραχλης, gr. of κατα downwards, and αρασσω to drive) a great fall or precipice in the bed of a river, from whence the water falls with great noiſe and impetuoſity.

CATARACT (with Oculiſts) is a diſeaſe of the eye, cauſed (as ſome think) by the clotting of phlegm, between the nervous coat, and the cryſtalline humour; or (as others) by a little film, which ſwimming in the aqueous humour of the eye, and getting before the pupil, intercepts the rays of light.

CATARRHE [2], or CATARRH (of καταῤῥοος, gr. of κατα downwards, and ῥεω to flow) a defluxion, or diſtillation of humours out of the head into the mouth, through the palate; a rheum.

CATA'STROPHE [4] (of καταστροφη, gr. of καταστρεφω to undo, or ſubvert) 1 the revolution of a dramatic poem, or the turn which unravels the intrigue and terminates the piece. 2 the end of a perſon's life.

CATCH. 1 a ſhort and witty ſong. 2 a prize, or booty. 3 a ſort of veſſel. 4 a hawk's lure. 5 an inſtrument to hold the latch of a door. 6 a play-thing for boys, ſometimes called a cup and ball.

To CATCH. 1 to lay hold of. 2 to overtake one. 3 to come upon him unawares. 4 to ſnatch a thing from one.

CATCH-*fly*, a flower whoſe ſtalks are ſo clammy that they become a trap for flies.

CATCH-*Land*, ſuch land as is not certainly known to what pariſh it belongs.

CATCH-*pole*, a reproachful word for a bailiff's follower, or aſſiſtant.

CATCH-*word* (in Printing) the laſt word of a page, which begins the next.

To CA"TECHI'SE (of καταηχιζω, gr. of κατα concerning, and ηχεω to ſound) to examine and inſtruct children in the fundamental articles of the Chriſtian religion, by queſtion and anſwer.

CA'TECHISM, a ſhort ſyſtem of inſtruction of what is to be believed or done, drawn up in queſtions and anſwers.

CATECHU (in Phyſic) a medicinal aromatic ſubſtance, brought from the Eaſt-Indies, called alſo Japan earth.

CATECHU'MEN, one lately taught, and catechiſed, or one that is taught only the principles of religion, but not baptized; or, if baptized, not yet admitted to the communion.

CA"TEGO'RICAL (of καληγορικος, gr. of καλαγορεω to proclaim) affirmative, expreſs, poſitive, or to the purpoſe.

CA"TEGORY (in Logic) an aſſemblage of all the beings contained under any genius or kind, ranged in order.

CA'TENA'RIA, lat. (of *catena* a chain) (in Mathematics) the name of a curve line, formed by a chain or rope, hanging freely from two points or pins of ſuſpenſion, whether the points be horizontal or not. The nature of this curve was ſought after in Galileo's time; but little done concerning it till the year 1690, when Mr. Bernouilli propoſed it as a problem to the Mathematicians of Europe.

To CATER, to provide victuals, &c.

CATER-*couſin*, a trencher-friend.

CATER-*point* (in dice) the number four.

CA'TERER, a purveyor, or one that provides victuals, and other neceſſaries in the houſe of a king, nobleman, &c.

CATERLAGH. [W. lon. 7 deg. lat. 52°. 45'.] A town of Ireland, in the county of Caterdagh and province of Leinſter, ſituate on the weſt bank of the river Barron.

CATERPI'LLAR. 1 a worm that devours the leaves of trees, &c. 2 an herb whoſe ſeed-veſſels reſemble that inſect.

CATERWA'LING. See CATTERWAULING.

CATES, dainties, niceties.

CATHA'RIANS, heretics, which ſprung from the Manichees, who held themſelves altogether free from ſin.

CATHÆRE"TICS (καθαιρετικος, gr. of κατα, and αιρεω to take away) ſuch medicines as ſerve to eat off proud fleſh growing in ulcers, wounds, &c.

CATHA'RTICS (καθαρτικα, gr. of καθαιρω to purge) purging medicines, ſuch as promote evacuation by ſtool.

CATHE'DRAL (of καθεδρα, gr. an epiſcopal ſee) the mother-church of a dioceſe; or a church wherein is a biſhop's ſee.

CATHE-

CATHEDRA"TIC, the ſum of two ſhillings, paid by the inferior clergy to the biſhop, in token of reſpect.

*CA'THETER*, gr. (of καθίημι to thruſt in) a hollow probe ſomewhat crooked, uſually of ſilver, to be thruſt into the bladder, in order to aſſiſt in making urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped by the ſtone, caruncles, &c.

CA'THETUS (of καθέτος, gr. perpendicular) the perpendicular leg of a right-angled triangle; as CB, fig. 5.

CATHETUS (in Catoptrics) is a line drawn from the point of reflection, perpendicular to the plane of the glaſs, or reflecting body; as EA, fig. 7. is the Cathetus to the reflecting body DB.

CATHE'TUS (in Architecture) is taken for a line ſuppoſed to croſs the middle of a cylindrical body directly, as of a balliſter or column. In the Ionic chapiter is alſo a line falling perpendicularly, and paſſing thro' the centre, or eye of the volute.

CATHETUS *of incidence*, is a right line drawn from a point of the object, perpendicular to the reflecting line; thus let E be the object, and DB the reflecting line; then is AE the cathetus of incidence, fig. 7.

CA'THETUS *of reflection*, or CATHETUS *of the eye*, is a right line drawn from the eye, perpendicular to the reflecting line; as, let E be the eye, and DB the reflecting ſurface; then is AE the cathetus of reflection, fig. 7.

CA"THOLIC (of καθολικὸς, gr. of κατὰ and ὅλον the whole) general, or univerſal.

CATHOLIC *King*, an hereditary title of the kings of Spain.

CATHOLIC *furnace* (in Chemiſtry) a little furnace, ſo diſpoſed as to fit all operations that are performed with a vehement fire.

*Roman* CATHOLIC, a papiſt, or profeſſor of the Romiſh religion.

CATHO'LICISM, the Catholic religion.

CATHO'LICON (in Pharmacy) a ſoft, purgative electuary; ſo called, as being ſuppoſed univerſal, or a purger of all humours.

CA'TKINS (in Phytology) an excreſcence hanging down from ſome trees like cats tails, ſerving as the male bloſſoms or flowers of trees, by which they are produced.

CATLING (with Surgeons) a diſmembering knife, for cutting off any part of a corrupted body.

CATLINGS, the down or moſs growing on the walnut-tree.

CAT-*mint*, the name of an herb.

CATO'PTRICS, or CATO'PSIS (of κατοπτρικὸς, gr. of κάτοπτρον a mirrour or looking-glaſs) is that part of Optics that treats of reflex viſion, and explains the laws and properties of reflexion, or which delivers the laws of light reflected from mirrours; chiefly founded upon this truth, That the angle of reflexion is always equal to the angle of incidence; and from thence deducing the magnitudes, ſhapes, and ſituations of the appearances of objects, ſeen by reflexion of poliſhed ſurfaces; and particularly plane, ſpherical, conical, and cylindrical ones.

This is a very diverting and uſeful part of knowledge. The phænomena ariſing from the effects of the inſtruments that have been invented in this art, are ſurpriſing, even to thoſe who know the reaſon of the phænomena they exhibit; but many of thoſe, who are ignorant thereof, have thought that thoſe wonderful phænomena were produced by divination. And thoſe crafty knaves, called conjurers, or cunning men, have often had recourſe to Catoptric inſtruments to help on the buſineſs of more profoundly deceiving the ignorant people, that come to them to be foretold things.

CATOPTRIC *Ciſtula*, a machine, whereby little bodies are repreſented extremely large, and near ones extremely diſtant, by means of mirrours in the concavity of the cheſt.

CATO'PTROMANCY (of κάτοπτρον, gr. a mirrour, and μαντεία divination) a kind of divination performed by means of a mirrour.

CA'TTERWAULING, the cry of cats when they are proud.

CA'TTLE, all ſorts of beaſts.

CA'TTRY. 1 a weight uſed in ſome parts of the Eaſt-Indies, containing five ounces and two drams Engliſh. 2 a quantity of money in Sumatra, worth ſix pounds eight ſhillings ſterling.

CA'VA, lat. (in Anatomy) the name of the largeſt vein in the body, terminating in the right ventricle of the heart, whither it conveys the blood brought from all parts of the body by the branches of the other veins.

*CAVALCA'DE*, fr. a troop of horſemen, or a pompous march of perſons of quality, upon ſolemn occaſions.

*CAVALIER*, fr. 1 a knight, gentleman, or trooper; an armed perſon on horſeback. 2 (in the time of king Charles I.) a royaliſt, or one of the king's party.

*CAVALIER*. fr. (in Fortification) is a heap of earth raiſed in a fortreſs, to lodge the cannon for ſcouring the field, or oppoſing a commanding work. They are ſometimes of a round, and ſometimes of a ſquare figure; and the top is bordered with a parapet to cover the cannon mounted in it. There muſt be twelve foot between cannon and cannon; and if they be raiſed on the incloſure of any place, whether in the middle of the curtain, or in the gorge or baſtion, they are generally fifteen or eighteen

foot high above the terre-plane of the rampart.

CA"VALRY (of *cavalrie*, fr.) the horſe in an army.

CAVA'ZION (in Architecture) is the digging or hollowing away of the earth from the foundation of a building; and this may be one ſixth part of the height of the whole building.

CAU'CASUS, a chain of mountains which run from the Leſſer Aſia, through the north of Perſia, to Eaſt-India, but obtain ſeveral names, from the countries they paſs thro'.

CAU'DEBECK (of *caudebec*, fr.) a French hat.

CAU'DLE, a mixture of ale, or wine, ſugar, and ſpices, to be drunk by women in child-bed.

CAVE 1 (of *cavea*, lat. of *cavus* hollow) a den, or dark cell under ground.

CA'VEATE (from *caveo*, lat. to beware) 1 a caution or warning. 2 a bill entered into an eccleſiaſtical court, to ſtop the proceedings of one who would prove a will to the prejudice of another.

CA"VERN (of *caverna*, lat. of *cavus* hollow) a natural cave or hollow in a rock or mountain.

CA'VERS (among Miners) are thoſe that ſteal ore out of the mines.

CA'VESON (of *caveſſon*, fr.) a falſe rein to hold, or lead a horſe by.

*CAVE'TTO*, ital. (in Architecture) is a round concave moulding, having a quite contrary effect to the quarter-round. The workmen call it a *mouth*, when it is in its natural ſituation, and a *throat*, when it is turned upſide down.

CAUF, a ſort of cheſt with holes in the top, to keep fiſh alive in the water.

CA'VIARY, or CAVE'ER (of *caviere*, ital.) the roes or ſpawn of a fiſh called *belengina*, pickled.

CA"VIL (of *cavilla*, lat. a mock, or ſcoff) a ſhift, or captious argument.

To CAVIL, to wrangle, or reaſon captiouſly.

*CAVIN*, fr. a hollow way.

CAVIN (in Military affairs) a natural hollow place to cover the ſoldiers, and favour their approaches to a fortreſs.

CA"VITY (of *cavitas*, lat. of *cavus* hollow) any hollow place.

CA"VITIES (in Anatomy) are large hollow places in the body, containing one or more principal parts; as the head for the brain, &c.

CAU'KING (in Architecture) is dove-tailing acroſs.

CAUL, or CAWL, 1 the ſkin that covereth the bowels, called Omentum. 2 part of a woman's head-dreſs. 3 the net-work part of a wig.

CAU'LDRON (of *chaudron*, fr.) a kettle or boiling veſſel.

CAU'LEDON (among Surgeons) the breaking of a bone a-croſs, ſo that it cannot be ſet ſtreight again.

CAULI"FEROUS *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as have a true ſtalk.

CAULKING *of a Ship*, is the driving in oakum into the ſeams, to prevent the ſhip's leaking.

*CAUSE*, fr. (of *cauſa*, lat.) 1 the ſource, principle, or that which produces an effect. 2 a reaſon, motive, or inducement. 3 a deſign, or purpoſe. 4 a pretence or colour. 5 a ſuit or proceſs at law. 6 ſake or account. 7 profit or advantage. 8 reaſon or advantage. 9 an affair, or buſineſs. 10 fault, or blame. 11 ſide or party.

To CAUSE, to occaſion, or be the cauſe of.

CAU'SEY, or CAU'SEWAY (of *chauſſée*, fr.) a bank raiſed in wet ground for the foot-paſſengers.

†CAU'SON, or CAU'SUS (of καυσων, gr. of καιω to burn) a burning fever.

CAU'STIC, adj. of (καυστικος, gr. of καιω to burn) burning, or apt to burn.

CAU'STIC, ſub. a burning medicine, or ſuch as by their violent activity, and the heat thence occaſioned, deſtroy the texture of the parts to which they are applied. They are uſed to eat off proud fleſh; to penetrate into callous bodies, and liquefy the humours; to give vent to the ſuppurated matter in abſceſſes; and ſometimes to make iſſues.

† CAU'TELOUS (of *cautus*, lat. of *caveo* to beware) crafty, ſubtil, wiſe.

CAUTE'RY 3 (of καυτηριον, gr. of καιω to burn) is twofold, actual and potential.

*Actual* CAUTERY, is burning with a hot iron.

*Potential* CAUTERY, is by burning medicines.

To CAU'TERIZE, to apply a cautery either actual or potential.

CAU'TING *Iron*, is an iron the farriers make uſe of to cauterize, or ſear any part of a horſe that requires it.

CAU'TION (of *cautio*, lat. of *caveo* to beware) 1 heed, circumſpection, care, prudence, attention. 2 warning, admonition, counſel, advice. 3 putting in ſufficient ſecurity for performance.

CAU'TIONARY, given as a pledge or pawn; as cautionary towns, &c.

CAU'TIOUS, wary, careful, prudent, circumſpect.

CAW'KING *time* (in Falconry) the hawk's treading time.

CAWK-*Stone*, a ſort of mineral.

CAWL. See CAUL.

CAWOOD. [W. lon. 7 deg. lat. 52°. 45'] A market town in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the Ouſe near Selby. Here is a caſtle which belongs to the archbiſhop. The market is on wedneſday. Diſtant

tant from London 142 computed and 178 measured miles; and 9 miles south of York.

CAXTON. [W. lon. 12 min. lat. 52°. 10'.] A post-town in Cambridgeshire; the birthplace of Matt. Paris the historian, and of Wm. Caxton the first printer in England. Here is a market on tuesday, and fairs on May the 5th, and October the 3d. Distant from London 42 computed, and 152 measured miles.

CAY'MAN, a sort of crocodile.

*CAZEMATE* [2], fr. (in Fortification) a kind of vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next to the curtain, somewhat drawn back towards the capital of the bastion; serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion and the moat; sometimes it consists of three platforms, one above the other, the terre-plan of the bastion being the uppermost. Sometimes it signifies a well, with its several subterraneous branches or passages, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

To CEASE (of *cesso*, lat. of *cedo*, to leave off) to desist, discontinue or give over.

† CECITY (of *cæcitas*, lat. of *cæco* to blind) blindness either in a proper or metaphorical sense.

CEDAR (of *cedrus*, lat. the cedar-tree) a tree that is always green, not much unlike the juniper, whose timber is very durable and of a very sweet smell; with the oil thereof the ancients anointed their books to keep them from being worm-eaten.

CEGNI'NUS, a fixt star of the first magnitude in the left shoulder of Boötes.

CEILING, the upper part of a room; or a covering of plaister over laths, nailed to the joists of the upper room.

CE'LANDINE (of *chelidonia*, lat. of *chelidon* a swallow) the name of an herb otherwise called swallow-wort, because it is reported that the swallows cure their young ones of blindness with it.

CE'LEBACY. See CELIBACY.

To CE"LEBRATE (of *celebro*, lat. to solemnize) 1 to solemnize. 2 to commend, and praise greatly. 3 to record or make famous.

CELEBRA'TION, a celebrating or solemnizing.

CELE'BRITY, 1 famousness. 2 praise, renown, or of great repute.

CELE"RITY (of *celeritas*, lat. of *cello* to outgo) swiftness, quickness, speed, haste.

CELE"RITY (among Mathematicians) is the swiftness of any body in motion, and is defined to be an affection of motion, by which any moveable body runs through a given space, in a given time.

CE"LERY, an herb much used for winter-sallads.

CELE"STIAL (of *cælestis*, lat. of *cælum*, heaven) heavenly, of or belonging to heaven.

CELE"STINES, an order of monks founded *anno* 1244, by one Peter a Samnite, who was afterwards made Pope, and called Celestine V.

CE"LIBACY, or CE"LIBATE (of *cælibatus*, lat. of *cælum*, heaven) single life, or the state of a man or woman unmarried.

CELL (of *cella*, lat. a private place) 1 the cave or hut of a hermit. 2 the private apartment of a monk or nun in a monastery, 3 the part where a prisoner is confined alone. 4 one of the little divisions in a honeycomb.

CE'LLAR, the lowest part of a building, generally under ground; also any apartment in a house appointed to keep liquors in.

CE'LLARAGE, 1 cellar-room. 2 rent paid for the use of a cellar.

CE'LLARIST, 1 the butler in a monastery. 2 one that keeps a cellar.

CELLS (in Anatomy) are little bags or bladders, where fluids or other matters are lodged.

CELLS (in Botany) are the hollow places in the husk of a plant in which its seed is contained.

† CE'LSITUDE (of *celsitudo*, lat. of *cello* to excel) 1 height, highness, tallness. 2 the degree of dignity of a person.

CE'MENT (of *cæmentum*, lat.) in a general sense signifies any composition of a glutinous or tenacious nature, proper to unite or bind things together.

CEMENT (in Architecture) a strong, binding sort of mortar, used to bind bricks or stones together for some kinds of mouldings.

CEMENT, a composition used by jewellers, engravers, &c. to keep the metals to be wrought on, firm to the block.

CEMENT (in Chemistry) is a compound mass of saline powders, used for purifying Gold.

To CEMENT. 1 to stick or join things together with mortar. 2 to join the mouths of two vessels, called *luting*.

CEMENTATION, 1 a fastning things together. 2 a manner of purifying gold.

CE'NOTAPH (of κενοτάφιον, gr. of κενος empty, and ταφη a sepulchre) an empty sepulchre or monument, set up in honour of the dead, especially when they died in a strange country, the body being buried elsewhere; such is the monument of Shakespear in Westminster-abbey.

To CENSE, to perfume with incense.

CE'NSER, a perfuming-pan, or pan to burn incense in.

*CE'NSOR*, lat. (of *censeo* to judge) a Roman magistrate.

CENSO'RIOUS (of *cenſorius*, lat. of *cenſeo*, to reprove) belonging to the cenſor or his office; ſevere, or apt to find fault with, or reprove others.

CE'NSURE (of *cenſura*, lat. of *cenſeo* to judge) reproof, reprimand, reflection, or criticiſm.

To CE'NSURE, to check, reprove or reflect on.

CENT, an abbreviation of *centum*, lat. a hundred; as to pay intereſt at ſix *per cent.* i. e. ſix pounds a year for every hundred pounds.

CE'NTAUR (of κενταυρος, gr. of κεντεω, to prick, and ταυρος a bull) 1 a fabulous monſter, half a man and half a horſe. 2 a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 50 ſtars.

CE'NTAURY (of *centum*, lat. a hundred, and ἀρεται, gr. virtues) the name of an herb, otherwiſe called centory.

CE'NTER, or CENTRE (of *centrum*, lat. of κεντεω to prick) the point in the midſt of any round thing.

CE'NTER *of a circle*, is a point within the ſame, from whence all right lines, that are drawn to the circumference of the circle, are equal, as C fig. 6.

CE'NTER *of a dial*, is that point where the axis of the world interſects the plane of the dial; and ſo in thoſe dials that have centers, it is that point wherein all the hour-lines meet, as A, fig. 12. *Note*, All dials have centers, but ſuch as are parallel to the axis of the world.

CE'NTER *of an ellipſis*, is that point thereof wherein the diameters interſect each other; or it is that point biſſecting any diameter, as A, fig. 13. The ſame may be ſaid of the center of an hyperbola.

CE'NTER *of the equant*, (in the old Aſtronomy) is a point in the line of the aphelion, being ſo far diſtant from the center of the eccentric, towards the aphelion, as the ſun is from the center of the eccentric, towards the perihelion.

CE'NTER *of gravity of any body*, is ſuch a point thereof, that the body when ſupported on it, will reſt in any given ſituation.

CE'NTER *Common* (of gravity of two bodies) is a point in a right line, joining their centers, ſo poſited, that their diſtances from it are reciprocally proportional to the weights of the bodies; and if there be another body in the ſame right line, ſo placed, that its diſtance from ſome point in it be reciprocally, as the weight of both the former bodies taken together, that point ſhall be the common center of gravity of all the three bodies.

Underſtand the ſame of the common center of gravity of four or more bodies.

CE'NTER *of an hyperbola*, is that point wherein the diameters meet; or it is that point biſſecting any diameter, and is without the figure, and common to the oppoſite ſections, as C, fig. 14.

CE'NTER *of magnitude of any body*, is that point which is equally remote from its extreme parts.

CE'NTER *of motion of any body*, is the point about which the body moves, when faſtened any way to it, or made to revolve round it.

CE'NTER *of oſcillation*, is a point wherein if all the gravity of a compound pendulum be collected, every oſcillation will ſtill be formed in the ſame time as before. Or it is that point of a compound pendulum, whoſe diſtance from the point of ſuſpenſion is equal to the length of a ſimple pendulum, whoſe oſcillations are performed in the ſame time as the oſcillation of the compound one.

CE'NTER *of percuſſion*, is that point of a body in motion, wherein all the forces of that body are united into one; or it is that point wherein the ſtroke of the body will be the greateſt; and is much the ſame with reſpect to the forces, as the center of gravity to the weights.

CE'NTER *of a regular polygon*, or *regular body*, is the ſame as that of the inſcribed circle or ſphere.

CE'NTER *of a ſphere*, is a point in the middle thereof, from whence all right lines drawn to the ſuperficies are equal in length to one another.

To CE'NTER, to meet in a point, to terminate or end, to tend to, to bear towards.

CE'NTINEL, or CE'NTRY (of *ſentinelle*, fr.) a ſoldier ſtanding to watch.

CE'NTINODY (of *centinodia*, lat. of *centum* a great many, and *nodus* a knot) the name of an herb ſometimes called knot graſs, becauſe it is full of knots.

CE'NTORY. See CENTAURY.

CE'NTRAL (of *centralis*, lat. of *centrum* a center) belonging to, or placed in the center or midſt.

CE'NTRAL *Rule*, is a rule diſcovered by Mr. Thomas Baker, and by him publiſhed in his *Geometrical Key*, in the year 1684, whereby he finds the center of a circle that is to cut a given parabola, in as many points as an equation to be conſtructed, has real roots; and by that means he conſtructs all equations, not exceeding biquadratics, without any previous reduction or alteration whatſoever.

CENTRI''FUGAL *Force* (of *centrum* a center, and *fugio* to fly, lat.) is that force, by which all bodies, that move round any other body in a curve, do endeavour to fly off in every point of the curve.

CENTRI''PETAL *Force* (of *centrum* a center, and *peto* to make to it, lat.) is that force, by which a body is every where impelled, or any how tends towards ſome point as a center. Among which may be reckoned gravity, whereby bodies tend toward the center of the earth; the magnetical attraction

traction, whereby it draws iron; and that force, whatever it be, whereby the planets are continually drawn back from right-lin'd motions, and made to move in curves.

CE'NTRY, 1 a private ſoldier. See CENTINEL. 2 (in Architecture) a mould for an arch.

CE'NTRY-*Box*, a ſmall hut built of wood or ſtone, to cover a centinel from the injuries of the weather.

CENTU'MVIRAL, pertaining to the *Centumviri*, or hundred judges among the ancient Romans.

*CENTU'MVIRI*, lat. (of *centum* an hundred and *vir* a man) judges or commiſſioners, choſen to hear certain civil cauſes among the people, out of every tribe three; now there being thirty-five tribes, there were in all one hundred and five, but called from the greater number, as we call the work of the ſeventy-two interpreters the *Septuagint*.

CENTU'PLE (of *centuplex*, lat. of *centum* an hundred, and *plico* to knit together) an hundred-fold.

CENTURIA'TORS, four Proteſtant divines of Magdebourg in Germany, who divided into centuries of years the univerſal church hiſtory.

CENTU'RION (of *centurio*, lat. of *centum* an hundred) a captain over a hundred footmen.

CE'NTURY (of *centuria*, lat. of *centum* an hundred) 1 a company of a hundred among the Romans. 2 an hundred years. 3 an age

CE'PHALÆA (in Phyſic) an inveterate head-ach.

CEPHALALGIA, the head-ach.

CEPHA'LIC (of κεφαλικὸς, gr. of κεφαλὴ, the head) of or belonging to the head, or good for the head.

CE'PHALIC *Medicines*, medicines good for the head.

CEPHALIC *Vein* (in Anatomy) a vein on the outſide of the arm, ſo called, becauſe the ancients uſed to open it in diſorders of the head.

CEPHA'LOPONY (of κεφαλὴ the head, and πόνος pain) a pain or heavineſs in the head.

*CE'PHEUS*, 2 lat. the name of one of the conſtellations in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of thirty-five ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſtead's catalogue.

CE'RATE (of *ceratum*, lat. of *cera* wax) a ſtiff unguent made of wax, roſin, gums, &c.

*CERA'TIAS*, gr. (of κέρας, a horn) a comet, or blazing-ſtar like a horn.

† *CERA'TINUS*, gr. (in Logic) ſophiſtical or intricate arguments, or ſophiſms.

CERDO'NISTS, a ſort of heretics, whoſe principal was one *Cerdo*, *anno* 150, who taught two principles, a good and a bad one, to be the cauſe of every thing.

CEREBELLUM (in Anatomy) the hinder part of the brain; placed in the hinder and lower part of the ſkull, under the hinder part of the brain or Cerebrum; to which it lies open at the bottom; but at top it is ſeparated from it by a duplicature of the *dura mater*. Its ſubſtance is harder, drier, and more ſolid than that of the brain. Its colour is yellowiſh, that of the brain being whiter. It is eſteemed a kind of little brain by itſelf, as the word imports being a diminutive of Cerebrum.

CEREBRUM (in Anatomy) the brain, properly ſo called, is that large globulous part which fills the fore and upper part of the ſkull. It is divided into two equal parts by one duplicature of the *dura mater*; and from the Cerebellum by another. It conſiſts of two kinds of ſubſtance; the one aſh-coloured, ſoft and moiſt, and about half an inch thick, called Cortex. The other, or inner ſubſtance, is white, more ſolid and more dry than the Cortex.

CE"REMONIAL, adj. belonging to ceremonies.

CEREMO'NIAL, ſubſt. a book of ceremonies, as that of the Roman church.

CEREMO'NIOUS, full of ceremonies.

CE"REMONY (of *cæremonia*, lat. of קרא, heb. to pray for, or invoke) 1 rites or cuſtoms to render a thing more magnificent or ſolemn. 2 formality, compliments.

*The Church* CEREMONIES, the external worſhip, or rites of the church.

CERI'LLA (of *cerille*, fr.) a mark or daſh under the letter *c*, in French or Spaniſh, denoting it to be pronounced like *ſ*, marked thus ç.

CERI'NTHIANS, heretics ſo called from one *Cerinthus* their leader, *anno* 97, who held that Chriſt at his ſecond coming, would give to his people carnal delights, &c.

CERNE-ABBEY. A market-town in Dorſetſhire, built by St. Auſtin. The market is held on wedneſday; and two fairs yearly, one on midlent ſunday, the other on holy thurſday. Diſtant from London, 99 computed miles.

CE"ROT. See CERATE.

CE'RTAIN (of *certus*, of *cerno* to ſee) 1 ſure, evident, manifeſt. 2 ſettled, or fixed. 3 regular, or according to rule. 4 ſome, or no determinate number.

CE'RTAINTY, undoubtedneſs, aſſuredneſs.

CERTI"FICATE (of *certificat*, fr.) a writing given under a perſon's hand, certifying ſomething.

To CE'RTIFY (of *certifier*, fr.) 1 to aſſure or atteſt. 2 to acquaint or give notice.

CE'RTITUDE, aſſurance, truth.

CE'RVICAL (of *cervix*, lat. the neck) belonging or appertaining to the neck.

CE'RUSS, or CE'RUSE (of *ceruſſa*, lat. of

*creta*

*creta*, white paint, and *assa*, dry) a white calx of lead, made by calcining it in the vapour of vinegar.

CESS, a tax, or fine,

To CESS, to tax, or lay a fine upon a person or division of a country.

CESSA'TION (from *cesso*, to cease) intermission, or giving over.

CESSATION *of arms*, an armistice, a short truce, when two contending parties are in treaty, and it is agreed that all hostilities between their armies shall cease, until the treaty is finished.

CE'SSION (of *cessio*, lat. of *cedo* to give up, or deliver) giving up, resigning, or yielding.

CE'SSIONARY *Bankrupt*, one who has delivered up all his effects.

CE'SSOR. See ASSESSOR.

CEST (of *cestus*, lat. of κεντεω, gr. to prick) a marriage-girdle full of studs, wherewith the husband girded his wife at the wedding, and which he loosed again the first night.

CETA'CEOUS (of *cetaceus*, lat. of *cetus*, a whale) belonging to, or of the nature of whales.

*CE'TUS* (lat. a whale) a large constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting of seventy-eight stars, according to Mr. Flamstead's catalogue.

To CHACE. See *To* CHASE.

To CHAFE (of *chaffer*, fr.) 1 to make hot. 2 to rub with one's hand. 3 to vex or anger. 4 to fret, and fume. 5 to be sore or galled by riding.

CHAFE-*wax*, an officer in chancery, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs, &c.

CHA'FER, a sort of beetle.

CHAFF, the refuse in winnowing corn.

To CHA'FFER, 1 to traffic or trade. 2 to ask the price of any thing. 3 to beat down the price.

CHA"FFERN, a cauldron, a vessel to heat water in, &c.

CHA'FFINCH, the name of a bird.

CHA'FING-*Dish*, a kitchen-utensil for warming victuals, &c.

*CHAGRIN*, fr. trouble, vexation, grief, sorrow, sadness, discontent, melancholy.

To CHAIN, to fasten, lock up, to tie together with a chain.

CHAIN (of *chaine*, fr.) an instrument made of a series of several links fitted into one another.

CHAIN (in Surveying) an instrument of hard wire, divided into an hundred equal parts, called links.

CHAIN-*Shot*, is two bullets, or rather half-bullets, fastned together with a chain; their use being chiefly to cut down the masts aud rigging of a ship, &c.

CHAIR, 1 a seat to sit on. 2 an open chaise. 3 a vehicle fit to carry a single person in, borne by two men; a sedan.

CHAIR-*man*, 1 the head or president of a committee, society, &c. 2 a person that carries chairs, &c.

*CHAISE*, fr. a sort of light open chariot, a chair.

CHALA'STIC (of χαλαω, gr. to loosen) a name applied to such medicines as have the faculty of relaxing the parts, when, by reason of an extraordinary tension, they occasion pain.

CHA'LCEDONY (of *chalcedonius*, lat. from *Chalcedonia*, a city from whence it was brought) a kind of onyx-stone.

CHA'LCEDONY (among Jewellers) a flaw or defect in precious stones.

CHALCOGRAPHY (of χαλκογραφια, gr. of χαλκος brass, and γραφω to write) an engraving in brass.

CHA'LDRON, or CHALDERN, a measure for coals, containing 36 bushels, but in Newcastle it is 72 bushels.

CHA"LICE (of *calix*, lat. a cup) the cup used in the sacrament.

CHALK, a fossil.

A CHA'LLENGE (of *chalenger*, old fr.) 1 an invitation to fight. 2 a claim, pretension, or demand. 3 (in Law) an exception against persons on a jury.

To CHA'LLENGE. 1 to arrogate, or claim, 2 to provoke, or invite a person to fight, 3 to accuse.

CHALY"BEATE 4 (of *chalybs*, lat. steel.) of or belonging to steel, or that partakes of the nature of steel, or iron.

CHALY"BEATES (in Physic) medicines prepared from steel.

CHAM, or CHAN, the title of the sovereign prince of Tartary.

*CHAMA'DE*, fr. a signal by drum or trumpet, given by an enemy when they have a mind to parley.

CHA'MBER (of *chambre*, fr.) a room or apartment in a house, ordinarily intended for sleeping in.

CHA'MBER (in Gunnery) is that place in a piece of ordnance, where the charge lies.

CHAMBER *of a mine*, the place where the powder is fixed.

CHA'MBER (in Policy) the place where certain assemblies are held; also the assemblies themselves.

CHA'MBERDEKINS, Irish beggars, in Henry the VIIIth's time, who were banished England.

CHA'MBERING (a scripture-term) debauchery, luxury.

CHA'MBERLAIN (of *chambellan*, fr.) an officer who has the management of a chamber; the name of several officers; as,

*The Lord*-CHAMBERLAIN *of England*, an officer to whom belongs the government of the king's palace, and who provides all necessaries for the house of lords in the time of parliament, &c.

*Lord* CHA'MBERLAIN *of the king's house-hold*,

*bold*, an officer who looks to the king's chambers and wardrobe, and governs the under-officers belonging thereto.

CHAMBERLAIN *of London*, an officer in the city, who takes care of the treasure laid up in the chamber of London, presides over the affairs of apprentices, grants freedoms of the city, &c.

CHAMBRA'NLE (in Architecture) is an ornament in masonry and joiners work, bordering the sides of doors, windows, and chimneys, and is different according to the several orders, and consists of three parts, *viz.* the top, called the Transverse, and the two sides, called the Ascendants.

CHA'MBREL (of a horse, &c.) the joint, or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAME'LEON. See CAMELEON.

CHA'MFER (in Architecture) a small gutter or furrow upon a pillar.

CHA'MLET, or CHA'MBLET (of *camelot*, fr. of *camelus*, lat. a camel) a stuff made partly of camels hair.

To CHAMP, to chew or bite, as an horse does on the bit of his bridle.

CHAMPA'IGN, or CHAMPAIN *Country* (of *champagne*, fr.) a large plain, or open country.

† CHAMPA'RTY (of *champ* a field, and *parti* divided, fr.) maintaining a person during the dependance of his suit, upon condition of having part of the lands or effects, when recovered.

† CHAMPA'RTOURS, those who carry on such law-suits.

*CHAMPION*, fr. 1 a person who undertakes a combat, in the place or quarrel of another. 2 plain ground. See CHAMPAIGN.

*King's* CHA'MPION, one whose office is, at coronations, to ride into Westminster-hall, completely armed, and challenge any person who shall deny the new sovereign's title to the crown.

CHAMPION *Grounds*, lands not inclosed, or large tracts of ground without woods or hedges.

*CHANCE*, fr. hazard, fortune, accident.

CHANCE-*Medley*, the casual killing of a man, which is otherwise called manslaughter.

To CHANCE. 1 to happen, or fall out. 2 to light upon.

*CHA'NCEL*, fr. that part of the church where the altar or communion-table stands, and is generally encompassed with rails or balisters.

CHA'NCELLOR (of *chancellier*, fr.) a sort of dignity and title.

*Lord High* CHANCELLOR *of Great Britain*, a person next to the sovereign in matters of justice, having an absolute power to moderate the law, according to equity; his decrees can be reversed by no other court but the house of Lords.

CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer*, an officer appointed to qualify extremities, and to order affairs in that court.

CHANCELLOR *of the Duchy of Lancaster*, an officer who presides in that court, determining all affairs relating to the duchy-lands, &c.

CHANCELLOR *of a diocese*, is a judge of the bishop's court held in the cathedral of each diocese.

CHA'NCERY, a court of equity and conscience, moderating the severity of other courts, which are more strictly tied to the rigour of the law.

CHANDELI'ERS 3 (in Fortification) are wooden parapets, made of two upright stakes, about six foot high, supporting divers planks laid across one another, or bavins filled with earth; they are made use of in approaches, galleries, and mines, to cover the workmen, and to hinder the besieged from forcing them to quit their labours. These differ from blinds only in this, viz. that the former serve to cover the pioneers before, the latter over head.

CHA'NDLER (of *candela*, lat. a candle) a person who sells candles and other wares.

CHA'NDRY, the place where candles are kept.

*CHANGE*, fr. 1 alteration, vicissitude. 2 variety, or diversity. 3 small money. 4 the profit of a banker. 5 the exchange, or place where merchants meet.

CHANGE (among Hunters) is when a buck, &c. met by chance by the hunters, is taken for that they are in pursuit of.

CHA'NGEABLE. 1 inconstant, uncertain, given to change. 2 that which may be changed.

CHA'NGELING. 1 a child put in the place of another. 2 a fool.

CHA'NGER. 1 a banker, or money-changer. 2 an officer formerly belonging to the mint, whose busiess was to exchange coin for bullion.

CHA'NGES, the variations of any number of quantities, with regard to their position, order, &c.

CHA'NNEL (of *canalis*, lat. a fall or spout of water) 1 a gutter, kennel, or passage for water in the streets, &c. 2 the deepest part of a river, harbour, &c. 3 a narrow sea, such as is confined by two adjacent lands.

CHANNEL (in Architecture) is a part in the Ionic capital, somewhat hollow, under the abacus after the listel, and lies upon the echinus, having its contours, or turnings, on each to make the volutes.

CHANNEL *of a horse*, is the hollow of the

nether jaw-bone, between the two bars, in which the tongue is lodged.

To CHANT (of *canto*, lat. of *cano* to ſing) to ſing.

CHA'NTER, the chief ſinger in a cathedral.

CHA'NTICLEER (of *chanter* to ſing, and *clair* clear or ſhrill, fr.) a cock, ſo called from his clear voice.

CHA'NTRY, or CHA'NTERY (of *chanterie*, fr. or *cantaria*, lat. of *canendo*, ſinging the maſs) a chapel anciently endowed with yearly revenues, for the maintenance of one or more prieſts to ſing maſs in, for the ſouls of the founders and others.

CHAO'LOGY, gr. a deſcription, or hiſtory of the chaos; in which are ſet forth the divers forms which matter went through, till it became inhabitable.

*CHA'OS* [2], gr. (of χαω to gape) 1 a lumpiſh heap of dead unactive matter. 2 confuſion, diſorder. 3 a diſorderly ſyſtem, or mixture of all ſorts of particles together, without any form or regularity; out of which the world was formed.

CHAP. 1 a chink or fiſſure. 2 an opening or gap in one's ſkin. 3 a chapman or cuſtomer.

To CHAP, to gape or crack, as the ground does in extraordinary dry weather, or as ſome perſons hands do, that are ſwelled with cold.

CHAPE (of *chappe*, fr.) a thin plate of ſilver, &c. at the point of the ſcabbard of a ſword.

CHAPE (in Hunting) the tip at the end of a fox's tail.

CHA'PEL (of *chapelle*, fr.) 1 a ſmall building adjoining to, or part of a church. 2 a ſmall building at ſome diſtance from the church, where divine ſervice is performed.

*Free* CHAPEL, is that which is endowed with revenues for maintaining a curate, without charge to the pariſh or rector.

CHAPEL (among Printers) a printing-office, ſo called, becauſe printing was firſt practiſed, in England, in a chapel in Weſtminſter-abbey.

CHAPELO'NIANS, members of a printing-office, after they have paid a certain fine.

CHA'PITERS (in Architecture) are the crowns or upper parts of a pillar; thoſe that have no ornament are called chapiters with mouldings, ſuch as the Tuſcan and Doric; the firſt whereof is the moſt ſimple having its abacus ſquare without any mouldings; but the abacus of the other is crowned with an aſtragal, and three annulets under echinus. All thoſe that have leaves and carved ornaments, are termed chapiters with ſculptures, and the firſt of them is the Corinthian, which is adorned with two rows of leaves; as alſo eight greater, and as many leſs volutes, placed under a body called tympanum. Theſe are uſually called capitals.

CHA'PLAIN (of *chapelain*, fr.) one who performs divine ſervice in a chapel, or in a nobleman's or gentleman's family.

CHA'PLET (of *chapelet*, fr.) 1 a ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church, to keep account of the number of prayers to be rehearſed. 2 a fillet, or ornament in architecture. 3 a garland of flowers. 4 a tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN, a buyer or cuſtomer.

CHAPPAR, perſ. a courier of the king of Perſia, who carries diſpatches from court to the provinces, and from the provinces to court.

CHAPTER (of *chapitre*, fr.) 1 a diviſion, or part of a book. 2 the whole body or aſſembly of the canons of a cathedral.

CHA'PTER *Houſe*, the place where the chapter of canons is held.

CHA'PTRELS (in Architecture) are the ſame with impoſts, and ſignify thoſe parts on which the feet of arches ſtand; and their height or thickneſs is commonly equal to the breadth of the lower part of the key-ſtone.

*CHARACTER*, gr. (of χαραϲϲω to engrave or carve) 1 the letter that a book is printed in. 2 a mark, ſign, or hieroglyphic. 3 deſcription. 4 hand-writing. 5 way, humour, nature, genius. 6 public office, or dignity. 7 reputation, reſpect, eſteem, credit. 8 a mark uſed to ſignify words or things not expreſſed in writing.

CHARACTERI'STIC, or CHARACTERISTICAL, adj. belonging to a character.

CHARACTERI'STIC, ſubſt. a mark, ſign, or token.

CHARACTERISTIC *Letter*, the conſonant, in a Greek verb, which immediately precedes the varying termination.

CHARACTERISTIC *of a Logarithm*. See INDEX, or EXPONENT.

To CHARACTERI'ZE, to deſcribe the qualities, endowments, and behaviour of perſons and things.

CHA'RCOAL, coal made of wood half burnt, chiefly uſed where a clear ſtrong fire, without ſmoke, is required.

*CHARGE*, fr. 1 burden, or load. 2 orders, or commiſſion. 3 truſt, or cuſtody. 4 office, or employment. 5 conduct, or care. 6 accuſation, or impeachment. 7 exhortation of a judge or chancellor to the jury or lawyers. 8 coſt, or expence. 9 fight, or attack.

CHARGE (in Gunnery) is a certain meaſure or quantity of powder, ſhot, &c. proportionable to the ſize of the gun.

CHARGE (in Farriery) is an external medicine, applied to a horſe, &c. for the cure of ſtrains, bruiſes, and ſwellings.

CHARGE

CHARGE (in Painting) an exaggerated repreſentation of a perſon, wherein the likeneſs is preſerved but ridiculed.

CHARGE (in Heraldry) any thing borne or repreſented in a coat of arms.

To CHARGE. 1 to accuſe a perſon. 2 to load a gun. 3 to give order. 4 to bring a perſon debtor for a thing. 5 to attack, or fall upon the enemy.

CHA'RGEABLE 3. 1 coſtly, burdenſome. 2 that may be taken into cuſtody for ſome miſdemeanour.

CHA'RGED *Cylinder*, is that part of the chaſe of a great gun, where the powder and ball are placed.

CHA'RGER, a large diſh or plate.

*CHARIENTISMUS*, gr. (of χαριεντιζομαι to ſpeak merrily) 1 urbanity or facetiouſneſs. 2 a figure in rhetoric, in which a taunting expreſſion is ſoftened with a jeſt.

CHA'RILY, attentively, diligently, or with care.

*CHA'RIOT*, fr. a ſort of coach.

CHARIOTE'ER, the driver of a chariot.

CHA'RITABLE, bountiful, liberal, kind, loving.

CHA'RITY (of *charitas*, lat. of χαρις, gr. kindneſs) 1 love, or natural affection. 2 alms.

To CHARK, to burn wood, in order to make charcoal.

CHA'RLEMONT. [W. lon. 6o. 50'. lat. 54o. 16'.] A town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh and province of Ulſter. Situate on the river Blackwater, 6 miles ſouth-eaſt of Dungannon.

CHARLES's-*Wain*, ſeven ſtars in the conſtellation called urſa major.

CHA'RLOCK, a weed growing among corn.

CHARM (of *charme*, fr.) 1 an inchantment, or ſpell. 2 allurement, attractive. 3 beauty, or comelineſs.

To CHARM (of *charmer*, fr.) 1 to inchant, or bewitch. 2 to pleaſe, or delight. 3 to appeaſe, or allay.

CHA'RNEL-*Houſe* (of *charnier*, fr.) a place where the ſkulls and bones of the dead are laid.

CHARR, *of Lead*, thirty pigs, or 2100 lb. weight, each pig being 70 lb.

CHA'RTER (of *chartres*, fr.) a royal diploma, or a patent granting ſome privileges.

CHARTER-*land*, land which a perſon holds by charter, generally called Free Land.

CHARTER-*Party* (of *charte partie*, fr.) an indenture of covenant made between merchants and maſters of ſhips, concerning their affairs.

CHARTREUSE, a celebrated monaſtery of Carthuſians, ſo called from the name of a ſteep rocky place near Grenoble in France; whither St. Bruno retired from the world, and there inſtituted the order. The name afterwards paſſed to all houſes of Carthuſians; that at London, corruptly called *Charter-houſe*, is converted into a college, conſiſting of decayed gentlemen, merchants, and ſoldiers, and of ſcholars: It is alſo called Sutton's Hoſpital, from the name of its founder.

CHARTS (of *chartes*, fr. of *charta*, lat. paper) maps of ſome part of the ſea, and the coaſts belonging thereto; whereon are marked iſlands, ſhoals, rocks, mountains, quickſands, &c. for the uſe of navigation.

CHASE (of *chaſſe*, fr.) 1 a place of retreat for deer and wild beaſts; of a middle kind between a foreſt and a park. 2 a purſuit at ſea. 3 the place where a ball falls at tennis. 4 the diverſion of hunting.

CHASE *of a Gun*, the whole bore, or length of a gun taken in the inſide.

To CHASE. 1 to hunt or purſue. 2 to enchaſe, or ſet in. 3 to emboſs gold or ſilver, by raiſing it into ſeveral figures. 4 to fright away.

CHASM (of χασμα, gr. of χαω to gape) a gap, or empty ſpace.

*CHASTE*, fr. (of *caſtus*, lat. pure) honeſt, pure, undefiled, continent, virtuous.

To CHASTI'SE, or CHA'STEN (of *caſtigo*, lat. of *caſtum* chaſte, and *ago* to make) to correct, or puniſh.

CHASTI'SEMENT, the correction or puniſhment of an offender.

CHA'STITY, an abſtinence from all impure and unlawful actions.

CHAT, prattle, or idle talk.

CHA'THAM. [E. lon. 40 min. lat. 51°. 20'.] A port in Kent, being one of the ſuburbs of Rocheſter, from which it is parted by the Medway. It is the principal ſtation of the royal navy. The cheſt at Chatham was inſtituted in the year 1588, when the ſeamen in the ſervice of Q. Elizabeth agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay, for the relief of their fellows that had been wounded in the defeat of the Spaniſh armada; which cuſtom has continued ever ſince. The dock was begun by Q. Elizabeth; and her ſucceſſors have ſo improved it, that there is not a more complete arſenal in the world, here being whole ſtreets of warehouſes and ſtorehouſes, in which are naval ſtores ſufficient to fit out the largeſt fleet. It gives title of Baron to the Duke of Argyle. Here is a fair on the 8th of September. Diſtant from London 30 miles.

CHA'TTELS, all goods, moveable and immoveable, except ſuch as are in the nature of free land.

To CHA'TTER. 1 to prate or prattle. 2 to make a noiſe as birds do. 3 to ſhake or ſhiver with the cold.

CHA'TTER-*Pye*, the name of a bird.

CHAU'LDRON. See CHALDRON.

*CHAU'SIBLE*, fr. a prieſt's cope at maſs.

CHE'ADLE. [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 53 deg.] A town in Staffordſhire, whoſe market is on thurſday. Diſtant from London 110 computed, and 138 meaſured miles.

CHEAP, of ſmall value, or ſold at a low price.

To CHEA'PEN. 1 to aſk the price of a commodity. 2 to beat down, or lower the price of goods.

CHEAR, or CHEER (of *chere*, fr.) 1 proviſion, entertainment. 2 courage, heart. 3 countenance, mien, viſage.

To CHEAR, 1 to make chearful or glad. 2 to encourage or animate. 3 to rejoice, or take courage.

CHEAT, 1 deceit, ſham, knavery. 2 an impoſtor, a deceitful man.

CHECK or CHEQUE (of *echec*, fr.) 1 reſtraint. 2 remorſe of conſcience. 3 the being like to be taken at cheſs. 4 loſs, damage, prejudice. 5 reproof, or reprimand. 6 a flouriſh in a bill or other writing, to prevent counterfeits.

CHECK (in Falconry) is when a hawk forſakes her natural flight, to follow crows, rooks, &c. when they come in her way.

To CHECK. 1 to overlook, to overſee, to reſtrain. 2 to refrain or curb. 3 to interrupt one's talk. 4 to taunt, cenſure or reprimand.

CHECK-*mate*, a term uſed at cheſs, when the king is ſhut up ſo cloſe that there is no way left for his eſcape.

CHECK-*Roll* or CHECKER-*Roll*, a book containing the names of all the houſehold ſervants of the king, or any other great perſon of quality.

CHECKY (in Heraldry) is when the field or part thereof is divided into ſquares.

CHEDDER, a village in Somerſetſhire, pleaſantly ſituated under the Mendip hills in the lower part of the county. This is the moſt noted place in England for making large, rich, pleaſant cheeſe, the reaſon of which is this; before the village is a large common, the ſoil of which is exceeding rich and fertile, and is continually manured and improved to the beſt advantage; in this common all the cows of the village graze, and the milk is brought every day to a room where proper perſons are appointed to receive it, and ſet down every perſon's quantity in a book kept for that purpoſe, then it is all put together, and one common cheeſe made with it; by this means the goodneſs is kept up, and no one can ſay he makes a better commodity than his neighbour.

CHEEK, 1 the fleſhy parts of the ſides of the face. 2 the flat iron plates in a grate, by which the fire is bounded. 3 two pieces of timber on each ſide the maſt of a ſhip to ſtrengthen it at the top. 4 (with mechanics) all thoſe pieces of their inſtruments which are double and perfectly alike.

CHEER. See CHEAR.

CHEESE, a preparation of milk purged of its ſerum, by means of rennet, and afterwards dried and hardened.

CHEESE-*Monger*, a perſon that ſells cheeſe, butter, bacon, &c.

CHELMSFORD [E. lon. 30 min. lat. 51°. 40'.] A pretty large, populous town in Eſſex about the middle of the county, ſeated near the conflux of the Cann and the Chelm, over which it has a bridge. The county-ſeſſions and courts are held, and knights of the ſhire elected here. Here is a free-ſchool, which was founded and endowed by K. Edward VI. and a charity-ſchool for 45 boys, and 25 girls. The chief ſupport of the town, beſides the buſineſs of the county, is its being a great thoroughfare from London, on which account here are ſeveral good inns for the convenience of paſſengers and carriers conſtantly paſſing this way with droves of cattle and manufactures to London. Round it are many ſeats of the nobility and gentry. Here is a good market on friday, and fairs on May the 1ſt, July the 7th, and November the 1ſt. Diſtant from London 25 computed, and 28 meaſured miles.

CHELSEA, a fine village in Middleſex, ſituate on the river Thames, a mile weſt of Weſtminſter; where ſtands a magnificent hoſpital for ſuperannuated and wounded ſoldiers, furniſhed with all ſorts of neceſſaries, and conveniencies, accommodated with all ſorts of offices, and adorned with ſpacious walks and gardens. It was deſigned by K. James I. as a college for ſtudents in divinity, and others, whoſe buſineſs was to oppoſe the church of Rome; but the building was advanced no farther than the outward ſhell of a college; in which ſtate it remained till the reſtoration of K. Charles II. who gave it to the Royal Society, but they returned it; then it was begun for its preſent uſe, carried on by K. James II. and finiſhed by K. William and Q. Mary.

CHELTENHAM. [W. lon. 2°. 10'. lat. 51°. 50'.] A market-town in Glouceſterſhire, in the road from Glouceſter to Winchcomb. The inhabitants drive a conſiderable trade in malt; here is a market on thurſday, and fairs on Holy-thurſday and St. James's day. But the place is moſt frequented for its mineral waters, which are of the Scarborough kind, and were found out, not many years ago. Here is a charity ſchool and an hoſpital for 6 poor people, founded in 1578 by Richard Pates of Glouceſter, Eſq; of which

which Corpus-Chriſti college, Oxford, are governors. Diſtant from London 77 computed, and 25 meaſured miles.

CHEPSTOW. [W. lon. 2°. 40′. lat. 51°. 40′.] A fine, large, well built, and populous market-town in Monmouthſhire, ſtanding on a hill near the mouth of the Wye, over which it hath a fine wooden bridge; which, as half of it is in Glouceſterſhire, is maintained at the expence of both counties. This is a port town for all the towns on the rivers Wye and Leigh. Ships of good burthen may come to it, and the tide comes in as ſtrong as at Briſtol, it riſing commonly 6 fathom at the bridge, which is 70 foot above the ſurface of the water when the tide is out. The market which is on ſaturday, is noted for corn, but much more for ſwine. It was formerly walled round, and had a caſtle; the remains of its wall are ſtill viſible on the ſouth ſide, as are alſo two or three of the bulwarks. Diſtant 16 miles from Briſtol: 102 computed, and 131 meaſured miles from London.

CHE'MISE (in Fortification) a wall wherewith a baſtion or ditch is lined for its ſupport.

*Fire*CHEMISE, is a piece of linen cloth ſteep'd in combuſtible matter; uſed at ſea to ſet fire to an enemy's veſſel.

To CHE'RISH (of *chirir*, fr.) 1 to make much of. 2 to maintain or provide for. 3 to keep warm. 4 to ſtroke a horſe.

CHE'RIFF or CHER, the prince or high-prieſt of Mecca, ſovereign pontiff of the Muſſulmen. His revenue conſiſts of preſents made by the Mahometan princes, and pilgrims to the moſque of Mecca.

CHE'RRY, the name of a pleaſant ſummer-fruit.

*Winter* CHERRIES, nightſhade berries.

CHERSONESUS (of χερσόνησος, gr.) in Geography, a peninſula; or a continent almoſt encompaſſed round by the ſea, only joining to the main land by a narrow neck of land or iſthmus.

CHE'RTSEY [W. lon. 3 min. lat. 51°. 36′.] A town in Surry, oppoſite to Shepperton in Middleſex, to which here is a bridge over the Thames. The principal ſupport of the place is malt, which is ſent to London in barges. The market here, which is on wedneſday, was granted by K. James I. The fairs are on the firſt monday in Lent, May the 3d, July the 26th, and September the 14th. Here is a handſome free-ſchool erected by Sir William Perkins, who had a fine ſeat here.

CHE'RUB or CHE'RUBIM (of כרוב, Heb. i. e. fulneſs of knowledge) one of the holy orders of angels.

CHE'RVIL, a ſallad herb.

CHE'SHAM [W. lon. 3 min. lat. 51°. 36′.] A market-town in Buckinghamſhire, on the borders of Hertfordſhire. The market is on wedneſday. Diſtant from London 24 computed and 29 meaſured miles.

CHESHIRE, a county of England in the dioceſe of Cheſter; bounded on the north by Lancaſhire, from which it is parted by the river Merſey; on the north-eaſt by Yorkſhire; on the eaſt by Derbyſhire; on the ſouth-eaſt by Staffordſhire; on the ſouth by Shropſhire and part of Flintſhire; on the weſt by Denbighſhire and the other part of Flintſhire; and on the north-weſt corner by the Iriſh ocean; into which the rivers Dee and Weever, which water the county, empty themſelves. The ſoil is rich and fertile both for tillage and paſturage, feeding abundance of cattle, affording plenty of corn, fowl, fiſh (eſpecially ſalmon) butter, cheeſe and ſalt, which laſt is the ſtaple commodity of the county; beſides which it has many quarries affording ſlate and broad ſtone for building, alſo mill-ſtones; it is likewiſe well furniſhed with timber and fuel from its woods, and the foreſts of Delamere and Maxfield; it is plentifully watered with rivers, meers and pools, and hath ſeveral heaths and moſſes. It is divided into 7 hundreds, 11 market-towns, beſides Cheſter, and 125 pariſhes and villages, of which only 87 have churches, the reſt are chapelries. Is 112 miles in circumference, and contains about 720,000 acres. It is a county palatine, and ſtill retains the power of determining all pleas of lands and tenements, contracts, and crimes, except Treaſon. It ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Cheſter.

CHE'SLIP, a vermin commonly lying under ſtones and tiles.

CHESS, an ingenious game, played with little round pieces of wood, on a board divided into ſixty four ſquares; on each ſide are eight men and as many pawns; which are to be moved and ſhifted according to certain laws and rules; when the king is reduced to ſuch a paſs as there is no room for him to eſcape, the game ends.

CHEST, 1 a box, coffer or trunk. 2 the breaſt.

CHESTER [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 53°. 15′.] An ancient, large, populous city, the capital of Cheſhire, ſeated on the Dee, over which it has a noble bridge of twelve arches, and a gate at each end. The ſtreets are generally even and ſpacious, croſſing one another in ſtrait lines, four of the largeſt make an exact croſs, with the town-houſe and an exchange in the middle, which is a neat ſtructure ſupported by pillars of an entire ſtone, each thirteen feet high. The houſes are in general of timber very large and ſpacious, but are built with piazzas, which the inhabitants call *Rows*, by which the ſhops are for the moſt part dark and cloſe; but

but in those parts where there are no rows, the houses are large and well-built. It has 11 parishes, and 9 churches, which are well built. The city is of a square form surrounded with a wall about two miles in compass, in which are four gates and three posterns; on the walls is a pleasant walk, from whence is a fine prospect of Flintshire, and the mountains of Wales. On the south side of the town stands a castle, in which is a stately hall, where the palatine courts and assizes are held, with all accommodations of lodgings, &c. for the judges, a jail for the county officers, and offices for the records. The town is well supplied with water from the Dee by mills and the water-tower, which is one of the gates of the bridge. Here is a charity-school for 40 boys, who are taught, cloathed, and maintained by a fund of 500 l. and 70 l. a year subscription. The markets here are on wednesday and saturday; and the fairs are on June the 24th, July the 25th, and September the 29th, each continuing a week. Distant from London 140 computed and 182 measured miles. Sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the princes of Wales.

CHESTERFIELD. [W. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 53°. 20'.] An handsome populous town in Derbyshire, pleasantly situated on the south side of a hill between two rivulets; was made a free borough by king John, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here is a pretty church, but its spire, which is of timber covered with lead, is warped all awry. The market-place which is new, is well supplied with corn, lead, mercery, and grocery wares, stockings, bedding, &c. The market is on saturday, and the fairs on February the 28th, May the 4th, July the 8th, and September the 14th. Distant from London 106 computed and 116 measured miles. It gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Stanhope family.

CHE'STNUT, a sort of fruit.

CHEST-*Traps*, traps to catch pole-cats and other vermin in.

*CHE'VAGE*, fr. a tax formerly levied on vassals and aliens.

*CHEVALIE'R*, fr. (of *cheval*, a horse) a knight.

CHE'VALRY, knighthood.

*CHEVAU'X de Frise*, fr. (in Fortification) Frieseland horse, is a large joist or piece of timber, about a foot in diameter, and ten or twelve in length, into which a great number of wooden pins are driven, of about six foot long, crossing one another, and having their ends armed with iron points; their principal use is to stop up breaches, and to secure the avenues of a camp from the inroads both of horse and foot; they are much the same with turnpikes.

CHEVELE'URES (of *cheveleures*, fr.) in Botany, fibres, strings, threads of plants, or trees.

CHE'VERIL *leather*, a soft tender leather made out of the skins of wild goats.

CHE'VERON or CHE'VRON (in Heraldry) one of the honourable ordinaries of a shield; representing two rafters of a house joined together.

† CHE'VIN, the chub fish.

† CHEVISA'NCE, an unlawful bargain.

To CHEW, to grind any thing between the teeth.

CHIAUS, an officer in the Turkish court, who performs the office of an usher, and also ambassador to foreign princes or states.

CHI'BOT, a kind of little onion.

*CHICA'NE* or *CHICA'NERY*, fr. (in Law) the puzzling of a cause by wrangling, in order to delay it, and deceive the judge and parties.

To CHICA'NE, to cavil or perplex a cause with quirks or fetches.

CHI'CHESTER [W. lon. 50 min. lat 50°. 50'.] A bishop's see and the capital of Sussex. It is a compact place, encompassed with a wall, in which are four gates answering to the cardinal winds, which give name to the streets where the markets and fairs are kept. It is a city and county of itself; and the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, aldermen and common-council without limitation, and 4 Justices of the peace chose out of the aldermen. Here are 5 churches, besides the cathedral, which is a good building with a curious spire; a charity-school for 42 boys, and another for 20 girls. The chief manufactures is malt and needles, and great quantities of meal are brought from hence by sea to London. The markets are on wednesday, friday, and saturday, the last chiefly for fish and corn; every other wednesday here is one of the greatest markets for cattle in England. The fairs are on Ash-wednesday, April the 3d, Whit-tuesday, St. James's day, and Michaelmas. Distant from London 52 computed, and 63 measured miles. Sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the duke of Southampton and Cleveland.

CHICK (in the plural CHICKEN) 1 the young of a hen. 2 a novice, a person unskilled in any art or science.

To CHIDE. 1 to rebuke, or reprimand. 2 to scold, or brawl at.

CHI'DLEIGH or CHU'DLEIGH [W. lon. 4 deg. lat. 51 deg.] A market-town in Devonshire, seated on the river Teing, where there is a good market weekly on saturday; and fairs on April the 25th, June the 11th, August the 10th, September the 21st, and on Easter tuesday. Distant from London, 146 computed and 182 measured miles. It has given the title of Baron to the noble family

mily of Clifford, ever ſince the reign of Charles II.

CHIEF, ſub. (of *chef*, fr.) a general, or commander in chief.

CHIEF, adj. principal, head, firſt, ſovereign.

CHIEFTAIN, the leader or general of an army, or the like.

CHIEGO, a ſmall inſect which gets into the feet of the inhabitants of Barbadoes, and are very troubleſome.

CHIEVES, little threads of flowers.

CHI'LBLAIN, a ſort of ſwelling or blain, cauſed by cold or being chilled. See PERNIO.

CHILD. 1 an infant or babe. 2 a ſon or daughter.

CHI'LDERMAS *day*. See INNOCENTS-DAY.

CHI'LDHOOD, the ſtate of a child.

CHI'LDISH, ſilly, or like a child.

CHI'LIAD (of χιλιας, gr. a thouſand) the number of thouſand, ſeveral things ranged by thouſands.

CHI'LIADS, the tables of logarithms, ſo called, becauſe they were at firſt divided into thouſands.

CHILI'AGON (of χιλιας a thouſand, and γωνια, an angle, or corner, gr.) a regular plain figure, of a thouſand ſides and angles.

CHI'LIARCH (of χιλιαρχος, gr. of χιλιας a thouſand, and ἀρχος chief) a colonel, or mander of a thouſand men.

CHI'LIASTS, a ſect of chriſtians, ſometimes called Millenaries, who believe that after the general, or laſt judgment, Chriſt will remain, and reign perſonally with his ſaints upon earth a thouſand years.

CHILL or CHI'LLY, tender, very ſenſible of cold.

To CHILL, to cauſe trembling by cold, &c.

To CHIME. 1 to ring upon bells muſically. 2 to agree or be of the ſame way of thinking.

CHIME'RA or CHIMÆ'RA (of χιμαιρα, gr. a poetical monſter) 1 a feigned monſter of the poets, like a lion in the fore-part, a dragon behind, and a goat in the middle. It is really a mountain in Lyſia with a burning top, but the middle part is paſture, and the bottom abounds with ſerpents. *Vide* Plin. 2. 109. 2 a whimſey, an idle fancy, a caſtle in the air.

CHIME'RICAL, imaginary, whimſical, viſionary.

CHI'MES *of a clock*, a kind of periodical muſic, produced by a particular apparatus added to a clock.

CHI'MLEIGH, a little market-town in Devonſhire on the river Taw, near the midway from Exeter to Barnſtaple. It has a market on thurſday, and a fair on July the 22d. Diſtant from London 148 computed, and 184 meaſured miles.

CHI'MMAR or SI'MAR (of *ſimare*, fr.) a biſhop's black ſleeveleſs veſtment, worn between the gown and rocket.

CHI'MNEY (of *chiminée*, fr.) 1 that part of a building wherein the fire is made. 2 the funnel thro' which the ſmoak is conveyed.

CHIMNEY-*money*, a tax formerly laid on every chimney or fire-hearth.

CHIN, the lower part of the face.

CHIN-*cough*, a violent cough to which children are ſubject.

CHIN-*ſcab*, a diſeaſe in ſheep, called by ſhepherds the darters.

CHI'NA, including Chineſian Tartary, is ſituate between 95 and 135 degrees of Eaſt longitude, and between 21 and 55 degrees of north latitude; being bounded by Ruſſian Tartary on the north; by the Pacific ocean on the eaſt and ſouth; and by Tonquin, Tibet, and the territories of Ruſſia on the weſt; from which it is ſeparated by the Argun. It is about 2000 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 1500 in breadth from eaſt to weſt; there are computed to be 155 capital cities, 1312 of the ſecond rank, 2347 fortified towns, and upwards of 10,000,000 families. There are ſeveral large rivers, and where theſe are wanting, the whole country is cut through with navigable canals, and a briſk trade driven on them from one end of the kingdom to the other. The chief produce of this country is ſilk, tea, china, japan ware, and gold-duſt, of which every maritime people in Europe, almoſt, import a great deal, ſending them ſilver in return.

CHI'NA-*ware*, porcelain, or a fine ſort of ware brought from China.

CHINA-*root*, a medicinal root brought from China and the Indies; it is eſteemed a ſweetener of the blood, and is uſed as ſuch in decoctions preſcribed in venereal and ſcorbutic caſes.

CHINCH, a kind of fly or worm breeding in wood or paper.

CHINE (of *echine*, fr.) the back-bone. See SPINE.

CHINK, 1 a cleft or crevice. 2 money.

To CHINK, 1 to gape or chap. 2 to ring or rattle money.

CHINTS, ſuperfine Indian painted callicoes.

CHIP, a piece cut from a block of wood, &c.

CHI'PPENHAM [W. lon. 2°. 12'. lat. 51°. 25'.] A large well built town in Wiltſhire, ſeated on the Avon, over which it has a bridge of ſixteen arches. The chief manufacture of the place is cloth, but the chief ſupport of it is its being a through-fare between London and Briſtol, for carriers and horſemen, and the market which is on ſaturday. A charity-ſchool was opened here in 1713, for 24 boys. The fairs here are on May the 6th, June the 11th, October the 18th, and November the 30th. It was an ancient borough by preſcription, but Q. Mary I. granted

granted it a charter, conſtituting it a corporation with 12 burgeſſes. It ſends two members to parliament. At Weſtmead in the neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races. Diſtant from London 77 computed, and 94 meaſured miles.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a corporation-town in Oxfordſhire; governed by two bailiffs, and proper under-officers, who have a power to hear and determine all actions under the value of four pounds. It ſent members to parliament, once in the reign of Edw I. and twice in that of Edw. III. but never ſince. It has been a town of great trade, as appears by the names of ſeveral merchants buried in this church. The market is on wedneſday; and the fairs are on February the 22d, April the 25th, and July the 7th; on Auguſt the 1ſt and the 24th; on October the 28th, on the laſt friday in May, and on the wedneſday before and after Midſummer. Diſtant from London 59 computed, and 76 meaſured miles.

CHIPPING-ONGAR. See ONGAR.

CHIPPING-SODBURY. See SODBURY.

*CHI'RAGRA*, gr. (of χειρ a hand, and αγρα ſeizing) the gout in the hands.

CHI'RO"GRAPHER, a perſon in the court of common-pleas, who engroſſes fines acknowledged in that court.

CHI'RO'GRAPHY (of χειρογραφία, gr. of χειρ a hand, and γραφω to write) a writing with one's own hand.

CHI'RO"LOGY (of χειρολογία, gr. of χειρ a hand, and λόγος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſing, or talking by ſigns made with the hands.

CHI'ROMANCY (of χειρομαντεία, gr. of χειρ a hand, and μαντεια divination) palmiſtry; a moſt ridiculous divination, pretending to foretel events by the lines and marks in the hand.

To CHIRP, to make a noiſe like a ſparrow, or ſuch birds as cannot ſing.

CHI'RU'RGEON, vulgarly wrote SURGEON; one ſkilled in the art of healing wounds, fractures, diſlocations, ulcers, and tumors.

CHI'RU'RGERY (of χειρουργία, gr. of χειρ a hand, and ἔργον work) the art of performing cures on the external parts of the body. Chirurgery is very ancient, much more ſo than Medicine, whereof it makes a branch; being the only Medicine of the firſt ages.

CHI'RU'RGICAL, belonging to ſurgery.

CHI'SSEL, an inſtrument made of ſteel well tempered and ſharpened, much uſed in ſculpture, maſonry, joinery, carpentry, &c.

CHIT. 1 a kitten, or little cat. 2 a ſnivelling little boy, or girl. 3 a freckle in the face.

To CHIT (in Gardening) is when a plant or ſeed begins to ſhoot, or germinate.

CHI'TTERLINGS. 1 a pudding, or ſauſage. 2 an hog's inwards cleanſed and boiled. 3 a border of fine linen round the boſoms of ſhirts.

CHI'VALRY (of *chevalerie*, fr.) 1 proweſs, fortitude, magnanimity. 2 knighthood. 3 a tenure of land by knight's ſervice. 4 horſemanſhip.

CHIVES (of *cive*, fr.) a ſmall ſort of onion.

CHIVES *tipp'd with pendants* (in Botany) is the thread of a flower, having a ſeed hanging and ſhaking at the end of it, as tulips, &c.

CHI'VETS (in Botany) are the ſmall parts of the roots of plants, by which they are propagated.

CHIURTS, certain Turks expert in Horſemanſhip.

*CHLORO'SIS*, gr. (of χλωρος green, of χλοη graſs) the green-ſickneſs, a diſeaſe incident to young virgins, which makes them look of a wan, ſallow complexion, with a circle of violet under the eyes. The patient is melancholy and uneaſy; has frequently a ſlow, wandering fever, with an unequal pulſe, vomiting, difficulty of breathing, longing for abſurd food, &c. The cure is chiefly by chalybeates and bitters.

*CHO"COLATE*. 1 a paſte made of the Indian cocoa-nut. 2 a drink prepared from this paſte.

CHOICE, ſubſt. 1 election, option, chuſing. 2 variety, diverſity.

CHOICE, adj. excellent, extraordinary, valuable.

CHOIR (of *chœur*, fr. or *chorus*, lat. a company of ſingers) 1 a company of ſingers. 2 the quire, or that place in a cathedral, collegiate, or conventual church, where divine ſervice is ſung or ſaid.

To CHOKE. 1 to ſtifle, or ſtop the windpipe. 2 to ſtop, or dam up.

CHO'LAGOGUES (of χολαγωγος, gr. of χολη choler, and ἀγω to draw) medicines which diſcharge, or purge choler downwards.

CHO'LER (χολερα, gr. of χολη bile) 1 the bile, a hot yellow humour contained in the gall-bladder, 2 anger, wrath, paſſion. See BILE.

*CHO'LERA morbus*, lat. (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe when the bile ſo exceeds in quantity and acrimony, as to irritate the bowels and ſtomach, and cauſe them to eject it both upwards and downwards.

CHO'LERIC. 1 abounding with choler. 2 paſſionate, furious, haſty, or apt to be angry.

*CHO'LIAMBI*, gr. (of χωλος lame, and ἰαμβος iambic verſe) a kind of verſe differing from the iambic only in this, that they have an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a ſpondee in the ſixth or laſt place, called alſo ſcazons.

CHO'LIC. See COLIC.

To

To CHOP. 1 to cut, or mince. 2 to barter, or make an exchange. 3 to change, or veer; as, the wind *chops* about.

A CHOP. 1 a cut, or gash made with a knife. 2 a thin slice of mutton.

*CHO'PIN*, fr. a French measure, containing about a pint Wincheſter meaſure.

A CHO'PPING *boy*, a luſty boy.

CHOPS, the jaws, all the lower part of the face.

CHO'RAL (of *choralis*, lat. of *chorus* a band of ſingers) belonging to the choir of a church.

CHORD (of *chorda*, lat. the ſtring of an inſtrument) in general, is the right-line drawn from one part of an arch of a circle to another. But the

CHORD *of an arch*, is a right-line joining the extremes of that arch; thus DB, is the chord of the arch DEB. See fig. 1.

*CHO'RDA*, lat. (in Anatomy) a little nerve extended over the drum of the ear.

CHORDA'PSUS, gr. (of χορδὴ a gut, and ἅπτω to tie) a diſeaſe of the inteſtines; Galen defines it, a tumidity, or inflation of the ſmall inteſtines, which makes them appear filled and ſtretched like a chord.

CHORDE'E (among Surgeons) is an inflammation and contraction of the frænum, ſo as to render erection painful. It happens often in gonorrhœas, and proceeds from the acrimonious matter irritating the underpart of the yard, by which it is, as it were, tied downwards in erection.

*CHO'REA ſancti Viti*, lat. i. e. St. Vitus's dance (ſo called, becauſe it often ſeized on thoſe that viſited the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm in Sweden) a ſort of madneſs, the perſons affected with it being in a continual motion.

*CHORE'US*, gr. a foot in ancient poetry, commonly called Trochæus. See TROCHEE.

CHO'RION, gr. (of χωρεῖν to contain) the exterior membrane, which inveſts the fœtus in the womb. It is very thick and ſtrong, on the inſide very ſmooth, but rough and uneven on the outſide. This, with the amnios and placenta, makes what we call the ſecundine.

CHO'RISTER. See QUIRISTER.

CHORO'GRAPHY (of χωρογραφία, gr. of χῶρος a place, and γράφω to deſcribe) is a particular deſcription of ſome country, or province.

CHORO'I'DES 4, gr. (of χώριον the chorion, and εἶδος reſemblance) a name applied to ſeveral parts of the body, bearing a reſemblance of the chorion; it generally ſignifies the inner coat of the eye.

*CHO'RUS*, lat. 1 a company of ſingers, or dancers in a tragedy, &c. 2 when the whole company join the ſinger in repeating certain couplets, verſes, or clauſes.

CHOUGH, a ſort of bird.

CHOWSE. 1 a ninny, a bubble, or ſilly fellow. 2 a trick, or ſham.

To CHOWSE, to cheat or cozen.

To CHO'WTER, to grumble, murmur, or mutter.

CHRISM (of χρισμα, gr. of χρίω to anoint) a kind of hallowed ointment made uſe of by Roman-Catholics, in the adminiſtration of baptiſm, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction.

CHRI'SMATORY, the veſſel wherein the chriſm or holy oil is kept.

CHRI''SOM-*cloth*, a white cloth put on the child after baptiſm.

CHRI''SOMS, infants that die within the month of birth, or while they wear the chriſom-cloth.

CHRIST (of χριστὸς, gr. i. e. anointed, of χρίω to anoint) an appellation uſually added to JESUS, and, together therewith, denominating the Meſſiah, or Saviour of the world.

CHRIST-*thorn*, a thorn that blows about Chriſtmas.

CHRI'STCHURCH. [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 50°. 40′,] A large, populous borough-town in Hampſhire, at the conflux of the Avon and the Stour. This borough is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; and here are officers employed to prevent ſmuggling. The chief manufacture is ſilk-ſtockings and gloves. Here is a market held on monday, and fairs on the thurſday after Whit thurſday, and on the 6th of October. Diſtant from London 80 computed, and 100 meaſured miles. It ſends two members to parliament. 'Tis ſaid to have had its firſt grants and privileges, in the reign of king Stephen, from Richard de Ridvers, firſt earl of Devon, whoſe pourtrait is the town-ſeal.

To CHRI''STEN, to baptize, or admit a perſon into the communion of the Chriſtian church.

CHRI''STENDOM (of *Chriſti dominium*, lat. i. e. the dominion, or empire of Chriſt) all that part of the world, where the Chriſtian religion is profeſſed.

A CHRI''STIAN, a man profeſſing Chriſt and his religion.

CHRISTIAN *name*, the name given to a perſon at baptiſm.

CHRI''STIANISM, or CHRISTIA''NITY, the doctrine, principles, or religion of Chriſtians.

CHRI''STMASS (of *Chriſti miſſa*, lat. i. e. the maſs of Chriſt) a feſtival celebrated on the 25th day of December, in ommemoration of the birth of Chriſt.

*CHRO'MA*, gr. (of χρόω to colour) 1 a ſet-

off, a colour, a fair pretence, in rhetoric. 2 pleaſant and delightful muſic.

CHROMA'TIC-*muſic* (of χρωμαλικος, gr. of χραομαι to humour) pleaſant muſic, being the ſecond of the three kinds, which abounds in ſemitones, and contains only the leaſt diatonical degrees.

CHRO''NIC, or CHRO''NICAL (of χρονικος, gr. of χρονος time) belonging to time, or that is of long continuance.

CHRONICAL *diſeaſes*, ſuch as are of long continuance; as the gout, ſtone, &c. *Chronical diſeaſes* ſtand in oppoſition to *Acute diſeaſes*, which are ſpeedy, and haſten to a criſis; as fevers, ſmall-pox, &c.

CHRO''NICLE (of χρονικα, gr. of χρονος time) a hiſtory of things done from time to time.

To CHRO''NICLE, to record in hiſtory.

CHRO''NICLED, recorded in a hiſtory, or chronicle.

CHRO'NICLER, he that writes chronicles.

† CHRO'NOGRAM, gr. (of χρονος time, and γραμμα a letter) a ſort of verſe, the figurative letters whereof denote its date.

CHRONO''LOGER, or CHRONO''LOGIST, a perſon ſkilled in chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICAL, belonging to chronology.

CHRONO''LOGY (χρονολογια, gr. of χρονος time, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe concerning time, or the arithmetical computation of it for hiſtorical uſes; that thereby the beginnings and endings of princes reigns, the revolutions of empires and kingdoms, battles, ſieges, or any other memorable actions, may be truly ſtated.

CHRONO''METER (of χρονος time, and μετρον meaſure) any inſtrument uſed to meaſure time.

CHRY'SALIS, the nymphæ of butterflies and moths, or of any other inſect.

*CHRYSANTHEMUM*, gr. (of χρυσος gold, and ανθος a flower) crowfoot, with yellow flowers, called gold-knaps. Some take it for the marigold.

*CHRYSOCO'LLA*, gr. (of χρυσος gold, and κολλα glue, or ſolder) gold-ſolder, commonly called Borax.

CHRY''SOLITE (of χρυσολιθος, gr. of χρυσος gold, and λιθος a ſtone) a kind of tranſparent precious ſtone, of a golden colour.

*CHRYSO''PRASUS*, gr. (of χρυσος gold, and πρασον a leek) a precious ſtone of a greeniſh colour, which yields a golden luſtre.

CHRY'STAL. See CRYSTAL.

CHUB. 1 the name of a fiſh. 2 a clown or ruſtic. 3 a jolt-headed fellow.

To CHUCK. 1 to ſtroke one under the chin fawningly. 2 to cry as partridges do.

To CHU'CKLE, to break out now and then into laughter.

CHUFF, a ruſtic, or country clown.

CHU'FFY, clowniſh, rough, rude.

CHUM. 1 a comrade, chamber-fellow, or companion. 2 a collegue, or partner in office.

CHUMP, a piece of wood, fleſh, &c.

CHURCH. 1 an aſſembly of perſons united by the profeſſion of the ſame Chriſtian faith, and the participation of the ſame ſacrament. 2 a Chriſtian temple, conſecrated to the honour of God.

*Catholic* CHURCH, the univerſal church, or whole body of people throughout the world, under Chriſt their head.

CHURCH-*Man*. 1 a clergyman. 2 a ſon of the church of England.

CHURCH-*Wardens*, officers choſen annually in every pariſh, to look after the church and church-revenues; to obſerve the behaviour of the inhabitants, preſent ſcandalous livers to the biſhop, take care that none preach without a licence, &c.

CHURCH-STRETTON. See STRETTON.

CHURL. 1 a country bumpkin. 2 a covetous hunks.

CHU'RLISH, inhuman, brutal, clowniſh, ill-natured, ſurly.

CHURN, a veſſel uſed to make butter in.

To CHURN, to agitate milk in a churn, to make butter.

CHURR-*Worm*, an inſect.

To CHUSE, to make choice of, or take one's choice.

CHYLE (of χυλος, gr. of χυω to melt) a white juice, into which the food is immediately converted by digeſtion.

CHY'LIFA'CTION, the faculty or action of changing food into chyle.

† CHY'MICAL, or CHE'MICAL, of or belonging to chemiſtry.

† CHY'MISTRY, or CHE'MISTRY (of χυμια, gr. of χυω to melt) the anatomy of natural bodies by fire, or of reducing them to their component parts; or the art of ſeparating the ſeveral ſubſtances whereof mixed bodies are compoſed, by means of fire; and of compoſing new bodies in the fire, by the mixture of different ingredients.

CHY'MOSIS, or CHE'MOSIS (of χαινω to gape, gr.) an inflammation in the eye-lids, which, contracting the external fibres by its heat, turns out their inſides to view.

*CHY'MUS*, gr. (χυμος a juice) the juice of meat after the ſecond digeſtion, which by the veins repairs the waſte of every part.

*CIACONA*, ital. a chacoon (in Muſic) a kind of air for a baſe, containing a great variety of humour, contrived in eight bars, and played ſeveral times over, but is allowed to vary every time, it is always in treble time, and generally played in a briſk lively manner.

CI''CATRICE 3 (of *cicatrix*, lat. a ſcar) a ſcar, or mark of a wound.

*CICATRI'CULA*, lat. (a dim. of *cicatrix* a ſcar)

ſcar) (among Naturaliſts) is the treadle of an egg, or the little white ſpeck in the coat of the egg, in which the firſt change appears, towards the formation of the chick.

CI'CATRIX, lat. a ſcar; a little ſeam, or elevation of callous fleſh, riſing on the ſkin, and remaining there after the healing of a wound.

CI"CATRIZA'NTIA, cicatrizing medicines, or ſuch as fill the wound with fleſh, and cover it with ſkin.

To CI"CATRIZE, to heal up, to ſkin, or cloſe up a wound into a ſcar.

CICH, or CICH-*Peaſe*, a ſmall ſort of peaſe.

† CI'CHORY. See SUCCORY.

† To CI'CURATE (of *cicuro*, lat. to tame) to tame, or make tame.

*A valiant* CID, a brave or valiant captain, an hero.

CI'DER (of *cidre*, fr.) a pleaſant, cool drink made of the juice of apples.

To CIEL, to cover a room with mortar, &c.

CI'LERY (in Architecture) foliage wrought on the heads of pillars.

CI'LIA (in Anatomy) the hairs wherewith the borders of the eye-lids are fringed.

CI'MA, or CIMA'ISE (in Architecture) is what we commonly call an Ogee, Ogive, or barely O, G; by which we mean a moulding waved on its centre, concave at the top, and convex at the bottom, and which makes the uppermoſt member, and as it were the cime or top of large cornices. Of theſe there are two kinds; in the one, that part which has the greateſt projecture is concave, being termed Doucine, or an upright Ogee. In the other, the convex part has the greateſt projecture.

CI'MBAL. See CYMBAL.

CI'METER. SCYMITAR.

CIMMERIAN, dark, obſcure, which ſees no ſun; from *Cimmerii*, lat. a people of Scythia, ſo invironed with hills and woods, that the ſun never came at them; whence *Cimmerian darkneſs*, i. e. great obſcurity.

CI'NCTURE (of *cinctura*, lat. *cingo* to gird) a girdle.

CI'NCTURE (in Architecture) is a concave part or ring of a column, lying above or below the flat member.

CI'NDERS (of *cineres*, lat.) coal burnt till all the ſulphur is conſumed.

CINERA'TION (in Chemiſtry) the reduction of wood, or any other combuſtible matter, into aſhes.

CI'NGLE (of *cingulum*, lat. of *cingo* to gird) a girt for a horſe.

CI'NIPHES, certain ſmall flies, but cruel ſtingers, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as made one of the plagues of Egypt.

CI'NNABAR (in Natural Hiſtory) a mineral ſubſtance, red, heavy, and brilliant, found chiefly in quickſilver mines, being quickſilver petrified and fixed.

*Factitious* CINNABAR, is formed of a mixture of mercury and ſulphur ſublimed, and thus reduced into a kind of glebe.

CINNABAR *of Antimony* (in Chemiſtry) is a compoſition of mercury, ſulphur, and antimony.

CI'NNAMON (of *cinamomum*, lat.) the inward bark of an Indian tree of the ſame name.

*CINQUE* 1, fr. the number five.

CINQUE-*Foil*, five-leaved graſs.

CINQUE-*Ports*, five havens, which lie on the eaſt part of England, towards France, ſo called by way of eminence; they are Haſtings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which are now added Rye and Winchelſea. They are under the juriſdiction of the conſtable of Dover-Caſtle, and were firſt eſtabliſhed by K. William I. for the better ſecurity of the coaſts.

*Lord Warden of the* CINQUE-*Ports*, the governor of thoſe havens, who has the authority of an admiral among them, and iſſues out writs in his own name.

CI'ON (of *fion*, fr.) a graft, young ſhoot, ſprig, or ſucker.

CI'PEROUS, a ſort of bulruſh.

CI'PHER (of ספרה heb. number) 1 a character in arithmetic. 2 nought, or nothing. 3 the letters of a perſon's name interwoven together, as on a ſeal, &c. 4 a ſecret character.

To CI'PHER, to caſt accompts.

CI'PRESS, a ſort of fine linen.

CIRCE'NSIAN *Games* (of *Circenſes*, lat. of *circo* to compaſs) the exerciſes of wreſtling or running, &c. kept by the Romans in a large place called the Circus.

CI'RCLE (of *circulus*, lat. of *circus* a ring) is a plain figure in Geometry, comprehended under one line only, to which bounding-line all right-lines, that are drawn from a point in the middle of it, are equal to one another, as F G B H, fig. 15.

CIRCLE *of perpetual Apparition*, is a circle of the ſphere parallel to the equinoctial, and juſt touching the northern point of the horizon, ſo called, becauſe all the ſtars included between it and the north-pole never ſet, but are always viſible above the horizon; as T O, fig. 6.

CIRCLE *of perpetual Occultation*, is another circle of the ſphere, and parallel to the former, which juſt touches the ſouth point of the horizon, and between it and the ſouth-pole are comprehended all thoſe ſtars which never riſe, but always are depreſſed below the horizon; as H V, fig. 6.

CIRCLES *of Altitude*. See ALMICANTERS.

CIRCLES *of Declination*, a term uſed by ſome writers, and ſignifies the ſame as *Meridians*, on which the declination or diſtance from the equator of any planet or ſtar is accounted. See MERIDIAN.

CIRCLES *of Longitude on the Globe*, are great circles paſſing through a ſtar or planet, and the poles of the ecliptic, where they determine the ſtars longitude, reckoned from the beginning of Aries; and upon them the latitudes of the ſtars are accounted.

CIRCLES *of Poſition*, are circles paſſing thro' the common interſection of the meridian and horizon and any degree of the ecliptic, or the centre of any ſtar or other point in the heavens; and are uſed to find out the poſition or ſituation of any ſtar, &c.

CIRCLES *of the Empire*, are provinces or diviſions of the German Empire, which have a right to be preſent at diets; they are ten in number.

CI'RCLET, a ring to put diſhes or plates on.

CI'RCUIT (of *circuitus*, lat. of *circum* about, and *eo* to go) 1 a compaſs or going about. 2 the journeys of the judges twice a year to adminiſter juſtice.

CIRCUI''TION (of *circuitio*, lat. of *circum* about, and *eo* to go) a going about, or fetching a compaſs.

CI'RCULAR, round, or belonging to a circle.

CIRCULAR *Numbers*, are ſuch whoſe powers terminate in the roots themſelves, as 5 and 6, whoſe powers do end in 5 and 6, the ſquare of 5 being 25, and of 6, 36, &c.

CIRCULAR *Velocity* (in Aſtronomy) ſignifies that velocity of any planet, or revolving body, which is meaſured by the arch of a circle.

To CI'RCULATE (of *circulo*, lat. of *circum* about, and *eo* to go) 1 to be carried, or move round. 2 to inviron, or terminate.

CIRCULA'TION, the motion of that which circulates.

CIRCULATION *of the Blood*, is its continual motion from the heart through the arteries, and back again through the veins.

CI'RCULATORY *Veſſel* (in Chemiſtry) is a bolt-head, or digeſting-glaſs, having another ſmall one inverted into the mouth of it; it is uſed in digeſtions, and ſo called, becauſe the vapour which aſcends out of the lower is condenſed in the upper one, and ſo circulates, or diſtils back again.

CI'RCULATORY-*Letters*, are letters ſent into all parts of a kingdom, province, country, &c. on particular occaſions.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. See AMBIENT.

CIRCUMCE'LLIONS (of *circumcellio*, lat. a vagrant) a kind of mad heretics of Africa, in St. Auſtin's time, of a ſavage and impudent boldneſs, caſting themſelves down from rocks and precipices into the water and fire, believing that, by this means, they were crowned with martyrdom.

To CI'RCUMCISE (of *circumcido*, lat. of *circum* about, and *cædo* to cut) to cut off the fore-ſkin.

CIRCUMCI''SION, the act of cutting off the fore-ſkin, or a ceremony in the Jewiſh and Mahometan religions. Among the Jews it is thus performed: Two ſeats are prepared in the morning, the one for the godfather, and the other for the prophet Elias, whom they ſuppoſe to aſſiſt inviſibly. The perſon who is to circumciſe brings the neceſſary utenſils; a pſalm is ſung, till the godmother brings the child, attended with a crowd of women, and delivers it to the godfather, none of them entering the door. The godfather, being ſeated, ſets the child on his lap; then the circumciſer, taking the razor, and preparing the child for the operation, ſays, *Bleſſed be thou, O Lord, who haſt injoined us Circumciſion*; and on ſo ſaying, cuts off the thick ſkin of the præputium, and, with his nails, tears off another ſkin remaining; ſucking the blood two or three times as it breaks out, and ſpitting it out into a glaſs full of wine; then he lays things on the wound to ſtanch the blood, and a compreſs of oil of roſes, and thus binds up the whole. This done, he takes a glaſs of wine, and, bleſſing it, adds another benediction for the child, and impoſes the name.

CIRCUMCISION, a feaſt celebrated on the firſt of January, in commemoration of the circumciſion of our Saviour.

CIRCU'MFERENCE (in Geometry) is the outermoſt bounding line or lines of any plain figure.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR (of *circum* about, and *fero* to carry, lat.) a portable inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, being a box and needle faſtened to the middle of a braſs index, with ſights at each end of the index.

CI'RCUMFLEX (of *circumflexus*, lat. of *circum* about, and *flecto* to bend) bowed or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX (in Grammar) an accent, which, being placed over a ſyllable, makes it long, marked in Greek thus, (῀), as Μῶσα, and in Latin, &c. thus, (^), as Musâ.

CIRCUMFLU'ENT (of *circumfluens*, lat. of *circum* about, and *fluo* to flow) flowing round about.

CIRCUMJA'CENT (of *circumjacens*, lat. of *circum* about, and *jaceo* to lie) lying round about.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION (of *circumlocutio*, lat. of *circum* about, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a fetch, or compaſs of words, or when one word is expreſſed by many.

CIRCUM-*Polar-Stars*, are all thoſe ſtars included between the elevated pole, and the circle of *perpetual Apparition*; which ſee.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE (of *circumſcribo*, lat. of *circum* about, and *ſcribo* to deſcribe) 1 to bound or limit. 2 to draw a circle, &c. about any figure.

CIRCUMSCRI'BED *Figure* (in Geometry) a figure

figure is ſaid to be *circumſcribed*, when either the angles, ſides, or planes of the circumſcribed figure touch all the angles of the figure that is inſcribed; thus the ſquare A is ſaid to be circumſcribed by the circle BCDE. See fig. 16.

CIRCUMSCRI'BED *Hyperbola*, is one of Sir Iſaac Newton's hyperbola's of the ſecond order, that cuts its aſymptotes, and contains the parts cut off within its own ſpace.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION (in Philoſophy) the certain bounds or limits of any natural body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *External*, is referred to the place in which any body is confined, and is called *Local*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *Internal*, is that which belongs to the eſſence and quality of every body, whether it hath a determinate extenſion, bound, or figure.

CI'RCUMSPECT (of *circumſpectus*, lat. of *circum* about, and *ſpecto* to conſider) wary, conſiderate, cautious, prudent.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, warineſs, caution, great conſideration, looking about one.

†CIRCUMSPI'CUOUS (of *circumſpicuus*, lat. of *circum* about, and *ſpecio* to ſee) to be ſeen round about, or on all ſides.

CI'RCUMSTANCE (of *circumſtantia*, lat. of *circum* about, and *ſto* to ſtand) a particular that accompanies any action, as time, place, &c.

CIRCUMSTANCES, the ſtate of a man's fortune, that denominates him poor or rich, in bad or good circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL, very particular, relating every circumſtance of an affair.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE (of *circumſtancier*, fr.) to deſcribe a thing with its circumſtances.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, or *the Line of* CIRCUMVALLA'TION (of *circumvallatio*, lat. of *circum* about, and *vallis* a vale) is a trench (in Fortification) bordered with a parapet round about the beſiegers camp, within cannon ſhot of the place, to hinder the beſieged from relief, and to ſtop deſerters, at the diſtance of a muſquet-ſhot. It is commonly flanked with redoubts, and other ſmall works, or with field-forts, raiſed on the moſt eminent poſts. A line of circumvallation muſt never be drawn at the foot of a riſing-ground, for fear leſt the enemy, having ſeized on the ſtation, ſhould plant cannon there, and ſo command the line. This line is uſually about ſeven foot deep, and twelve broad.

To CIRCUMVE'NT (of *circumvenio*, lat. of *circum* about, and *venio* to go) to deceive, impoſe upon, or over-reach.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, cozenage, deceit, over-reaching, cheating.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION (of *circumvolutio*, lat. of *circum* about, and *volvo* to roll) a rolling, or turning about.

CIRCUMVOLUTIONS (in Architecture) the turns of the ſpiral line of the Ionic column.

*CI'RCUS*, or *CIRQUE* [1] (of *circus*, lat) a round place, or liſt for public exerciſes in old Rome.

CIRENCESTER, or CISSETER. [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 51°. 42'.] The moſt ancient and largeſt borough in the whole county of Glouceſter; ſituated on the river Churn, which runs through the town. Henry IV. gave it a charter, and ſeveral privileges; and Q. Elizabeth, in whoſe reign it firſt ſent members to parliament, gave them another, by which it was incorporated, with a ſteward and bailiff; but 'tis now governed by two high-conſtables, and 14 wardſmen over ſeven wards, appointed yearly at the court-leet. The borough, which is confined within the town, ſends two members, and every houſekeeper not receiving alms has a vote. There is but one church here now, though formerly there were three: It has 28 windows of painted glaſs, repreſenting ſcripture-hiſtory, and the fathers, martyrs, and perſecutors of the Chriſtian religion. Here are two markets weekly, one on monday for corn, the other on friday chiefly for wool, for which commodity it is the greateſt market in England. It hath five fairs annually, viz. the weeks before Palm-ſunday and Bartholomew-day, for cloth only; and on Eaſter-tueſday, July the 7th, and October the 28th. It is a poſt-town, and keeps a ſtage-coach. Diſtant from London 68 computed, and 85 meaſured miles.

*CI'RRI* (in Botany) are thoſe hairs, or fine ſtrings, by which ſome plants faſten themſelves, in order to their ſupport in creeping, as ivy, &c.

CI'RSOCELE, gr. (of κιρσος *varix*, and κηλη a rupture) in Medicine, a multitude of varices in the teſticles, which prodigiouſly increaſe their bulk, and hinder the due preparation of the ſeed, ſo as, ſometimes, even to render caſtration neceſſary. It is alſo called *Hernia Varicoſa*.

CISA'LPINE (of *cis*, lat. on this ſide, and *Alpes*) any thing on this ſide the Alps. The Romans divided Gaul, and the country now called Lombardy, into Ciſalpine and Tranſalpine. That which was Ciſalpine with the Romans, is Tranſalpine with us.

CI'SSOID [3] (in Geometry) is a curve of the ſecond order.

CISTE'RCIAN *Monks*, an order founded anno 1098, by Robert abbot of Ciſteaux in France.

CI'STERN (of *ciſterna*, lat. of *ciſta* a cheſt) 1 a great veſſel in the ground to gather rain-

rain-water, &c. 2 a veſſel commonly made of lead, to hold a good ſtock of water for houſhold uſes. 3 a place in a dining-room to put bottles in. 4 a veſſel like a box, uſed by confectioners, wherein their jellies or creams are put to be iced over.

CI"TADEL, or CI'TTADEL (of *citadelle*, fr.) a fort or caſtle of four, &c. baſtions, built on the moſt advantageous ground near a city, that it may defend it againſt enemies; or in the moſt eminent part of a city, that it may command it, and keep the inhabitants in awe.

CITA'TION (of *citatio*, lat. of *cito* to call or ſummon) 1 a ſummons to appear before an eccleſiaſtical judge. 2 a quotation from an author.

To CITE (of *cito*, lat. of *cieo* to call) 1 to call, or ſummon to appear. 2 to quote an authority, or paſſage of an author.

CI"TIZEN, a freeman of a city.

CI"TRON, a ſort of fruit reſembling a lemon in colour, taſte, ſmell, &c. and produced by a tree much like the lemon tree; but the citron is bigger, its colour higher, its pulp finer, and its ſmell briſker, than the lemon.

CI"TRUL, a kind of cucumber of a citron-colour.

CI'TTERN (of *cithara*, lat. a harp) a muſical inſtrument.

CI"TY (of *cité*, fr.) 1 a town corporate, having a cathedral and biſhop's ſee. 2 the ſociety, or inhabitants under the ſame government.

CIVES 1, a ſort of wild leeks.

*CI'VET* (of *civette*, fr.) a perfume like muſk, formed by the ſecretion of proper glands, in a bag under the tail of the civet-cat; which is a little creature not unlike our cat, only its noſe is more pointed, its claws not ſo ſharp, and its cry different.

CI"VIC *Crown* (of *civica*, lat. of *civis* a citizen) a crown or garland of oaken boughs, which, among the Romans, was given to him who had ſaved a citizen's life, by him who was ſo ſaved.

*CI'VIL*, fr. (of *civilis*, lat. of *civis* a citizen) 1 courteous, obliging, humane. 2 honeſt, or chaſte. 3 of, or belonging to a city.

CIVIL *Day*. See DAY.

CIVIL *Death*, any thing that cuts off a perſon from civil ſociety; as, perpetual baniſhment, outlawry, condemnation to death, and excommunication.

CIVIL *Law*, is properly the peculiar law of each kingdom, ſtate, or city; but what we uſually mean by the Civil Law, is a body of laws compoſed out of the beſt of the Roman and Grecian laws, which were received throughout the Roman dominions for above 1200 years.

CIVIL *War*, war between people of the ſame ſtate, men under the ſame government, or citizens of the ſame city.

CIVIL *Year*, is the legal year, or annual account of time, which every government appoints to be uſed within its own dominions: It is thus called in contradiſtinction to the *Natural Year*, which is meaſured exactly by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.

CIVI"LIAN, a doctor, profeſſor, or one ſkilled in the civil law.

CIVI"LITY (of *civilité*, fr. of *civilitas*, lat. of *civis* a citizen) courteſy, humanity, obligingneſs; courteſy which citizens uſe to one another.

To CIVILI'ZE (of *civiliſer*, fr.) 1 to reduce to good order. 2 to make civil, or tractable.

CIVILI'ZED, poliſhed, tamed, or made gentle.

CLACK. 1 a moveable part of any thing, that by moving backwards or forwards makes a rattling. 2 a nickname for a woman's tongue. 3 a pratler, or buſy-body.

To CLACK (of *claquer*, fr.) 1 to make a noiſe like a mill-clack. 2 to ſnap, or rattle.

To CLACK *wool*, to cut off the ſheep's mark.

CLACK-MANNEN, [W. lon. 3°. 40'. lat. 56°. 15'.] A town ſituate on the north-ſhore of the river Forth, in Monteithſhire, 25 miles north-eaſt of Edinburgh, where Robert de Bruce, king of Scotland, had a palace.

CLAD, cloathed, or dreſſed.

To CLAIM (of *clamo*, lat. to affirm) to challenge, or demand any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another.

To CLA'MBER, to climb, or get up a tree, wall, &c.

† To CLAMM, to ſtarve.

CLA'MMY, ſticky, clingy, viſcous.

CLA"MOUR (of *clamor*, lat. of *clamo* to call) noiſe, cry, or complaint.

CLA"MOROUS, noiſy, full of clamour.

CLAMP. 1 a particular way of joining boards, by letting them one into another. 2 (in a Ship) pieces of boards applied to the maſts, to ſtrengthen them. 3 a contrivance for burning bricks.

CLAMPS. 1 irons at the ends of fires, to keep up the fuel. 2 (in Maſonry) irons bent at each end to hold large ſtones together.

CLAN, a family, or tribe in Scotland.

† CLA'NCULAR (of *clancularius*, lat. of *clam* ſecretly) ſecret, cloſe, unknown, anonymous, or nameleſs.

CLANDE'STINE (of *clandeſtinus*, lat. of *clam* privily) ſecret, by ſtealth, contrary to law, in hugger-mugger, without the proper ſolemnities.

† To

† To CLANG (of *clango*, lat. to ſhout) to ſound a trumpet.

*CLA'NGOR*, lat. 1 the ſound of a trumpet. 2 any loud and ſhrill noiſe.

CLANK. the noiſe of fetters and irons.

CLAP. 1 a blow, or ſtroke. 2 a crack, or noiſe. 3 the firſt ſtage of the venereal diſeaſe. See GONORRHOEA.

A CLAP (in Falconry) the nether part of a hawk's bill.

To CLAP. 1 to ſtrike. 2 to applaud, or approve of. 3 to join one thing on, or to another. 4 to make a noiſe. 5 to wrap up together.

CLAP-*Boards*, boards ready cut to make caſks, veſſels, &c.

CLA'PPER. 1 that claps his hand for joy. 2 the iron ringer of a bell, &c. 3 a place under ground, where rabbets breed.

CLARE. [E. lon. 35 min. lat. 52°. 15'.] A little town in Suffolk, ſituate on the river Stour, 14 miles from St. Edmondſbury. It has a fine large church, but is a poor dirty place, the ſtreets not being paved; yet here is a manufactory of ſays; and the civil and ſpiritual courts are held at it. Here is a market on friday, and fairs on April the 7th, and on the 26th of July. Diſtant from London 50 computed, and 61 meaſured miles. Gives title of Viſcount, Earl, and Marquis, to the Duke of Newcaſtle.

*CLARENCIEU'X*, or *CLARENCEUX*, a king at arms, in degree ſecond to *Garter*, appointed by king Edward IV. on the death of his brother the duke of Clarence; whoſe office is to marſhal and diſpoſe the funerals of all knights and eſquires on the ſouth of the river Trent: whence he is alſo called *Surroy*, or *Southroy*, in contradiſtinction to *Norroy*.

*CLA'RET* (diminutive of *clair*, fr. tranſparent) a name which the French give to ſuch of their red wines, as are not of a deep, or high colour.

CLA'RICORD, a ſort of muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinnet; the ſtrings are covered with pieces of cloth, which render the ſound the ſweeter; and deaden it ſo that it cannot be heard at any conſiderable diſtance; whence it is called the *dumb ſpinnet*.

To CLA'RIFY (of *clarifier*, fr. of *clarifico*, lat. to make clear) to make clear, or to make liquors, or juices, &c. finer.

CLARIGA'TION. See REPRISAL.

*CLARION*, fr. a kind of trumpet, the tube of which is narrower, and the tone acuter and ſhriller, than the common trumpets.

CLARK. See CLERK.

*CLARO Obſcuro*, ital. a term in Painting, which ſignifies the art of diſtributing lights and ſhadows advantageouſly.

CLARY, the name of an herb.

To CLASH. 1 to diſagree, or wrangle. 2 to make a confuſed noiſe. 3 to beat, or daſh againſt.

CLASP. 1 a ſort of buckle. 2 a tendril, or ſmall ſprig of a tree, plant, &c.

To CLASP. 1 to buckle. 2 to embrace.

CLA'SPERS (in Botany) are the twiſted threads, by which certain herbs or ſhrubs lay hold of plants, &c. growing near them.

CLASS (of *claſſis*, lat. a rank of citizens) 1 order, rank, or degree. 2 a form in ſchools.

CLA'SSIC, or CLA'SSICAL, of, or belonging to a claſs or degree.

CLA'SSIC *Author*, an approved author, or one of good credit and authority in the ſchools.

To CLA'TTER. 1 to make a noiſe with the feet, &c. 2 to prattle, or talk idly. 3 to diſpute, jarr, or clamour.

*CLAVES Inſulæ*, lat. (i. e. the keys of the iſland) a title given to thoſe twelve men in the Iſle of Man, to whom all doubtful and weighty caſes are referred.

*CLAVI'CULÆ* (in Anatomy) the collar-bones; two ſmall bones ſituate at the baſis of the neck, and top of the breaſt: They are about half a foot long, of the thickneſs of a finger, and formed ſomething like an *ſ*. They are joined to the acomium of the ſcapulæ; and, on the forepart, to a ſinus on each ſide of the upper part of the ſternum. Their uſe is to fix the ſcapulæ with the arms, and to prevent them from ſlipping too forward on the thorax.

*CLA'USE*, fr. (of *clauſula*, lat. a dimin. of *clauſus* environed) 1 an article or paſſage of a law, &c. 2 a cloſe or concluſion.

CLAUSE-*Rolls*, rolls preſerved in the Tower of London, containing records to be committed to cloſe writs.

CLAU'SIC, or CLAUSIKE, a diſeaſe in ſheep, commonly called the foot-rot, or claw-ſickneſs.

*CLAU'STRAL*, fr. of, or belonging to a cloiſter.

CLAW. 1 a talon, the horny part of a beaſt of prey's, or bird's foot. 2 the prongs of an hammer.

To CLAW. 1 to ſcratch, or tear with the nails. 2 to flatter, coax, or wheedle.

CLAY (of ‡*kley*, du.) fat, clammy, viſcous earth.

CLAYES (in Fortification) are wattles, or hurdles, made of ſtakes interwoven with oſiers, &c. to cover lodgments, having earth heaped upon them; they are alſo uſed to lay in ditches that have been drained, and upon marſhy grounds, to make them paſſable.

CLEAN. 1 pure, neat, free from dirt. 2 dexterous.

To CLEAN, or CLEANSE, to ſcour, purify, purge, or make clean.

CLE'ANLY

CLEANLY, that is of a neat disposition, affecting cleanliness.

CLEAR (of *clair*, fr.) 1 bright, shining. 2 fair, serene. 3 manifest, evident. 4 calm, undisturbed. 5 pure, limpid. 6 without infection. 7 without mixture. 8 to be seen through. 9 innocent, not guilty. 10 quite, or directly; as, I am *clear* against it. 11 out of debt.

CLEAR *sighted*, one of a ready wit, judgment, or understanding.

To CLEAVE. 1 to cut, divide, or force asunder. 2 to gape, or open wide. 3 to adhere, or stick to.

CLE'AVER. 1 a butcher's chopping-knife. 2 an instrument used to cleave wood, &c. 3 the name of an herb.

CLE'AVING. 1 the action of splitting wood, &c. 2 union, or attachment.

CLE'BURY. [W. lon. 2°. 30'. lat. 52°. 27'.] A small market-town in Shropshire, situate 25 miles south-east of Shrewsbury, has a market weekly on wednesday. Distant from London 98 computed, and 118 measured miles.

CLEFT, a chink, chap, or opening in any thing.

CLE"MENCY (of *clementia*, lat. of *clemens* merciful) humanity, benignity, gentleness, mildness, goodness.

CLE"MENT (of *clemens*, lat. mild) 1 mild, gentle, humane, courteous. 2 the proper name of a man.

CLE"MENTINE. 1 part of the canon-law, being decretals or constitutions of Pope Clement V. and enacted into laws by the council of Vienna. 2 a person among the Augustine monks, who, after having been nine years a superior, ceases to be so, and becomes a private monk, under the command of a superior. The word has its rise hence, That Pope Clement, by a bull, prohibited any superior among the Augustines from continuing above nine years in his office.

To CLENCH. See *To* CLINCH.

*CLEPSY'DRA*, gr. (of κλέπτω to steal, and ὕδωρ water) an instrument of the ancients, particularly the Egyptians, to measure time with, by the running of water out of one vessel into another. There were many kinds of them; but in all the water ran through a narrow pipe or passage from one vessel into another; and in the lower was a piece of cork, or light wood, which, as the vessel filled, rose up by degrees, and so shewed the hour.

CLE'RGY (of *clergé*, fr. or κλῆρος, gr. lot or patrimony) churchmen, or those whose constant business is to attend at God's altar. In the Romish church there are two sorts; the one Regular, comprehending all the religious of both sexes: The other Secular, comprehending all ecclesiastics that do not take the monastic vows. Among the Reformed there are none but Secular clergy.

CLE"RICAL, belonging to a clergyman.

CLERK (of *clerc*, fr.) 1 any learned person. 2 a clergyman. 3 an inferior assistant to a minister. 4 a person that exercises any function by the pen, or an amanuensis.

CLERK *of the crown* (in Chancery) an officer that attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for special matters of state.

CLERK *of the crown-office*, one that draws up, reads, and records all instruments against traitors, felons, &c.

CLERKSHIP, the office of a clerk, secretary, &c.

† CLE"ROMANCY (of κληρομαντεία, gr. of κλῆρος a lot, and μαντεία a presage or prophecy) a fortune-telling, or sooth-saying, by casting lots or dice.

CLE'VELAND, a district in the North-riding of Yorkshire; it is sometimes written CLIFFLAND, from the many rocks in this tract; at the bottom of which the soil is so stiff and clammy, that it is a proverb here,

Cleveland *in the clay*,
*Bring two soles in, and carry one away.*

This place gives title of Duke to the noble family of Fitzroy.

CLE"VER, skilful, ingenious, neat-handed, well-shaped.

CLEW. 1 a bottom of thread, yarn, &c. 2 the key whereby a difficult problem is discovered.

CLEW *of a sail*, the corner of it, that reaches down to the place where the tackle and sheet-ropes are fastened.

To CLICK, or go *click-clack*, a word used to express the noise of a watch, &c.

CLI'CKER, a foreman in a shoemaker's shop, who cuts out the shoes, &c.

CLI'CKET (of *cliquet*, fr.) a mill-clack, or clapper.

*CLIENT*, fr. (of *cliens*, lat. of κλέω, gr. to honour) 1 one who has put himself under the protection of another. 2 one who retains a lawyer, &c. to plead his cause.

CLIFF, or CLEFF (in Music) is a certain mark or character placed on one of the lines, from the position whereof each line and space derives its proper name.

CLIFF, or CLIFT (of *clivus*, lat. of κλίνω, gr. to bend) 1 the steep side of a hill. 2 a rock, or precipice.

CLIFF. [W. lon. 35 min. lat. 52°. 30'.] A market-town of Northamptonshire, situate 25 miles north east of Northampton, has a market on tuesday, and a fair on the 23d of April. Distant from London 59 computed, and 71 measured miles.

CLI'FTON, in Westmoreland, three miles from Penrith, in the road to Shap, is noted for a sharp action in the late rebellion; whereas

wherein the rebels were drove from their advantageous poſts here, by the troops under the command of the Duke of Cumberland.

CLIMACTE'RICAL (of κλιμακληρικὸς, gr. of κλίνω to climb) 1 aſcending like a ladder. 2 perilous, dangerous, fatal.

CLIMACTE'RICAL *Years*, every ſeventh year of a man's age, wherein, according to aſtrologers, there is ſome very conſiderable alteration in the body to ariſe, particularly the 63d and 81ſt, which are called the grand climacterical years, and the dangers here are ſuppoſed more eminent, great fits of ſickneſs, and even death itſelf, often happening thereon. See *Gell.* 15. 7. Others, again, think the 49th year more dangerous, as being made up of ſeven times ſeven. See *Cenſorin. de die natali.* But theſe obſervations ſmell ſtrongly of Chaldean and Egyptian ſuperſtition.

CLI'MATE (of κλίμα, gr. of κλίνω to bend, or ſtretch forth) is a part of the ſuperficies of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator; ſo that the longeſt day in that parallel, neareſt to the pole, exceeds the longeſt day in that parallel, neareſt to the equator, ſome certain definite part of time, viz. half an hour, till you come to places ſituated nearly under the arctic circle; and a whole hour, or even ſeveral days, when you go beyond.

The ancient Greek geographers reckoned but ſeven climates from the equator towards the north-pole, and denominated them from ſome noted place through which the middle parallel of the climate paſſed. But the moderns reckon up twenty-four.

*CLI'MAX*, gr. (in Rhetoric) otherwiſe called GRADATION, a figure connecting the ſubſequent to the precedent; as,

*Viderat hanc, viſamque cupit, potiturque cupitâ.* OVID.

To CLIMB, to mount, or get up by degrees.

CLIMBERS, an herb.

CLIME. See CLIMATE.

CLINCH, a quick repartee, or witty expreſſion.

To CLINCH. 1 to gripe hard with the fiſt. 2 to bend, or turn a nail.

CLI'NCHER. 1 one good at a repartee. 2 an unanſwerable reaſon or argument. 3 the name of a ſmall ſea veſſel.

To CLING. 1 to ſtick, or adhere to. 2 to hang together.

CLI'NGY, clammy, viſcid, glutinous.

*CLI'NICE* 3, gr. (of κλίνη a bed) a part of Phyſic that preſcribes diet, and medicines, to bedrid people.

To CLINK, to ring, or ſound, as metal does.

CLIO, gr. (of κλείω to celebrate) one of the nine Muſes, preſiding over hiſtory and heroic verſe.

To CLIP (of klippen, du.) 1 to ſhave, or ſhear. 2 to cut off from the edges, particularly of money. 3 to pronounce a language badly. 4 to ſurround, or encircle.

To CLIP *a man's wings*, to leſſen his power.

CLI'STER. See CLYSTER.

CLI'THERO. [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 53°. 46′.] A town in Lancaſhire, at the bottom of Pendle-hill, near the ſource of the Ribble, 30 miles ſouth-eaſt of Lancaſter. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, but has ſeveral charters from K. Henry II. and others. It is governed by two bailiffs; has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on March the 25th, July the 22d, and November the 11th. Diſtant from London 158 computed, and 207 meaſured miles. Sends two members to parliament.

*CLITO'RIS* (of κλεῖς, gr. of κλείω to cloſe) in Anatomy, a long round body in the forepart of the natural parts of a woman, being one of the organs of generation in that ſex.

CLI'VER, a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called gooſe-graſs.

CLOAK. See CLOKE.

CLOCK (of clocke, teut. a bell) a well-known inſtrument wherewith to meaſure time, conſiſting of ſeveral wheels of various ſizes, moving one another, by teeth fitting into each other; which wheels are continued in motion by the force of a weight or ſpring, and ſhewing the hour by the ſound of a bell, and an index moving round a circular plate.

CLOCK. 1 a beetle-dor, a cock-chaffer. 2 an ornament in the leg of a ſtocking.

CLOD, a lump of earth, blood, &c.

To CLOD. 1 to break lumps, or clods. 2 to curd, or coagulate.

CLOD-*Salt*, a cake which ſticks to the bottom of the pan in which the ſalt is boiled, and is taken out every twenty-four hours.

CLOG. 1 a piece of wood, &c. faſtened about the legs of beaſts, to keep them from running aſtray. 2 a hinderance, or obſtacle. 3 load, or charge to the ſtomach.

CLO'GHER. [W. lon. 7°. 30′. lat. 53°. 16′.] A city of Ireland in the county of Tyrone and province of Ulſter, ſituate 20 miles weſt of Armagh. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

CLOGS, pattins without rings.

CLOI'STER (of *clauſtrum*, lat. of *claudo* to ſhut) 1 a place in a monaſtery with piazzas round it. 2 a convent, or monaſtery.

To CLOI'STER *up*, to confine, or ſhut up in a cloiſter or convent.

A CLOISTE'RIAL *Life*, a monaſtic, or ſolitary life.

CLOKE. 1 an upper garment. 2 a colour, or blind for a fault.

CLONMEL. [W. lon. 7°. 38′. lat. 52°.

15'.] A town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Munſter; ſituate on the river Sure, 19 miles ſouth-eaſt of Tipperary town.

CLOSE, adj. (of *clos*, fr.) 1 flat, incloſed, or kept in. 2 ſecret, privy, private. 3 dark, obſcure. 4 faſt, firm, ſteady. 5 narrow, ſlender, ſmall. 6 near, or adjoining to. 7 reſerved, conſiderate, prudent. 8 thick, or near together. 9 unknown, hidden, ſecret. 10 covetous, thrifty, ſparing. 11 compact, or conciſe; as, a *cloſe diſcourſe*.

CLOSE, ſubſt. 1 concluſion, or end. 2 a piece of ground hedged about, &c.

CLOSE (in Muſic.) See CADENCE.

CLOSE (in Heraldry) when a bird addicted to flight ſtands with its wings ſhut; it is oppoſite to *Volant*.

To CLOSE. 1 to conclude, or end. 2 to ſhut. 3 to conſolidate, or heal up a wound. 4 to tend to healing, or heal up. 5 to agree, or end a difference. 6 to join battle with.

To CLOSE *an Accompt*, to end it by drawing a line, &c.

CLO'SED *behind* (in Horſes) an imperfection in the hind-quarters.

CLOSENESS. 1 thickneſs, or condenſation. 2 nearneſs, or contiguity. 3 reſervedneſs, or circumſpection. 4 ſecrecy, or taciturnity. 5 niggardlineſs, or parſimony. 6 narrowneſs, or ſtraitneſs.

CLO'SET, a cabinet, a private apartment, a ſmall room uſed for private retirement.

CLO"SETING, private meeting, or the intrigues of the cabinet council.

CLOSH, a diſtemper in the feet of cattle, generally called the founder.

CLOTH. 1 the matter wherewith garments are made, whether it be of linen, wool, or ſilk. 2 more peculiarly uſed for that made of wool.

*To wear the* CLOTH. 1 to wear ſcarlet, to be a military man. 2 to wear the gown, to be in holy orders.

To CLOUD, to ſhade, or make things look of divers colours.

CLOUDS, are a *congeries* of waters drawn up from the ſea and land into vapours; which, when they are very nearly placed to each other, appear denſe and thick; but, when they are more remote, are clear and bright, and ſometimes almoſt tranſparent.

Clouds ſwim in the air at but a ſmall diſtance from the ſurface of the earth, their altitudes not exceeding a mile in height, and many of them not above half a mile.

CLOU'DY. 1 full of clouds. 2 ſad, melancholy.

CLOVE (of *clou*, fr. a nail) 1 an Indian ſpice. 2 part of a root of garlick, &c. 3 a weight, containing 8 lb. of cheeſe, and 7 lb. of wool.

CLOVE-*gilliflower*, the name of an aromatic flower.

CLO'VER-*graſs*, an excellent food for cattle.

CLOUGH, a valley, or dale, incloſed on both ſides with hills.

CLOUGH (in Commerce) an allowance of two pounds to every three hundred-weight, for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out its weight when ſold by retail.

To CLOUT, to patch, or ſtop holes in a garment.

CLOUTS. 1 rags, or ſmall pieces of linen. 2 patches on one's ſhoe. 3 linen cloths uſed about infants to keep them dry. 4 iron-plates, to keep the axle-tree of a cart, &c. from wearing. 5 (in Gunnery) thin pieces of iron nailed on that part of the axle-tree of a gun-carriage which comes through the nave.

CLOU'TERLY-*fellow*, a clumſy fellow.

CLOWN (of *colonus*, lat. of *colo* to till, or huſband ground) 1 a ruſtic, boor, or country perſon. 2 an unmannerly ill-bred fellow.

CLO'WNISH, unmannerly, rude, ill-bred, ſlovenly, home-ſpun.

To CLOY (of *encloyer*, fr.) to glut, or ſurfeit, to ſatiate.

CLOYED (in Gunnery] when any thing is got into the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

CLOYED (in Farriery) when a horſe is pricked with a nail in ſhoeing.

CLOYNE. [W. lon. 8 deg. lat. 51°. 40'.] A city of Ireland, in the county of Cork and province of Munſter, ſituate 15 miles eaſt of Cork. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

CLO'YSTER. See CLOISTER.

CLUB. 1 a cudgel with a big head. 2 the name of one quarter of a pack of cards. 3 a meeting, or ſociety. 4 ſhare of a reckoning.

CLUB *law*, 1 paying an equal ſhare of a reckoning. 2 cudgelling, or fighting.

To CLUB *together*, 1 to pay equally. 2 to aſſiſt one another in a deſign.

To CLUCK, to cry as a hen does.

CLUE. See CLEW.

† CLU'MPERTON, a ruſtic, or clown.

CLU'MPING, lumpiſh, heavy.

† CLUMPS, a numſkul, or one void of reaſon.

CLU'MSY. 1 thick and ſhort. 2 clowniſh, aukward, unhandy.

CLUNG, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb *To Cling*.

CLUNG, adj. ſhrunk up with leanneſs, or cold.

To CLUNG, to dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut.

CLU'NIAC *monks*, an order of monks, founded in the year 900, by Berne, abbot of Cluny in Burgundy.

CLU'STER

CLU"STER. 1 a bunch of grapes, &c. 2 a heap of ſeveral things.

To CLUTCH *the fiſt*, to clench the fiſt.

To CLUTCH *a thing*, to hold it faſt.

CLU'TCHES. 1 hands, or claws. 2 poſſeſſion.

CLU'TTER. 1 a crowd, or multitude. 2 a great noiſe.

CLY"STER, gr. (of κλύζειν to waſh) a fluid medicine, of different qualities, to be injected into the inteſtines by the fundament, in order to refreſh them, looſen the belly, moiſten and ſoften the fæces, diſſipate wind, &c.

† To COACE'RVATE (of *coacervo*, lat. to heap up) to heap up, or gather together.

COACH (of *cochè*, fr.) a convenient and ornamental vehicle to travel in, ſuſpended by leathers, and moved on four wheels, and generally drawn by horſes.

COA'CTION (of *coactio*, lat. of *cogo* to compel) conſtraint, compulſion.

*COADJU'TOR*, lat. (of *con* together, and *adjuvo* to help) a fellow-helper, or aſſiſtant.

† COADUNA'TION (of *coadunatio*, lat. of *con* together, *ad* to, and *uno* to unite) an uniting, or gathering together in one.

† To COA"GITATE (of *coagito*, lat. of *con* together, and *agito* to ſhake) to move, or ſhake together.

To COA"GULATE (of *coagulo*, lat. to curdle) to curdle, thicken, or congeal.

To COAKS, to ſooth, or fawn upon.

COAL, a black, ſulphureous, inflammable matter, dug out of the earth, ſerving in many countries as the common fuel. It is noted of Engliſh coal, that it always burns beſt when wetted with water.

COAL-*pit*, a mine of coal.

To COALE'SCE 3 (of *coaleſco*, lat. of *con* together, and *aleſco* to grow) to grow together, or cloſe as a wound.

COALI'TION, or COALESCENCE, reunion, cloſing, or uniting together.

COALITION or COALESCENCE (in Philoſophy) is the gathering together, or uniting into ſenſible maſſes, the minute corpuſcles that compoſe any concrete or natural body.

COAP. See COPE.

† COARCTA'TION (of *coarctatio*, lat. of *con* together, and *arcto* to thruſt, or crowd) a preſſing, thruſting, or crowding together.

COAST (of *côte*, fr.) 1 a region, part, or country. 2 the ſea-ſhore, or the country adjoining to the edge of the ſea. 3 a breaſt of mutton.

COA'STING (in Navigation) is where the places aſſigned are not far diſtant, ſo that a ſhip may ſail in ſight of land, or within ſounding, between them. In the performance hereof there is only required good knowledge of the land, and the uſe of the compaſs and of the ſounding-line.

COASTING (in Gardening) is the tranſplanting of a tree, in the ſame poſition it was in before its removal.

COAT. 1 a hut or cottage. 2 a fold for ſheep. 3 a man's outward garment. 4 a woman's petticoat.

COAT (in Anatomy) is a membranous cover of any part of the body, as the coats of the eyes, arteries, veins, &c.

COAT *of mail*, a piece of armour made in form of a ſhirt, wrought over with iron-rings.

*Hawk of the firſt* COAT, a hawk of two years old.

COB. 1 a ſea-mew, or gull. 2 a Spaniſh coin.

*A rich* COB, a miſer.

COB-*iron*, the iron whereon the ſpit turns.

COBA'LT, a kind of marchaſite, ſuppoſed to be the Cadmia of the ancients; out of which is drawn arſenic and ſmalt.

To CO'BBLE (of *kobler*, Dan. to mend ſhoes) 1 to mend ſhoes. 2 to botch, or bungle.

CO'BLER. 1 a perſon that mends ſhoes. 2 a botcher, or bungler.

CO'BWEB, a ſpider's web.

CO'CAO *nut*, an Indian nut, whereof chocolate is made.

COCCI"FEROUS (of *coccus*, lat. a berry, and *fero* to bear) in Botany, ſuch plants, or trees, as bear berries.

COCHINE'AL 3 (of *coccus*, lat. the ſhrub from whence comes the purple grain) a drug uſed by dyers, &c. for giving red colours, eſpecially crimſons and ſcarlets; and likewiſe in Medicine, as a cardiac and alexipharmic. Travellers ſay there are two ſorts, one an inſect, the other a berry; but the inſect is much the beſt.

CO'CHLEA (of *cochlea*, lat. a ſnail-ſhell) 1 (in Anatomy) the third part of the labyrinth, or inner cavity of the ear. 2 (in Mechanics) one of the five mechanical powers, called a ſcrew.

COCK. 1 a well-known fowl. 2 the male of fowl. 3 the gnomon, or ſtyle of a dial. 4 that part of a gun-lock that holds the flint. 5 the needle of a balance. 6 a conical pile of hay. 7 the piece of wrought plate which covers the balance of a clock, or watch. 8 a tap or ſpout in a conduit, &c. 9 the cock of a hat.

*To be* COCK a HOOP, to ſtand upon high terms.

COCKA'DE (of *coquade*, fr.) a knot of ribbons like a roſe, to be worn in the hat.

CO'CKAL, a ſort of play.

COCK-*brained*, giddy-brained, fool-hardy, raſh, unadviſed, indiſcreet.

CO'CKATRICE, a ſort of ſerpent, ſo called becauſe ſuppoſed to come of a cock's egg.

To CO'CKER, to be fond of, or indulgent to.

CO'CKERMOUTH. [W. lon. 3°. 10'. lat. 54°.

54°. 35'.] A populous town in Cumberland, near the Iriſh Sea: It is almoſt ſurrounded by the rivers Derwent and Cocker, the latter of which divides it into two parts, that communicate with each other by two good ſtone bridges. The town is neatly built, the houſes being moſtly of ſtone, but of a low ſituation, between two hills; on one of which is the church, which was rebuilt, all but the tower, by virtue of a brief in the year 1711: on the other hill is a caſtle, belonging to the duke of Somerſet, now moſtly in ruins. The chief magiſtrate is a bailiff, who is choſen yearly by a jury of ſixteen burghers. It is a good trading town, and has an harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burden. Here is a market on mondays, and fairs on Whit-monday and Michaelmas-day. It was repreſented in parliament once in the reign of Edward I. and again in that of Edward III. but not afterwards till 1640. It now ſends two members. Diſtant from London 226 computed, and 267 meaſured miles.

CO'CKET, ſubſt. 1 a ſeal belonging to the cuſtom-houſe. 2 an acquittance at the cuſtom-houſe, delivered to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are cuſtomed.

COCKET, adj. briſk, malapert.

COCKE'TTUM, or COCKETUM, the office at the cuſtom-houſe, where goods to be exported are entered.

CO'CKLE. 1 a ſort of ſhell-fiſh. 2 a weed otherwiſe called a corn-roſe.

COCKLE-*ſtairs*, winding ſtairs.

To CO'CKLE, to ſhrink or wrinkle, as ſome cloth does.

*Hot* COCKLES, a ſort of play or ſport.

CO'CKNEY. 1 a nick-name for a Londoner. 2 a child cockered, or tenderly brought up.

CO'CK-PIT. 1 a ſort of theatre where game-cocks fight their battles. 2 (in a man of war) a place on the lower deck, abaft the main capſtan.

CO'CKREL (of *cochet*, fr.) a young cock.

COCK-*thropled horſe*, one whoſe throple, or wind-pipe, is ſo long, that he cannot fetch his breath ſo eaſily as others do which are looſe-thropled.

CO'COA-*nut*. See COCAO-*nut*.

COCQUE'T. See COQUET.

CO'CTION (of *coctio*, lat. of *coquo* to boil) 1 a boiling or ſeething. 2 concoction, or digeſtion.

*CO"CULUS Indicus*, lat. an Indian berry, of a poiſonous narcotic nature, chiefly uſed by poachers, to intoxicate fiſh, ſo that they may be taken out of the water with the hand.

COD. 1 a huſk, or ſhell. 2 the bag that contains the teſticles of a male. 3 a ſea-fiſh. 4 the bottom of a bay,

To CO'DDLE, to boil imperfectly, or not enough.

CODE, fr. (of *codex*, lat. of *caudex* a body, or ſtump of a tree) a collection of the laws and inſtitutes of the Roman emperors, made by order of Juſtinian; ſo called becauſe books were anciently made of boards.

CO'DIA (in Botany) the top, or head of any plant, but is, by way of pre-eminence, attributed to the poppy; whence the ſyrup made therewith is called Diacodium.

CO"DICIL (of *codicillus*, lat. a dim. of *codex* a book) a ſupplement to a will, or other writing. It is uſed as an addition to a teſtament, when any thing is omitted which the teſtator would add, alter, explain, or retract.

CODI"NIAC (of *codignac*, fr.) quiddeny, or marmalade of quinces.

CO'DLIN, 1 an excellent ſummer apple. 2 any apple coddled.

COECUM (in Anatomy) the blind gut; the firſt of the thick inteſtines, ſo called, becauſe, like a ſack, it has but one aperture, which ſerves it both for entrance and exit. It is ſituate on the right-ſide below the kidney.

COEFFI"CIENT 5 (of *coefficiens*, lat. of *con* together, and *efficio* to make) that which makes or performs with another.

COEFFI"CIENT *of any generating term* (in Fluxions) is the quantity ariſing by the diviſion of that term by the generated quantity.

COEFFICIENTS (in Algebra) are ſuch numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied, and ſo do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as $4a$, $bx$, $cxx$; where 4 is the coefficient of $4a$; $b$ of $bx$, and $c$ of $cxx$.

COELO'MA 3 (of κοιλώμα, gr. of κοίλος hollow) a round hollow ulcer in the horny tunic of the eye.

COE'METERY (of κοιμητήριον, gr. of κοιμάω to ſleep) a church-yard, or burying-place.

COE'NOBITES (of *cœnobitæ*, lat. of κοινὸς common, and βίος life, gr.) monaſtics, or ſuch as live in convents, having all things in common; in oppoſition to an *Anchoret*, who lives in ſolitude.

COENO'BIARCH (of *cœnobiarcha*, lat. of *cœnobium*, lat. a monaſtery, and ἀρχὴ, gr. chief or ruler) a prior or abbot of a monaſtery.

COE'QUAL 3 (of *coæqualis*, lat. of *con* together, and *æqualis* equal) equal to one another, as partners are.

COE'RCION 4 (of *coercio*, lat. of *con* with, and *arceo* to keep back) a limiting, reſtraining, or keeping back.

COE'RCIVE, ſerving to keep in, or reſtrain,

COERU-

COERU'LEOUS 4 (of *cæruleus*, lat. of *cælum* the ſky) blue, azure, of a colour like the ſky.

COESSE'NTIAL 5 (of *coeſſentialis*, lat. of *con* together, and *eſſentia* eſſence) of the ſame eſſence, or ſubſtance with another.

COETA'NEOUS 5 (of *coætaneus*, lat. of *con* together, and *ætas* an age) contemporary, or living together in the ſame age, or time.

COETE'RNAL 4 (of *coæternus*, lat. of *con* together, and *æternus* eternal) that is eternal with, or as well as another.

COE'VAL 3, lat. (of *con* together, and *ævum* an age) that is of the ſame ſtanding, or age with another.

COEXI'STENT 4 (of *con* together, and *exiſto* to exiſt, lat.) having an exiſtence, or being, together, or at the ſame time.

CO'FFEE (of *choava*, arab.) 1 a berry of an Indian tree. 2 a drink made of thoſe berries, brought into England in the year 1652, by one Paſqua a Greek, ſervant to Mr. Dan. Edwards, a Turkey merchant.

CO'FFER (of *coffre*, fr.) 1 a cheſt, or trunk. 2 a long box, or trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces in a ſtamping-mill.

COFFER (in Fortification) is a hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat, from ſix to ſeven foot deep, and from ſixteen to eighteen broad, the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raiſed two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and ſerves as a parapet with embraſures.

The beſieged generally make uſe of their coffers to repulſe the beſiegers, when they endeavour to paſs the ditch. And they differ in length from the caponiers, which are alſo ſomething leſs in breadth.

COFFER (in Architecture) the lower part of the cornice.

CO'FFERER, the ſecond officer in the king's houſhold, under the comptroller; he hath the overſight of the other officers, and pays them their wages.

CO'FFIN. 1 a caſe for a dead body. 2 a cornet of paper. 3 a caſe for books. 4 (in Farriery) the hollow part of an horſe's hoof.

To COG. 1 to flatter, ſooth, or cajole. 2 to cheat at dice.

CO'GENT (of *cogens*, lat. of *con* together, and *ago* to apply) compelling, preſſing, forcing, conſtraining.

CO'GGESHALL. [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 51°. 45'.] A market-town in Eſſex, ſituate on the river Blackwater, 14 miles north-eaſt of Chelmsford. There is a manufactory of bayze and ſays carried on here, but not ſo conſiderable as formerly. Here is a market every ſaturday, and a fair on friday in Whitſun-week. Diſtant from London 36 computed, and 47 meaſured miles.

To CO'GITATE (of *cogito*, lat. of *con* together, and *agito* to apply) to muſe, think upon, or conſider.

COGITA'TION, the action of thinking, or conſidering.

COGNA'TION (of *cognatio*, lat. of *con* together, and *naſcor* to be born) kindred chiefly by blood, ſometimes by adoption.

† CO'GNISANCE, or CO'NNIZANCE (of *connoiſſance*, fr. of *cognitio*, lat. of *cognoſco* to know) 1 knowledge, judgment. 2 thought, conſideration. 3 a badge, or mark. 4 a trial or hearing of a cauſe. 5 the acknowledgment of a fine, or confeſſion of a thing done.

COGS. 1 the teeth of a mill-wheel. 2 boats uſed on the river Humber.

COG-*ware*, coarſe cloth, anciently made in the north of England.

COGUE, a dram, or glaſs of any ſtrong liquor.

To COHA''BIT (of *cohabito*, lat. of *con* together, and *habito* to dwell) to dwell together, eſpecially as a man and his wife do.

COHA''BITA'TION, a cohabiting or dwelling together.

COHEI'R (of *cohæres*, lat. of *con* together, and *hæres* an heir) a joint-heir with another.

COHEI'RESS, a woman who is a joint-heir, or ſhares an inheritance with another.

To COHE'RE (of *cohæreo*, lat. of *con* together, and *hæreo* to ſtick) 1 to ſtick or hang together. 2 to agree, or be all of a piece.

COHE'RENCE, or COHE'RENCY, a cleaving, hanging, or ſticking together.

COHE'RENT, hanging well together, or when there is a proper connection and agreement between the parts of a diſcourſe.

COHE'SION. See COHERENCE.

COHE'SION (in Natural Philoſophy) is that principle which cauſes the parts of a body to adhere, or ſtick to one another.

To COHI''BIT (of *cohibeo*, lat. of *con* with, and *habeo* to hold) to with-hold, curb, or reſtrain.

COHOBA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is a repeated diſtillation of the ſame matter with the liquor drawn from it; that liquor being again and again returned upon the matter left at the bottom, in order to open the the pores, and volatilize the ſpirituous part.

CO'HORT (of *cohors*, lat. a band of ſoldiers) a body of infantry, among the Romans, conſiſting of five or ſix hundred men; and was divided into three manuples, and the manuple into two centuries, conſiſting of an hundred men each.

COIF (of *coife*, fr.) a ſort of cap, or hood for the head.

*Serjeants of the* COIF, a title of ſerjeants at law, from the coif of lawn which they formerly uſed to wear on their heads, but now on the back-part of their wigs.

COIL,

COIL. 1 a clutter, or noiſe. 2 the breech of a gun. 3 a rope wound in form of a ring.

To COIL, to wind up a rope in a cable, that it may eaſily run out without tangling.

COIN. 1 the dye, or inſtrument, on which are engraved the ſeveral figures, marks, &c. to be ſtruck on money. 2 a piece of metal converted into money, by the impreſſion of certain marks thereon. *Money* differs from *Coin*, in that *Money* is any matter which has courſe, as a medium in commerce, whether metal, wood, glaſs, ſhells, &c. and *Coins* are a particular branch of money, viz. ſuch as are made of metal, and ſtruck either with an hammer, or mill.

To COIN. 1 to ſtamp money. 2 to invent or forge.

COI'NAGE, or COI'NING, the art, or act of making money.

To COINCI'DE [3] (of *coincido*, lat. of *con* together, *in* in, and *cado* to fall) to fall in with another.

COI'NCIDENT (of *coincidens*, lat.) agreeing, happening, or falling in together.

COINDICA'TIONS (among Phyſicians) are ſigns which are not concluſive of themſelves alone, but, joined with others, help the phyſician to form a judgment of the diſeaſe.

COINS, or QUOINS (of *coins*, fr.) 1 (in Architecture) the corners of walls. 2 (in Gunnery) pieces of wood uſed in mounting, levelling, or lowering of a piece of ordnance. 3 (in Printing) wedges of wood uſed to faſten pages into the frames.

*Ruſtic* COINS, ſtones that ſtick out of a wall, for new buildings to be added to it.

COISTREL, a young lad.

COI''TION (of *coitio*, lat. of *con* together, and *eo* to go) 1 an aſſembling or meeting together, a mutual tendency of bodies towards each other, as the iron to the loadſtone, &c. 2 carnal copulation, the act of generation.

COITION *of the Moon* (in Aſtronomy) is when the moon is in the ſame degree of the ecliptic with the ſun.

COITS, or QUOITS. 1 broad iron rings uſed for exerciſe, by toſſing them from one place to another. 2 the game or diverſion itſelf.

CO''LANDER. See CULLANDER.

CO''LARIN. (in Architecture) 1 the little frize of the capital of the Doric column, placed between the aſtragal and the annulets. 2 the orlo, or ring at the top of the ſhaft of the column next the capital, called alſo the *Cincture*.

COLCO'THAR, called alſo *Chalcitis*, a red vitriol brought from Germany, formed from the green vitriol calcined naturally by ſome ſubterraneous fire.

*Artificial* COLCOTHAR, is a green vitriol calcin'd a long time by an intenſe heat, and by that means brought to the redneſs of blood,

CO'LCOTHAR *Vitrioli* (in Chemiſtry) the *caput mortuum*, or remains left at the bottom of the veſſel, after the diſtillation of vitriol.

CO'LCHESTER. [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 51°. 55'.] A large borough-town in Eſſex, 20 miles north-eaſt of Chelmsford; ſituate on the river Coln, by which it is encompaſſed on the north and eaſt ſides; it likewiſe runs through the town, and is navigable by ſmall craft up to the hithe, where is a key; and for ſhips of large burden three miles from it, where is a cuſtom-houſe; and a little lower it may receive a royal navy. The town is about three miles in circumference; had anciently 15, but now only eight pariſh-churches, and five meeting-houſes, beſides a Dutch and a French church. Here is a guild or (as they call it) a Mote-hall, to which joins the town-jail; alſo two grammar-ſchools, two charity-ſchools, and a workhouſe for the poor. It is governed by a mayor, recorder (or his deputy) 11 aldermen, a chamberlain, town-clerk, 18 aſſiſtants, and 18 common-council. The chief manufactory is bayze and ſays; for the ſupport of which there is a corporation, called, *The Governors of the* Dutch-bay-hall, and officers to examine it; and it is ſaid to have returned 90,000l. a week in ready money formerly for thoſe ſtuffs. Colcheſter is very much famed for candying eryngo-roots; but much more ſo for oyſters, which, being taken at the mouth of the Coln, are carried up to Wyvenhoe, where they are laid in pits to feed; there they are barrelled up and ſent to Colcheſter, and from thence are ſent in great quantities to London, &c. In the Civil wars, it ſuſtained a long ſiege againſt the Parliament army, till it was reduced by famine; the breaches in the towers, and ruined churches, ſtill ſhew the marks of the ſiege. The markets here are on wedneſday, friday, and ſaturday; and the fairs on June the 24th, July the 22d, and October the 13th. It ſends two members to Parliament. Diſtant from London 43 computed, and 50 meaſured miles.

COLD, is one of the primary qualities of bodies, and is no more than the arriving of the minute or inſenſible particles of any body at ſuch a ſtate, as that they are more ſlowly or faintly agitated than thoſe of our fingers, or other organs of feeling; for from this effect we ſay a body is *cold*.

COLD, ſubſt. a rheum, or cold in the head.

COLD, adj. 1 indifferent, careleſs. 2 devoid of heat.

CO'LEBROOK, or CO'LNBROOK. [W. lon.

lon. 25 min. lat. 51°. 30′.] A ſmall market-town in the road to Bath, ſeated on four branches of the river Coln, over each of which is a bridge; part of the town is in Buckinghamſhire, and part in Middleſex; its chief ſupport is the travellers paſſing to and from Bath, for whoſe reception there are many good inns. Here is a market on wedneſday, and a fair on the third wedneſday in April. Diſtant from London 15 computed, and 18 meaſured miles.

COLENS *earth*, a ſort of colour for painting.

COLERAIN. [W. lon. 7 deg. lat. 55° 30′] A great town in Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter, ſituate on the river Bann, 5 miles ſouth of the ocean.

COLESHALL. [W. lon. 10. 35′. lat. 52°. 30′.] A ſmall, but handſome market town in Warwickſhire; ſeated on the aſcent of an hill near the river Cole, over which it has a ſtone bridge. Here are two charity ſchools; the market is on wedneſday; and the fairs on April the 25th, and the 21ſt of September. Diſtant from London 82 computed, and 103 meaſured miles.

CO'LET, or COLLET, that part of a ring, or jewel, where the ſtone is ſet.

COLFORD. [W. lon. 2°. 25′. lat. 51°. 45′.] A market town in Glouceſterſhire. Here is a chapel of eaſe to Newland, a charity ſchool, and a market on friday; and fairs on June the 29th, and on the 20th of November. Diſtant from London 96 computed, and 121 meaſured miles.

CO''LIC or CHO''LIC (of *colicus*, lat. of κολον, one of the great guts) a kind of violent griping of the guts, or a ſevere gnawing pain felt in the belly; ſo called becauſe the ordinary ſeat of the diſorder was anciently ſuppoſed to be in the Colon.

To COLL (of *accoller*, fr. of *collum*, lat. the neck) to embrace about the neck.

COLLA'PSED (of *collapſus*, lat. of *collabor* to fall) ruined, or decayed.

CO'LLAR (of *collare*, lat. of *collum* the neck) 1 the upper part of a garment. 2 a ring of metal to put about the necks of ſlaves, and dogs. 3 harneſs for a cart-horſe. 4 a particular ornament wore by the knights of ſeveral military orders, hanging over the ſhoulder on the mantle, and its figure down round their armories.

COLLAR *of* SS, the collar of the order of the Garter; which conſiſts of SS with roſes enamelled red, a garter enamelled blue within, the George hanging at the bottom.

COLLAR *days*, certain feſtivals, whereon the knights of the Garter wear the collars of SS.

To COLLAR, to catch a perſon by the throat.

To COLLATE (of *collato*, lat. to enlarge) 1 to beſtow or confer. 2 to compare or examine.

To COLLATE *a book*, 1 to compare the copy with the original. 2 to ſee by the ſignature of the ſheets whether it be right or no.

COLLA'TERAL, (of *collateralis*, lat. of *con* with and *latus*, aſide) not in a direct line, but tranſverſe or ſideways.

COLLA'TION, 1 a ſmall repaſt, or entertainment. 2 giving or beſtowing a benefice or living. 3 comparing, or examining.

To COLLAU'D (of *collaudo*, lat. of *con* with, and *laudo* to praiſe) to commend or praiſe with others.

CO'LLEA'GUE. See COLLEGUE.

COLLECT (of *collecta*, lat. of *colligo*, to ſum up) a ſhort prayer, appropriated to ſome particular occaſion.

To COLLE'CT (of *collectum*, lat. of *con* together, and *lectum* to gather) to gather, or bring together.

COLLE'CTION, 1 gathering together. 2 a concluſion, or inference.

COLLE'CTIVE, 1 apt to gather, or make inferences. 2 that is gathered together in one.

COLLECTIVE *Noun*, is that which expreſſes a great many, though itſelf be ſingular, as, a troop, a company.

COLLECTOR, a perſon nominated by the commiſſioners of any duty, the inhabitants of a pariſh or the like, to gather any tax, rent, &c.

*CO'LLEGE*, fr. (of *collegium*, lat. of *collega*, a copartner) 1 a ſociety, or company of the ſame profeſſion. 2 a place where they live.

COLLE'GER, or COLLEGIAN, a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE *church*, is one endowed with a dean, canons, prebendaries, &c. but has no biſhop.

COLLEGUE (of *collega* lat. of *con* together, and *lego* to read) a fellow companion, or copartner in office, embaſſy, or buſineſs, one of the ſame college.

CO'LLERY, 1 a coal-pit, or coal mine. 2 the coal trade.

CO'LLET. See COLET.

COLLE''TICS, (of κολλητικος, gr. of κολλα glue) are ſuch medicines as join and glue together the ſeparated parts or lips of a wound, or ulcer; and thus reinſtate them in their natural union.

CO'LLIER. 1 one who deals in coals, works in the mines, &c. 2 a ſhip that carries coals.

COLLIQUA'TION (of *colliquatio*, lat. of *colliqueſco*, to melt) a melting or diſſolving any thing by heat.

COLLI''QUATIVE *fever*, one that is attend-

ed

ed with a diarrhœa or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

COLLIRI'DIANS, hereticks who worſhipped the virgin Mary as a goddeſs, and offered ſacrifices to her.

COLLI'SION (of *collifio*, lat. of *collido*, to daſh one againſt another) a ſtriking, bruiſing, or daſhing one body againſt another.

COLLO'GUE, to flatter, cajole, or coax.

CO'LLOP, a piece or ſlice of fleſh.

CO'LLOQUY (of *colloquium*, lat. of *con* together, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a dialogue, conference, or talking together.

To COLLU'DE (of *colludo*, lat. of *con* together, and *ludo* to play) 1 to play booty 2 to plead by *covin*, with intent to deceive.

COLLU'SION, 1 playing booty. 2 deceit, cozenage.

COLLU'SIVE, fraudulent, deceitful.

COLLU'THEANS, hereticks in the fourth century, ſo called from one Colluthus their head, who confounded the evil of puniſhment, with the evil of ſin, ſaying that the former did not proceed from God any more than the latter, denied epiſcopal ordination, &c.

CO'LLY, black, ſooty ſtuff, that ſticks to the bottom of pans, pots, &c.

To COLLY, to blacken, or daub with colly.

To COLLY (in Falconry) when a hawk ſtretches out her neck ſtraight forward, ſhe is ſaid to colly.

COLLY-*flower*, a well known plant.

*COLLY"RIUM*, G. a liquid medicine to cure diſeaſes in the eyes.

COLN. [W. lon. 2°. lat. 52°. 45'.] A market town in Lancaſhire on the border of the county, not far from Pendle-Hill. Here is a market on wedneſday, and a fair on the 21ſt of July. Diſtant 153 computed, and 253 meaſured miles from London.

CO'LON, (of κωλυειν, gr. to retard, or of κοιλον, on account of its capacity) in Anatomy, the ſecond of the thick inteſtines; which is placed between the Ilium and the Rectum, and is wider than either of them.

COLON (in Grammar) the middle point of diſtinction, mark'd thus (:).

CO"LONA'DE (in Architecture) a range of pillars running quite round a building, and ſtanding within the wails of it.

*COLONEL*, fr. an officer that commands a whole regiment, of either horſe or foot.

CO"LONY (of *colonia*, lat. of *colo* to inhabit) 1 a plantation whither people are ſent to dwell. 2 a company of people tranſplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for their tillage.

COLO"PHONY, a reſinous ſubſtance prepared of turpentine by boiling it in water, till when cold it becomes of an hard conſiſtence.

*COLOQUI'NTIDA*, lat. the bitter apple; the fruit of a wild gourd of an exceeding bitter taſte, brought from the Levant; it is one of the moſt violent purgative drugs known.

COLO'SS, or COLO'SSUS (of κολοσσος, gr. a ſtatue of immenſe magnitude) a ſtatue of gigantic ſize. The moſt eminent of this kind was that at Rhodes, ſo high that ſhips paſſed full ſail betwixt its legs; its height was 126 foot; few people could fathom its thumb. It was at length overthrown by an earthquake, after having ſtood 1360 years; and when the Saracens became poſſeſſed of the iſland, the ſtatue was found proſtrate on the ground: they ſold it to a Jew who loaded 900 camels with the braſs.

COLOSSE'AN, like a coloſſus, large, very cumberſome.

CO'LOUR (of *color*, lat. of *colo* to adorn) is that quality of a natural body, whereby it is diſpoſed to modify light falling upon it, and ſtriking upon the organ of ſight, ſo as to produce that ſenſation called colour.

COLOUR, 1 complexion, or the air of one's face. 2 a dye, or hue. 3 the outward ſhew, or beauty of a thing. 4 a cloke, or pretence, an excuſe, or plea.

*Rhetorical* COLOURS, flouriſhes, or ornaments.

To CO'LOUR, 1 to dye, or give a colour to. 2 to palliate or excuſe. 3 to put the beſt ſide outward. 4 to bluſh.

To COLOUR *ſtrangers goods*, is when a freeman permits a foreigner, to enter goods in his name at the cuſtom-houſe, to pay but ſingle duty, when, by law, he ought to pay double.

CO'LOURABLE, plauſible, ſeeming juſt and right.

COLOURS, 1 the banner of a company of ſoldiers, &c. 2 enſigns which ſhips wear.

COLT, a young horſe, mare, or aſs.

COLT *evil*, a preternatural ſwelling in the pizzle and cods of horſes.

CO'LTER, a piece of iron in a plough which cuts up the ground.

COLTS *foot*, the name of an herb.

COLUMB *Magna*, or St. COLUMB's. [W. lon. 5°. 23' lat. 50°. 30'.] A little market town in Cornwall; where the juſtices of the ſouth diviſion of the county keep their ſeſſions, and hold a court once in three weeks, for all actions under 40s. It has markets, on monday and thurſday, and fairs on April the 24th, and the 11th of June. Diſtant from London 200 computed, and 240 meaſured miles.

COLU'M-

COLU'MBARY (of *columbarium*, lat. of *columbus* a dove) a dove-houſe.

CO'LUMBINE, fr. a ſort of flower.

COLUMN (of *columna*, lat. a round pillar) 1 a round pillar to bear up or beautify a building. 2 a part of a page of a book divided by a line down the middle.

COLUMN (in Architecture) is a kind of round pillar, compoſed of a baſe, a fuſt, or ſhaft, and a capital, and ſerves to ſupport the entablement.

Columns are different, according to the different orders, being capable of a great number of variations, with regard to matter, conſtruction, form, diſpoſition, and uſe.

The Tuſcan, being the ſhorteſt and moſt ſimple, according to ſome, is fourteen modules long, comprehending its baſe and capital, and diminiſhed fifteen minutes, or a fourth part of its diameter.

The Doric is ſomewhat more delicate; the height is from fourteen to fifteen modules, and its baſe and capital are ſomewhat more beautified with mouldings. Its diminution is about twelve minutes.

The Ionic column is more delicate ſtill, the ſhaft being nine diameters long, and hath its capital ſet off with voluta's, or curled ſcrolls, differing in that reſpect from others, as well as in its baſe, which is peculiar to it. The diminution is about ten minutes.

The Corinthian, the richeſt of all, being ten diameters in length, hath two rows of leaves for the ornament of its capitals, with ſtalks or ſtems, from whence ſhoot forth ſmall voluta's. It diminiſhes about ſeven minutes.

The Compoſite column is alſo ten diameters long, and its capital is made nearly like that of the Corinthian. Its diminution is about ſeven minutes.

COLUMN (in the Military Art) is the long row, or file of troops, or of the baggage of an army on its march.

COLUMPTON. [W. lon. 3°. 30′. lat. 50°. 50′.] A market-town in Devonſhire, on the river Columb, from whence it has its name. The church has a curious gilded rood-loft, which is ſtill preſerved as an ornament. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on the firſt of May. Diſtant from Exeter 12 miles; and, from London, 134 computed, or 166 meaſured miles.

CO'LURES (in Aſtronomy) are two great circles, imagined to paſs through the poles of the world, one of them through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra, and is called the equinoctial colure, as S C P, fig. 6. The other through the ſolſtitial points Cancer and Capricorn, and is called the ſolſtitial colure, as the primitive circle, fig. 6.

CO'LWORT, cabbage, or colly-flower.

COLYSE'UM, an amphitheatre in Rome built by the emperor Veſpaſian. *Read* COLOSSEUM.

CO'MA, a ſort of ſleepy diſeaſe, always bringing on a violent propenſity to ſleep.

*CO'MA-BERENICES*, lat. (i. e. the hair of Bernice) a modern conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, compoſed of the unformed ſtars near the Lion's-tail. It conſiſts of forty ſtars, according to the Britannic catalogue.

COMB. 1 an inſtrument to diſentangle the hair. 2 an utenſil to trim the locks of wool. 3 the creſt of a cock. 4 a dale, or valley betwixt two hills.

To CO'MBAT. 1 to fight or encounter. 2 to oppoſe an argument. 3 to reſiſt a diſtemper. 4 to withſtand one's inclinations.

*CO'MBATANT*, fr. a champion, or fighting man.

CO'MBATE (of *combat*, fr.) a battle, or fight.

To CO'MBER. See *To* INCUMBER.

COMBINA'TION (of *combinatio*, lat. of *combino* to combine) 1 a joining together, or conjunction. 2 a plotting together, or conſpiracy.

COMBINATION (in Arithmetic) is the manner of finding how many different ways any given number of terms may be varied.

COMBINATION (in Rhetoric) is a figure when the ſame word is immediately repeated.

To COMBI'NE (of *combino*, lat. of *con* together, and *bino* to join) 1 to join, or couple together. 2 to conſpire, or plot together.

† COMBU'RGESS, a fellow-citizen.

† COMBU'ST (in Aſtronomy) when a planet is not above eight degrees and thirty minutes diſtant from the ſun.

*COMBU'STIBLE*, fr. (of *combuſtibilis*, lat. of *con* with, and *uro* to burn) that may be burnt, or that will eaſily take fire.

COMBU'STION. 1 a burning. 2 tumult, or hurly-burly.

To COME. 1 to arrive at a place. 2 to addreſs one's ſelf. 3 to accoſt, or draw near. 4 as butter, &c. does.

To COME *to*. 1 to come near. 2 to conſent, or yield. 3 to coſt, or amount to.

To COME *at*. 1 to overtake, or reach. 2 to get or obtain.

COME'DIAN, a writer or actor of comedies.

CO'MEDY (of *comœdia*, lat. of κωμη a ſtreet, and ωδη a ſong, gr.) a ſort of dramatic poetry, repreſenting ſome actions agreeable to human life, but not cruel.

CO'MELINESS. 1 beauty, gracefulneſs, good mien. 2 decency.

CO'MELY. 1 handſome, beautiful. 2 ſeemly, commendable. 3 decent, becoming.

CO'MER. a gueſt,

CO"MET (of κομήτης, gr. of κόμη hair) a blazing-ſtar, which ſuddenly ariſing in the heavens, and appearing for ſome time, does afterwards again diſappear; and all the time they are ſeen, they, like the planets, move ſome certain length in their proper orbits.

The ancient aſtronomers fancied them only meteors ſet on fire, in the higheſt regions of the air, below the moon; and as no body thought it worth while to write of the uncertain motion of a vapour or exhalation, we have no account of comets tranſmitted from them.

Tycho Brahe, in the year 1577, firſt obſerved a comet, that then appeared, to have no diurnal parallax, and conſequently was not only no aerial vapour, but alſo much higher than the moon.

But the famous Sir Iſaac Newton firſt ſhewed that their orbits were conic ſections, having their foci in the centre of the ſun.

CO"METO"GRAPHY (of κομήτης a comet, and γραφὴ deſcription, gr.) a deſcription or diſcourſe of comets.

CO'MFITS, ſuch ſweet-meats, or confections, as are preſerved dry.

To CO'MFORT (of *conforter*, fr.) 1 to eaſe, or chear up. 2 to rejoice, or make glad.

COMFORT. 1 conſolation. 2 pleaſure, or enjoyment.

CO'MFORTABLE, that gives ſatisfaction or pleaſure.

CO'MFREY, the name of an herb.

CO"MIC (of *comicus*, lat. of *comœdia* a comedy) of or belonging to comedy.

CO"MICAL, merry, facetious, pleaſant, humorous.

CO'MING, ſubſt. an arriving, or drawing near, &c. See *To* COME.

CO'MING, adj. prone, forward, or compliant.

CO'MINGS *in*, incomes, rents, or eſtate.

*CO'MMA*, gr. (of κόπτω to cut, or divide) a part or a member in a period, marked thus (,) implying only a ſmall reſt, or little pauſe.

COMMA (in Muſic) is the ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a ſemi-tone, or a perfect one exceeds the imperfect; this is uſed only in the theory of muſic, to ſhew the exact proportion between concords.

To COMMA'ND (of *commander*, fr.) 1 to bid, or order. 2 to appoint by authority. 3 to have the conduct or direction of. 4 to overlook a place.

COMMA'ND, the management or direction of a place or affair.

COMMA'NDER. 1 one who ordereth a thing to be done. 2 a chief officer. 3 a rammer, or inſtrument to beat down ſtones in paving, &c.

COMMA'NDING *Ground* (in Fortification) is ſuch as overlooks any poſt or ſtrong place, and is of three ſorts: firſt, a front commanding ground, which is an height oppoſite to the face of the poſt, which plays upon its front; ſecondly, a reverſe commanding ground, which is an eminence that can play upon the back of any place or poſt; thirdly, an enfilade commanding ground, which is an high place, that can with its ſhot ſcour all the length of a ſtrait line.

COMMA'NDMENT (of *commandement*, fr.) any law in general, but is particularly applied to a divine precept or ordinance.

COMMA'NDRY (of *commanderie*, fr.) a manor belonging to a commander, or knight of any order.

To COMME"MORATE (of *commemoro*, lat. of *con* together, and *memoro* to remember) to celebrate the memory of.

COMME"MORA'TION, a ſolemn remembrance of ſome great perſon, action, &c.

To COMME'NCE (of *commencer*, fr.) 1 to begin, or enter upon. 2 to take a degree in an univerſity. 3 to proceed in a law-ſuit.

COMME'NCEMENT, the time when they take their degrees in the univerſity of Cambridge.

To COMME'ND (of *commendo*, lat. of *con* with, and *mando* to intruſt) 1 to recommend, or commit to one's care. 2 to praiſe, or extol.

COMME'NDABLE, laudable, praiſe-worthy, or fit to be recommended.

COMME'NDAM, when a benefice, being void, is commended to an able clerk, to be ſupplied, until it be otherwiſe diſpoſed of, it is ſaid to be *in commendam*.

COMMENDA'TION. 1 a praiſing, or ſetting one forth. 2 ſervice, or reſpect, conveyed to one.

COMME'NDATORY. 1 one that hath a church-living *in commendam*. 2 that ſerves to recommend.

*COMME'NSURABLE*, fr. equal in proportion.

COMMENSURABLE *Magnitudes* (in Geometry) are ſuch as are meaſured by one and the ſame common meaſure; as if the magnitudes A B, one 5, and the other 3, be meaſured exactly by the magnitude C, ſuppoſed to be 1; then the magnitudes A and B are ſaid to be commenſurable. See fig. 17.

COMMENSURABLE *Magnitudes* (in Arithmetic) whether whole numbers or fractions, are ſuch as have ſome other number, which will divide them without any remainder.

COMMENSURABLE *in Power*, right-lines, by Euclid, are ſaid to be *commenſurable in power*, when their ſquares are meaſured by one and the ſame ſpace or ſuperficies.

COMMENSURABLE *Surds*, are ſuch ſurds, that, being reduced to their leaſt terms, become true figurative quantities of their kind, and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational one.

COMME'NSURATE, proportioned, or of the ſame meaſure.

CO'MMENT (of *commentum*, lat. an expoſition) a gloſs, interpretation, or expoſition on an author.

To COMME'NT. 1 to write notes upon a thing. 2 to find fault with, or criticiſe on a thing.

CO'MMENTARY. 1 the ſame as *Comment*; which ſee. 2 a ſort of hiſtory, written by a perſon who had a chief hand in the tranſactions related.

CO'MMENTA'TOR, a writer of comments or commentaries.

COMMENTI''TIOUS (of *commentitius*, lat. of *con* with, and *mentior* to counterfeit) feigned, forged, counterfeit.

CO'MMERCE (of *commercium*, lat. of *con* together, and *mercor* to buy) 1 traffick, dealing, merchandiſe, buying and ſelling, bartering of wares. 2 intercourſe, ſociety, correſpondence, acquaintance.

COMMINA'TION (of *comminatio*, lat. of *con* with, and *minor* to threaten) a threatning, or denouncing puniſhment for the breaking of certain laws.

† To CO'MMINUTE (of *comminuo*, lat. of *con* with, and *minuo* to leſſen) to bruiſe, grind, or crumble into ſmall parts.

To COMMI''SERATE (of *commiſeror*, lat. of *con* with, and *miſereor* to take pity on) to take pity on, to bewail, or condole.

COMMISERA'TION, pity, compaſſion, tenderneſs.

CO'MMISSARY (of *commiſſaire*, fr.) 1 an eccleſiaſtical officer, who officiates in the biſhop's ſtead in the remote part of his dioceſe. 2 a military officer, of which there are two ſorts, viz. *Commiſſary* of the *muſters*, who takes account of the ſtrength of every regiment, reviews them, and ſees that the men are well armed and accoutered. And *Commiſſary* of the *proviſions*, who has the care of furniſhing the army with every thing of that kind.

*COMMI'SSION*, fr. 1 a warrant for a place. 2 a charge to buy, or do any thing for another. 3 a delegation for determining any cauſe, &c. 4 the order by which any perſon trafficks for another.

COMMISSION *of Bankruptcy*, a commiſſion directed to certain commiſſioners to inquire into the particular affairs of the bankrupt, or broken tradeſman, to act for the benefit of the creditors, and to proceed according to the ſtatutes made for that purpoſe.

COMMISSION *Money*, the wages allowed to a perſon who trades for another by commiſſion.

To COMMI'SSION or COMMI'SSIONATE, to appoint, or empower any perſon to act for another.

COMMI'SSIONER. 1 a perſon appointed to treat with foreign princes or ambaſſadors. 2 a perſon who has received any commiſſion, or who acts by virtue of it.

*The King's High* COMMISSIONER *in Scotland*, a nobleman, in that kingdom, who repreſents the perſon of the King of Great Britain.

COMMI'SSURE (of *commiſſura*, lat. of *con* together, and *mitto* to put) a joint of any thing, a joining things together in a cloſe manner.

COMMISSURE (in Architecture) is the joining planks, ſtones, &c. cloſe together.

COMMI'SSURES (among Naturaliſts) the little cavities, ſpaces, or clefts, that are between the particles of a natural body, eſpecially when the particles are broad and flat, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin plates.

To COMMI'T (of *committo*, lat. of *con* with, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to act or do; generally ſaid of ſomething criminal. 2 to deliver up. 3 to refer, or leave a buſineſs, &c. to.

COMMI'TMENT. 1 the doing ſome unlawful act. 2 the commanding or ſending to priſon.

COMMI'TTEE, a ſelect number of perſons to whom any buſineſs is referred by the proprietors of it.

COMMITTEE *of the King*, a widow of a King's tenant, ſo called, becauſe ſuch are committed to the King's care, by the ancient law of the land.

To COMMI'X (of *commiſceo*, lat. of *con* together, and *miſceo* to mix) to mix, mingle, or jumble together.

COMMI'XTURE, or COMMI'XTION, the putting or mingling ſeveral things together.

*COMMO'DE*, fr. a woman's head-dreſs.

COMMO'DIOUS (of *commodus*, lat. of *con* with, and *modus* a due proportion) convenient, fit, uſeful, proper.

COMMO''DITY (of *commodité*, fr.) 1 conveniency. 2 gain, profit, advantage. 3 ware, merchandiſe.

COMMODORE (in the navy) an under-admiral, or a perſon commiſſioned by the admiral to command a ſquadron of ſhips in chief.

CO'MMON, adj. (of *communis*, lat. of *con* together, and *munus* a gift or office) 1 uſual, public, or well known. 2 ordinary, familiar. 3 that which is to all alike.

COMMON, ſubſt. a paſture common to all the lordſhip.

COMMON *meaſure* (in Arithmetic) is ſuch a number as exactly meaſures two or more numbers without a remainder.

*Greateſt* COMMON *meaſure*, is the greateſt number that can meaſure two or more

numbers without any remainder; as 4 is the greateſt number that can meaſure 8 and 12.

COMMON-*Pleas*, a court held in Weſtminſter-hall, for the trial of all civil cauſes, both perſonal and real.

COMMON-*wealth*, or COMMON-*weal*, any ſtate in general.

COMMON-*wealth*, a republic, in oppoſition to a principality, or monarchy.

CO'MMONAGE, right of paſture.

CO'MMONALTY, the common people.

CO'MMONER. 1 a member of the houſe of commons. 2 a member of a college, or univerſity. 3 one of the common people.

CO'MMONLY, generally, uſually, or ordinarily.

CO'MMONS. 1 the knights, burgeſſes, &c. in parliament, generally called the houſe of commons. 2 the regular diet of a college or ſociety. 3 eating and drinking together.

† COMMORA'TION (of *commoratio*, lat. of *con* with, and *moror* to ſtay) a tarrying, or dwelling in a place for a time.

COMMO'TION (of *commotio*, lat. of *con* together, and *moveo* to move) hurly burly, tumult, diſturbance, uproar.

To COMMU'NE (of *communico*, lat.) to converſe, or talk together.

COMMU'NICABLE, that may be communicated.

COMMU'NICANT, one who receives the communion.

To COMMU'NICATE (of *communico*, lat.) 1 to impart, diſcover, or reveal to. 2 to receive the ſacrament.

COMMUNICA'TION. 1 an imparting, or diſcovering. 2 intercourſe, or commerce. 3 conference, or converſation.

*Lines of* COMMUNICA'TION (in Fortification) are trenches made to preſerve a ſafe correſpondence between two forts, or poſts, or at a ſiege, betwixt two approaches.

COMMUNICATIVE, free, open, ready to impart, or communicate.

*COMMU'NION*, fr. (of *communico*, lat. of *con* together, and *munus* a gift) 1 fellowſhip, or union. 2 an uniform belief in ſeveral perſons. 3 the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

COMMU'NITY (of *communitas*, lat. of *con* together, and *munus* a benefit) a ſociety, or fellowſhip of men, united together under certain common laws, agreed on among themſelves, or impoſed by a ſuperior.

COMMU'TABLE, mutual, common.

COMMUTA'TION (of *commutatio*, lat. of *con* with, and *muto* to change) a changing, or bartering one thing for another.

To COMMU'TE (of *commuto*, lat. of *con* with, and *muto* to change) to change the puniſhment, as in ſpiritual courts.

CO'MPACT, ſubſt. (of *compactum*, lat. of *con* together, and *pango* to contract) mutual agreement, or contract.

COMPA'CT, adj. 1 cloſe, ſtrong, firm. 2 made up of. 3 preſſed together, cloſe. 4 ſet in order. 5 handſome, proper.

COMPA'CTION (among Philoſophers) the ſtrengthening or drawing together of a body, or ſubſtance, by its having leſs parts, or by preſſing thoſe parts more cloſely together, and is generally oppoſed to *Diffuſion*.

COMPA'CTLY. 1 cloſely. 2 neatly. 3 ſtrongly.

COMPA'NION (of *compagnon*, fr.) an aſſociate, partner, or comrade.

CO'MPANY (of *compagnie*, fr.) 1 an aſſembly, or concourſe of people. 2 a ſociety, or body of men, who oblige themſelves to the obſervation of certain agreements for the carrying on of ſome deſign. 3 a corporation. 4 a troop, or ſmall body of ſoldiers. 5 an herd of beaſts.

COMPANY *independent*, is a company of ſoldiers not embodied into any regiment.

COMPANY *of merchants*, 1 ſocieties in joint ſtock, as the Eaſt-India, South-Sea, African, &c. 2 regulated companies, as the Turkey, Hamburgh, &c.

CO'MPARABLE (of *comparabilis*, lat. of *comparo* to compare) what may, or is to be compared; that is like ſomething elſe.

COMPA'RATIVE (of *comparativus*, lat. of *comparo* to compare) capable of, or implying compariſon.

COMPARATIVE *degree* (in Grammar) the middle term of compariſon, as *harder* is the middle term between *hardeſt* and *hard*.

To COMPA'RE (of *comparo*, lat. of *con* with, and *paro* to contrive) 1 to liken, or make equal. 2 to examine one thing by another.

COMPA'RISON. 1 a comparing, or equalling. 2 proportion, or analogy.

COMPARTI'TION (in Architecture) is the uſeful, or graceful diſtribution of the whole ground-plot of an edifice, into rooms of office, reception, or entertainment.

COMPA'RTMENT, or COMPA'RTIMENT (of *compartiment*, fr.) 1 (in Architecture) is a peculiar ſquare, on the figur'd ſpace, for an inſcription, &c. marked out in ſome ornamental part of a building. 2 a garden bed, or border. 3 (in Painting) a regular diſpoſition of figures all round any picture, map, &c.

*CO'MPASS*, fr. circuit, or the extent of a thing on all ſides, or round about.

COMPASS (in Navigation) is a circle or card of paſteboard, divided into thirty-two equal parts, called rhombs, or points, having a touched needle, or wire, fixed to it underneath, and in its centre a braſs cell, or conical cavity, by means of which it hangs on an erect pin, fixed in a wooden or braſs box,

box, ſo that the flower-de-luce on the card will always point towards the north.

COMPASS *dials*, are ſmall horizontal dials, fitted in braſs or ſilver boxes for the pocket, and are ſet north or ſouth, by means of a touched needle belonging to them.

COMPASSES, an inſtrument conſiſting of two legs, pointed at bottom, and at top joined by a rivet, on which they turn; uſed for the deſcribing of circles, meaſuring lines, &c.

COMPASSES *of proportion*, is an inſtrument for dividing lines, circles, &c. into proportional parts at one opening.

To COMPASS. 1 to fetch a compaſs, or circuit about. 2 to attain, or bring about. 3 to ſurround, or environ.

COMPA'SSION (of *compaſſio*, lat. of *con* together, and *patior* to ſuffer) fellow-feeling, pity, mercy.

COMPA'SSIONATE, tender-hearted, merciful, pitiful.

COMPATIBI''LITY (of *compatibilité*, fr.) ſuitableneſs, agreeableneſs.

*COMPA''TIBLE*, fr. that can agree, or ſuit with; that may conſiſt with another.

COMPA'TRIOT (of *compatriote*, fr. of *compatriota*, lat. of *con* and *patria*, one's own country) a fellow-countryman, or fellow-ſubject.

COMPE'ER (of *compere*, fr. of *compar*, lat. of *con* together, and *par* equal) a companion, partner, equal.

To COMPE'L (of *compello*, lat. of *con* with, and *pello* to drive) to force, conſtrain, or oblige a perſon to do a thing.

COMPELLA'TION (of *compellatio*, lat. of *con* with, and *pello* to affect) 1 a calling by name. 2 force, conſtraint.

COMPE'NDIOUS (of *compendiarius*, lat. of *con* with, and *pendo* to weigh) ſhort, brief, conciſe, abridged.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, brevity, or a being brief, or ſhort.

*COMPE'NDIUM*, lat. an abridgment, epitome, or extract.

To COMPE'NSATE (of *compenſo*, lat. of *con* with, and *penſo* to requite) to recompenſe, reward, or make amends for.

COMPENSA'TION, a recompence, rewarding, or making amends.

† To COMPERE'NDINATE (of *comperendino*, lat. of *con* with, and *perendino* to put off from day to day) to delay, prolong, or put off from day to day.

CO'MPETENCY (of *competence*, fr. of *competentia*, lat. ſufficiency) conveniency, meetneſs, ſufficiency of eſtate, learning, &c.

CO'MPETENT, ſufficient, meet, convenient, duly qualified.

† COMPE''TIBLE, agreeable, or ſuitable to.

COMPETI''TION (of *competitio*, lat. of *con* together, and *peto* to ſeek) rivalſhip, canvaſſing, or ſuing for the ſame thing.

*COMPE''TITOR*, lat. a rival, or one that ſues for the ſame thing that another doth.

To COMPI'LE (of *compilo*, lat. of *con* together, and *pilo*, i. e. *cogo* to gather) to collect from ſeveral authors, to heap up, to amaſs.

COMPLA'CENCY (of *complacentia*, lat. of *con* with, and *placeo* to pleaſe) delight in a thing, or a being pleaſed with it; a complying, or agreeing with a perſon.

To COMPLA'IN (of *complaindre*, old fr.) 1 to bewail, or bemoan. 2 to accuſe, or cry out againſt.

COMPLA'INANT, a plaintiff, or he that complains againſt another.

COMPLA'INT. 1 accuſation, or impeachment. 2 lamentation, or moan.

*COMPLAISANCE*, fr. 1 obliging carriage or behaviour. 2 complacency, ſatisfaction.

*COMPLAISA'NT*, fr. courteous, civil, or obliging.

COMPLE'AT. See COMPLETE.

*CO'MPLEMENT*, fr. (of *complementum*, lat. of *con* with, and *pleo* to fill) 1 what is wanting to make up a certain number. 2 accompliſhment, or perfection. 3 whole number, or complete ſum. 4 a kind expreſſion. See COMPLIMENT.

COMPLEMENT *of an arch or angle* (in Geometry) is the arch or angle, which with that arch or angle makes up ninety degrees. As, the arch D G is the complement of the arch D E B, or of the angle D A B. See fig. 15.

COMPLEMENT *of the courſe* (in Navigation) is the number of degrees the courſe wants of ninety; or the number of points it wants of eight, or one quarter of the compaſs.

COMPLEMENT *of the courtin* (in Fortification) is that part of the courtin, which (being wanted) is the demi-gorge; or, it is the remainder of the courtin, after its flank is taken away, to the angle of the demi-gorge.

COMPLEMENT *of the line of defence* (in Fortification) is the remainder of the line of defence, after the angle of the flank is taken away.

COMPLEMENTS *in a parallelogram* are the two ſmall parallelograms AGE, FCE, made by drawing two right-lines, GE, FE, thro' the point E, in the diagonal DB; parallel to the ſides AB, BC, of any parallelogram ABCD. See fig. 19.

COMPLE'TE, or COMPLE'AT (of *complet*, fr. or *completus*, lat. of *con* with, and *pleo* to fill) 1 perfect, full. 2 fine, neat.

COMPLE'TION, an accompliſhing, a fulfilling, a finiſhing.

COMPLE'X, lat. (of *con* with, and *plexus* woven) compact, or compound; containing divers parts.

COMPLEX *ideas* (in Logic) are ideas compounded,

pounded, or consisting of several simple ones.

COMPLE'XION. 1 the colour of the face. 2 the temper, habitude, or constitution of the body.

COMPLE'XURE, a cementing, or joining together.

COMPLI'ANCE (from *To Comply*) a yielding or condescending.

COMPLI'ANT, submitting, or yielding to; of a flexible disposition.

CO'MPLICATED (of *complicatus*, lat. of *con* with, and *plico* to knit together) folded, or knit up together.

COMPLICA'TION, a collection, or mass of things joined together.

*CO'MPLICE*, fr. a partner in an ill action.

*CO'MPLIMENT*, fr. kind obliging words and expressions.

CO'MPLIMENTS, too much ceremony.

† COMPLI'NE (of *complies*, fr.) the last of the canonical hours among the Romanists.

To COMPLO'RE (of *comploro*, lat. of *con* together, and *ploro* to lament) to lament or weep together.

To COMPLY', to assent, yield, or submit to.

To COMPO'RT (of *comporto*, lat. of *con* and *porto* to carry) 1 to behave, or demean one's self. 2 to agree, or suit.

COMPO'RTMENT, carriage, or behaviour.

To COMPO'SE (of *compono*, lat. of *con* and *pono* to place) 1 to make, or write, to be the author of. 2 to put on a serious countenance. 3 to quiet one's passion. 4 to adjust a difference. 5 to settle one's affairs. 6 to collect the single types into words, &c. as compositors do in a printing-house.

COMPO'SED, quiet, sedate, easy in mind.

COMPO'SITE (of *compositus*, lat. of *compono*, of *con* together, and *ponor* to be put) compound, or made up of several things.

COMPOSITE *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are such, that some number, besides unity, can measure; as 12, which is measured by 2, 3, 4, and 6.

COMPOSITE *numbers between themselves*, are such as have some common measure besides unity; as 12 and 15, which may both be measured by 3.

COMPOSITE *order* (in Architecture) is the fifth order; and so called, because its capital is composed of two rows of leaves proper to the Corinthian order, and the voluta's of the Ionic. This order is sometimes called the Italic, or Roman, as having been first invented by those people. Its column is ten diameters in height; and there are always dentiles, or simple modillions, to its cornice.

COMPOSI'TION (of *compositio*, lat. of *compono*, of *con* together, and *pono* to put) 1 a mixture of several things. 2 a composure, writing, piece. 3 agreement, or accommodation. 4 capitulation, or articles.

COMPOSITION (in Mathematics) is the reverse of the analytic method, or that of resolution. It proceeds upon principles self-evident, on definitions, postulatums, and axioms, and a previously-demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing demonstrated. This is what they call the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid, Apollonius, and most of the ancients.

COMPOSITION *of proportion*. If there be two ratios, and it shall be, as the antecedent of the first ratio is to its consequent, so is the antecedent of another to its consequent; then, by composition of proportion, as the sum of the antecedent and consequent, of the first ratio, is to the antecedent or consequent of the first, so is the sum of the antecedent and consequent of the second, to the antecedent or consequent of the second; as, if A : B : : C : D; then, by composition, A + B : A (or B) : : C + D : C (or D).

COMPOSITION (in Commerce) is when a debtor, not being able to discharge his whole debt, agrees with his creditors to pay them a certain part instead of the whole.

COMPOSITION (in Painting) is used in the same sense with *Invention*, or *Design*.

COMPO'SITOR, one that composes in a printing-house.

COMPO'SURE. 1 a composition, or any thing composed. 2 tranquillity, or calmness of mind.

COMPOTA'TION (of *compotatio*, lat. of *con* together, and *poto* to drink) a drinking together.

To COMPOU'ND (of *compono*, lat. of *con* together, and *pono* to put) 1 to mix several things together. 2 to adjust, or make up a difference. 3 to come to a composition with a debtor.

CO'MPOUND *word* (in Grammar) is a word made up of two, &c.

COMPOU'NDED *flower* (in Botany) is such an one as consists of many little flowers meeting together to make up a whole one, each having its stylus, stamina, and sticking seed, all contained within one and the same calix.

To COMPREHE'ND (of *comprehendo*, lat. of *con* with, and *prehendo* to grasp) 1 to contain, include, or comprise. 2 to understand, to perceive. 3 to find out, or discover.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, that may be apprehended, or rendered intelligible.

COMPREHE'NSION. 1 apprehension, conception, imagination. 2 the uniting of two sects.

*An Act of* COMPREHENSION, an act that takes in all parties.

COMPREHE'NSIVE. 1 capable of containing, capacious. 2 ſhort, compendious.

To COMPRE'SS (of *comprimo*, lat. of *con* together, and *premo* to preſs) 1 to preſs together. 2 to raviſh, or deflower.

COMPRE'SS (in Surgery) a bolſter of folded linen, to be laid on a wound.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, what may be compreſſed, or ſqueezed into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRE'SSION, a thruſting, or preſſing cloſe.

† To COMPRI'NT, to print by ſtealth, or fraud, another's copy, or book.

To COMPRI'SE. See *To* COMPREHEND.

COMPROMI'SE (of *compromis*, fr. or of *compromiſſum*, lat. of *con* together, and *promitto* to promiſe) a promiſe of parties at difference, to refer their controverſies to the deciſion of arbitrators.

To COMPROMI'SE, to put a thing to reference, or to be decided by arbitrators.

COMPTRO'LLER (of *controleur*, fr.) 1 an intendant, or overſeer. 2 a reformer of manners.

COMPU'LSION (from *To Compel*) conſtraint, force.

COMPU'LSIVE, that forces, or compels a perſon to act.

COMPU'NCTION (of *compunctio*, lat. of *con* with, and *pungo* to prick) 1 a pricking with a ſtick, or pricking pain. 2 remorſe of conſcience for a fault.

*COMPURGA'TOR*, lat. (of *compurgo*, of *con* with, and *purgo* to clear) one that by oath juſtifies another's innocency.

CO'MPUTABLE, what may be counted, reckoned, or numbered.

A CO'MPUTANT, an accomptant.

COMPUTA'TION, an account, reckoning, or caſting up.

To COMPU'TE (of *computo*, lat. of *con* with, and *puto* to reckon) to deem, think, reckon, or caſt up.

To CON, to learn perfectly, to get without book.

*CON*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies with.

*CON Affetto*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies that the muſic muſt be performed in a tender, moving, and affecting manner.

*CON Diligenza*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies that the muſic muſt be performed with diligence, care, and exactneſs.

*CON Diſcretione*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies, with diſcretion and judgment.

*CON dolce maniera*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies, after a ſweet and agreeable manner.

*CONCA'TENATION*, fr. (of *concatenatio*, lat. of *con* and *catena* a chain) a chaining or linking together.

*CO'NCAVE*, fr. (of *concavus*, lat. of *con* with, and *cavus* hollow) hollow, bowing, crooked.

CONCAVE *glaſs*, or *lens*, is one that is flat on one ſide, and ground hollow on the other. This is by ſome called a plano-concave; and if the glaſs be concave on both ſides, it is called a double concave.

CONCA'VITY, the hollow or void ſpace of any round body.

To CONCE'AL (of *concelo*, lat. of *con* with, and *celo* to hide) to hide, keep cloſe, or ſecret.

CONCE'ALERS, they who find out the king's lands, &c. that are hidden, or concealed from him.

CONCE'ALMENT. 1 the act of concealing. 2 a place where any thing is concealed or hid.

To CONCE'DE (of *concedo*, lat. of *con* with, and *cedo* to yield) to yield, grant, or condeſcend to.

CONCE'IT. 1 fancy, or imagination. 2 opinion.

CONCE'ITED. 1 affected, or over-curious. 2 proud, or puffed up. 3 fantaſtical, impertinent, ridiculous.

CONCE'IVABLE, that may be conceived.

To CONCE'IVE (of *concevoir*, fr. or of *concipio*, lat. of *con* with, and *capio* to apprehend) 1 to imagine, apprehend, or have an idea of. 2 to breed a child in the womb. 3 to ſuppoſe, or entertain.

† CONCENT (of *concentus*, lat. of *con* together, and *cano* to ſing) a concert of muſic, of either voices, or inſtruments.

To CONCE'NTER (of *concentier*, fr. of *con*, lat. together, and *centrum* a centre) to meet in the ſame centre.

CONCE'NTRIC *figures*, are ſuch as have the ſame common centre.

† CONCE'PT. 1 a project. 2 a ſet form, or term, uſed in public acts.

CONCE'PTION (from *To Conceive*) 1 notion, comprehenſion. 2 the firſt formation of the fœtus in the womb.

To CONCE'RN (of *concerner*, fr.) 1 to belong to, or to intereſt. 2 to affect, or trouble.

CONCERN. 1 affair, or buſineſs. 2 the being affected, or troubled at. 3 care, or attention. 4 importance, or moment.

CONCE'RNED. 1 intereſted in an affair. 2 grieved.

To CONCERT (of *concerter*, fr. of *concerto*, lat.) to ſtrive together.

*CONCERTA'NTE*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies thoſe parts of a piece of muſic, that play throughout the whole, in contradiſtinction to thoſe that play only in ſome parts.

*CONCE'RTO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies a piece of muſic compoſed for a conſort, or one of ſeveral parts.

*CONCE'RTO groſſo*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies the grand chorus of the conſort, or thoſe places, where all the ſeveral parts perform or play together.

*CONCE'SSION*, fr. (of *conceſſio*, lat. of *concedo*, of *con* with, and *cedo* to yield) 1 a granting, or yielding. 2 a grant, permiſſion, or privilege.

CONCHO'ID 3 (κογχοειδης, gr. of κογχη a ſhell, and ειδος a likeneſs) in Geometry, a curve line, which always approaches a ſtrait line to which it is inclined, but never meets it.

To CONCI'LIATE (of *concilier*, fr. or of *concilio*, lat. of *con* together, and *calo*, i. e. *voco* to invite) 1 to reconcile, or unite. 2 to gain, or procure favour.

CONCI'LIA'TORS (i. e. reconcilers) a title arrogated by thoſe Romiſh writers, who have put the faireſt varniſh on the doctrines of that church.

CONCI'NNITY (of *concinnitas*, lat. of *con* together, and *cinnus* a medley) neatneſs, fitneſs, aptneſs, properneſs.

CONCI'SE (of *conciſus*, lat. of *con* together, and *cædo* to cut) brief, or ſhort.

† CONCI'SION, a ſarcaſtical word uſed inſtead of *Circumciſion*, Phil. iii. 2.

*CO'NCLAVE*, lat. (of *con* together, and *clavis* a key) 1 an aſſembly or meeting of all the cardinals that are at Rome, ſhut up for the election of a Pope. 2 the place wherein the election of the Pope is performed; which is now at St. Peter's in the Vatican.

To CONCLU'DE (of *concludo*, lat. of *con* with, and *claudo* to ſhut up) 1 to terminate, or make an end. 2 to gather by reaſon. 3 to fix, determine, or decide. 4 to reſolve with one's ſelf. 5 to make ſhort.

CONCLU'SION. 1 the end, or cloſe. 2 an inference, or conſequence.. 3 a determination, or reſolution.

CONCLU'SIVE, that carries conviction with it.

† CO'NCOAGULA'TION (of *con* together, and *coagulo*, lat. to curdle) a term uſed by Mr. Boyle, for the cryſtallizing of ſalts of different kinds together, where they ſhoot into one maſs of various figures, ſuitable to their reſpective kinds.

To CONCO'CT (of *concoquo*, lat. of *con* with, and *coquo* to digeſt) to digeſt.

CONCO'CTION, the change which the food undergoes in the ſtomach, before it becomes chyle. The ancients gave the term to what we call *Digeſtion*, from a notion of the food's being, as it were, boiled in the ſtomach.

*CONCO'MITANT*, fr. (of *concomitans*, lat. of *con* together, and *comitor* to accompany) 1 accompanying, or going together. 2 a companion.

CO'NCORD (of *concorde*, fr. or of *concordia*, lat. of *concors* being of one mind) agreement, unanimity, peace.

CONCORD. 1 (in Grammar) that part of Syntax which ſhews the dependance the words in a ſentence have on one another. 2 (in Muſic) denotes the relation of two ſounds that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in conſonance or ſucceſſion. 3 (in Law) the agreement between two parties who intend the levying a fine of lands to one another, how and in what manner it ſhall paſs; alſo an agreement made upon any treſpaſs committed.

CO'NCORDANCE, an index, or alphabetical catalogue of all the words in the Bible, ſhewing where they occur; to aſſiſt in finding out paſſages, and comparing the ſeveral ſignifications of the ſame word.

CONCO'RDANT, agreeing together.

† To CONCO'RPORATE (of *concorpora*, lat. of *con* together, and *corporo* to form into one body) to incorporate, mix, or mingle together, to embody.

CO'NCOURSE (of *concours*, fr. or of *concurſus*, lat. of *con* together, and *curro* to run) a reſort, or meeting of people in one place.

CONCRE'TE 1, or CONCRE'TED (of *concretus*, lat. of *con* together, and *creſco* to grow) joined, or grown together, mixed, compounded, made up.

CONCRE'TE (in Philoſophy and Chemiſtry) is a body made up of different principles, and ſignifies much the ſame as *Mixed*.

CONCRETE (in Logic) is any quality conſidered with its ſubject; as when we ſay, *ink is black*, we ſpeak of blackneſs in the concrete; and is, in this reſpect, contradiſtinguiſhed from the abſtract, or when the quality is conſidered ſeparately, as *blackneſs*, which may be in ſoot, coal, &c. as well as ink.

CONCRETE *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are thoſe that are applied to expreſs, or denote, any particular ſubject; as 3 men, 2 pounds, &c. whereas, if nothing be connected with the number, it is taken abſtractly, or univerſally; as 4 ſignifies only an aggregate of 4 units, be they men, pounds, or what you pleaſe.

CONCRETION, a joining, or growing together, the thickening, coagulating, or waxing hard of any thing.

CONCRETION (in Philoſophy) is the joining or uniting of ſeveral ſmall particles into a viſible concrete, or maſs.

CONCRETION (in Phyſic) is the thickening of any boiled juice, &c.

CONCU'BINAGE, the keeping a miſs, a concubine; an unlawful, or prohibited commerce between the two ſexes.

*CO'NCUBINE*, fr. (of *concubina*, lat. of *con* together, and *cubo* to lie) one who lies with a man, as if ſhe were his wife; an unlawful bedfellow.

*CONCU'PISCENCE*, fr. (of *concupiſcentia*, lat. of *con* with, and *cupio* to deſire) an eager or earneſt deſire, or coveting of any thing

thing; but more especially lust, or venereal desires.

To CONCU'R (of *concurro*, lat. of *con* together, and *curro* to run) 1 to run, meet, or join together. 2 to help, aid, or assist. 3 to agree, or be of the same opinion.

CONCU'RRENCE. 1 meeting, assembling, concourse. 2 help, succour, assistance. 3 approbation. 4 agreement in opinion.

CONCU'RRENT. 1 consenting, or agreeing. 2 subst. a competitor, or rival.

CONCU'RRING, or CO'NGRUENT *Figures* (in Geometry) are such as being exactly laid one upon another, will exactly meet, and cover one another; and therefore it is a received axiom, that plane figures, exactly covering each other, are equal among themselves.

*CONCU'SSION*, fr. (of *concussio*, lat. of *con* together, and *quatio* to shake) 1 a shaking or jumbling together, the shock of an earthquake. 2 extortion, or exaction.

CONCU'SSIONARY, guilty of concussion, or extortion.

To CONDE'MN (of *condemner*, fr. or of *condemno*, lat. of *con* with, and *damno* to consign over) 1 to sentence one to death, or any other punishment. 2 to blame, discommend, or find fault with. 3 to mislike, or not approve of.

CONDEMNA'TION. 1 a blaming, or disapproving. 2 the act of passing or pronouncing sentence against a person.

To CONDE'NSATE, or CONDE'NSE (of *condenso*, lat. of *con* with, and *denso* to thicken) 1 to make thick. 2 to grow thick.

CONDENSA'TION 1 (in Chemistry) is a collection or stoppage of vapours, by the head, or top of an alembick, whereby it returns to a liquid form. 2 (in Philosophy) is when any mass of matter is thrust into a less bulk than it was before, by means of cold.

† CONDE'NSITY, thickness, closeness, hardness.

CO'NDERS (of *conduire*, fr. to conduct) are persons who stand on high places near the sea-coast, in the time of herring-fishing, to make signs with boughs to the fishers, which way the shoal passes; their course being more discernible to those who stand on high cliffs, by means of a blue colour they cast on the water, than to those on board the vessels.

To CONDESCE'ND (of *condescendre*, fr.) 1 to yield, or submit to. 2 to vouchsafe, or think worthy. 3 to submit, or humble himself.

† CONDESCE'NDENCY, or CONDESCE'NSION, compliance, complaisance; a complying or submitting to.

CONDI'GN (of *condignus*, lat. of *con* with, and *dignor* to deem worthy) worthy, suitable, fit, according to the deserts of a person.

CONDISCI'PLE (of *condiscipulus*, lat. of *con* together, and *discipulus* a scholar) a schoolfellow, or fellow student.

† To CONDI'TE (of *condio*, lat. of *con* with, and *duo*, i. e. *do*, to apply) to season, powder, or pickle.

*CONDI"TION*, fr. (of *conditio*, lat. of *condo*, of *con* with, and *do* to intrust) 1 state, or case. 2 covenant, or article. 3 nature, or disposition. 4 rank, or quality.

To CONDI"TION *with one*, to stipulate, or make an agreement, or bargain.

CONDI"TIONAL, implying conditions, or terms.

CONDITIONAL *Propositions*, are such as consist of parts, connected by the conditional particle *if*.

To CONDO'LE (of *condoleo*, lat. of *con* together, and *doleo* to grieve) to express one's sorrow to another, for some misfortune of his.

CONDO'LENCE, a fellow-feeling of another's sorrows, or a sympathy in grief.

To CONDU'CE, to avail, or contribute.

CONDU'CIVE, helpful, that tends to the forwarding of a thing.

To CONDU'CT (of *conduco*, lat. of *con* with, and *duco* to lead) 1 to bring, guide, or lead along. 2 to manage, or direct.

CO'NDUCT. 1 management, or direction. 2 behaviour, deportment.

*Safe* CONDUCT, a security given by a prince to a stranger, for his quiet passing through his dominions.

CONDU'CTOR, a surgeon's instrument, which, being passed up into the bladder, serves to guide the knife in the operation of Lithotomy.

*CO'NDUIT*, fr. a water-course, or pipe for conveying water.

CONDYLO'MA, gr. (of κονδυλος a finger) (in Surgery) a soft, painless tumor, arising on the internal coat of the anus, and the muscles of that part, or in the neck of the matrix. By long continuance it grows fleshy, and shooting out as from a stalk, takes the denomination *ficus*.

CONE (in Geometry) is a solid in form of a sugar-loaf. Euclid defines a cone to be a solid, formed by the revolution of a right-angled triangle, about its perpendicular leg, as an axis.

If the axis of the cone be at right-angles with the base, the cone is called a right one, as fig. 20. But if it be oblique, as in fig. 21. then the cone is called an oblique, or scalene one.

CONE *of rays* (in Optics) are all the rays that fall from any point of an object upon the surface of any glass, having its vertex in that point, and the glass for its base.

CO'NEY, a rabbet.

To CONFA"BULATE (of *confabulor*, lat. of *con* together, and *fabulor* to talk) to tell tales, talk, or diſcourſe together.

CO'NFA"BULA'TION, a familiar diſcourſing or talking together.

*CONFE'CTION*, fr. (of *confectio*, lat. of *con* with, and *facio* to make) a medicinal compoſition of the conſiſtence of a ſoft electuary.

CONFE'CTIONER, a maker of ſweet-meats, &c.

CONFE'DERACY. 1 an alliance, or league. (in Law) a combination or conſpiration.

To CONFE'DERATE (of *confœdero*, lat. of *con* with, and *fœdero* to make a league) 1 to make a league together. 2 to plot, or combine together.

CONFE'DERATES, princes or ſtates entered nto an alliance for their common ſafety.

To CONFE'R (of *conferer*, fr. or of *confero*, lat. of *con* with, and *fero* to carry) 1 to compare, or vie with. 2 to beſtow, or give. 3 to diſcourſe together. 4 to adviſe together.

CO'NFERENCE, diſcourſe between perſons.

To CONFE'SS (of *confeſſer*, fr.) 1 to own, or acknowledge. 2 to hear, or take one's confeſſion. 3 to declare, or make known.

CONFE'SSION. 1 a declaration, or owning of a thing. 2 a declaration of a perſon's ſins, made to a prieſt, in order to obtain abſolution. This is called *Auricular Confeſſion*.

CONFE'SSIONARY. 1 a place in churches, wherein were depoſited the bodies of deceaſed ſaints, martyrs, &c. 2 a little box in the Romiſh churches, where the confeſſor takes the confeſſions of the penitent.

CO'NFE'SSOR, or *Father* CONFESSOR, a prieſt who hears the confeſſion of penitents, and gives them abſolution.

CO'NFESSOR *of the primitive times*, a martyr.

CONFI'CIENT (of *conficiens*, lat. of *con* together, and *facio* to make up) that cauſeth, maketh, or prompteth, effective, efficient.

To CONFI'DE (of *confider*, fr. or of *confido*, lat. of *con* with, and *fido* to truſt to) to truſt, rely, or depend upon, to put confidence in.

CO'NFIDENCE. 1 truſt, or affiance. 2 boldneſs, preſumption.

CO'NFIDENT, adj. 1 ſure, certain. 2 bold, hardy, daring, reſolute.

*CO'NFIDENT*, ſubſt. fr. 1 a truſty friend. 2 one privy to one's ſecrets.

CO'NFI"GURA'TION (of *configuratio*, lat. of *con* together, and *figuro* to form, or faſhion) a forming, faſhioning, or making a like figure.

To CONFI'NE (of *confiner*, fr.) 1 to keep in, or reſtrain. 2 to baniſh, or impriſon. 3 to border upon.

CONFI'NEMENT, impriſonment.

CO'NFINES, the borders, limits, or frontiers of a kingdom, country, field, &c.

To CONFI'RM (of *confirmer*, fr. or of *confirmo*, lat. of *con* with, and *firmo* to ſtrengthen) 1 to ſtrengthen, or eſtabliſh. 2 to ratify, or make good. 3 to adminiſter the church rite of confirmation.

CONFIRMA'TION. 1 ratification, or aſſurance. 2 a rite, or ceremony in the church, whereby a perſon is confirmed in his religion.

CONFI'RMATORY, that ſtrengthens, or corroborates a thing.

To CONFI'SCATE (of *confiſquer*, fr. or of *confiſco*, lat. i. e. *in fiſcum* to the king's treaſury) to ſeize as forfeited to the king's treaſury.

CONFISCA'TION, a lawful adjudging of goods or effects to the king's treaſury.

CONFLAGRA'TION (of *conflagratio*, lat. of *con* together, and *flagro* to burn) a burning, or great fire.

CO'NFLICT (of *conflictus*, lat. of *confligo*, of *con* with, and *fligo* to beat) 1 a fight, combat, or ſkirmiſh. 2 a diſpute, or debate.

To CONFLI'CT, to contend, to encounter, to ſtruggle with.

CO'NFLUENCE (of *confluens*, lat. of *con* and *fluo* to flow) 1 the meeting of rivers, or ſtreams. 2 a concourſe, or reſort of people.

CO'NFLUENT, flowing together; an epithet given to that ſpecies of the ſmall-pox wherein the puſtules run into one another. In this ſenſe, it ſtands in contradiſtinction with *Diſtinct*.

CO'NFLUX (of *confluxio*, lat. of *con* with, and *fluo* to flow) a flowing, or running together, as of humours, &c. the place where two rivers meet.

To CONFO'RM (of *conformer*, fr. or of *conformo*, lat. of *con* with, and *formo* to compoſe) 1 to make agreeable to. 2 to comply with.

CONFO'RMABLE, agreeable, ſuitable, after the ſame manner.

CONFO'RMIST, one that conforms, or complies with any eſtabliſhment; particularly uſed to ſignify a profeſſor and practiſer of the faith and diſcipline of the church of England.

CONFO'RMITY, agreeableneſs, likeneſs, ſuitableneſs.

To CONFOU'ND (of *confondre*, fr. or of *confundo*, lat. of *con* with, and *fundo* to melt down) 1 to deſtroy, or waſte. 2 to mix together. 3 to put out of order. 4 to baffle by arguments. 5 to put out of countenance.

CONFRATE'RNITY (of *confraternité*, fr. of

or of *con* and *fraternitas*, lat. a brotherhood) a brotherhood, or a ſociety united together, chiefly on a religious account.

To CONFRO'NT (of *confronter*, fr.) 1 to bring face to face. 2 to compare, or oppoſe.

CONFU'SED. 1 mixed, or jumbled together. 2 perplexed, or out of order. 3 frighted, terrified.

*CONFUSION*, fr. (of *confuſio*, lat. of *confundo*, of *con* with, and *fundo* to ſcatter) 1 diſorder, diſturbance, or hurly-burly. 2 ſhame, or diſgrace. 3 ruin, or deſtruction. 4 bluſhing, or ſhamefacedneſs.

To CONFU'TE (of *confuto*, lat. of *con* with, and *fuio*, antiq. i. e. *arguo*, to prove) 1 to combat, anſwer, or overthrow an argument. 2 to baffle a ſlander.

CONG. (an abbreviation of *congius*, lat.) a gallon.

CO'NGE, or CONGE'E (of *congé*, fr.) 1 leave, licence, or permiſſion. 2 a bow, reverence.

To CONGE'AL (of *congeler*, fr. or of *congelo*, lat. of *con* and *gelo* to freeze) 1 to freeze. 2 to grow ſtiff, or be frozen.

CONGELA'TION, the act of fixing the fluidity of any liquid by cold, or the application of cold bodies.

CONGE'NIAL (of *congenitus*, lat. of *con* together, and *gigno* to beget) begotten together, of the ſame kind, ſtock, or family.

CONGENIA''LITY, likeneſs of genus.

CO'NGEON, a dwarf, or one of little ſtature.

*CO'NGER*, lat. a very large ſort of eel.

*CONGE'RIES*, lat. (of *con* together, and *gero* to carry) 1 a maſs, a heap, a pile, a hoard. 2 an accumulation, a rhetorical ſcheme.

CONGE'RIES (in Philoſophy) a collection of many bodies, or particles into one maſs

CONGES (in Architecture) are rings about the ends of wooden pillars, to prevent their ſplitting; which are now imitated in ſtone-work.

† To CONGE'ST (of *congero*, lat. of *con* together, and *gero* to carry) to carry, or heap together.

† CONGE'STION, an heaping, or gathering together in heaps.

CONGESTION (in Surgery) is a ſettling of humours in any part of the body, which inſenſibly cauſes a ſwelling, by reaſon of the ſlow progreſs and thickneſs of the matter.

To CONGLA'CIATE (of *couglacio*, lat. of *con* together, and *glacio* to freeze) to freeze together.

CO'NGLETON, a handſome old market-town in Cheſhire, watered on all ſides by the river Dan, and a brook. 'Tis governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen. It has two churches, but the mother-church is at Aſtbury. The chief manufactures of the place are gloves, purſes, &c. Here is a market on ſaturdays; and fairs on May the 1ſt, July the 2d, and September the 21ſt. Diſtant from London 123 computed, and 157 meaſured miles.

To CONGLO'BATE (of *conglobo*, lat. of *con* together, and *globo* to gather round) to gather in a ball, or lump.

CONGLOBATE *Glands* (in Anatomy) thoſe glands whoſe ſubſtance is not divided, but firm, intire, and continued; and their ſurfaces ſmooth and uniform.

To CONGLO''MERATE, to wind up in a bottom.

CONGLOMERATE *Glands* (in Anatomy) are thoſe which are compoſed of ſeveral little ones; or they are ſeveral glandulous bodies joined together under the ſame common membrane.

To CONGLU''TINATE (of *conglutino*, lat. of *con* together, and *glutino* to glue) to glue, or join together two bodies, by the intervention of a third whoſe parts are unctuous and tenacious.

To CONGRA''TULATE (of *congratuler*, fr. or of *congratulor*, lat. of *con* together, and *gratulor* to rejoice) 1 to rejoice with one for his good fortune. 2 to bid welcome, or wiſh one joy.

CONGRA'TULA'TION, a congratulating, or rejoicing with one for his good fortune; or a wiſhing him joy.

To CO'NGREGATE (of *congrego*, lat. of *con* together, and *grex* a flock) to gather, or aſſemble together.

CONGREGA'TION, an aſſembly, ſociety, or company of people gathering together, generally for divine ſervice.

CONGREGA'TIONALISTS, a ſect of independents, between Preſbyterians and Brownifts.

CO'NGRESS (of *congreſ*, fr. or of *congreſſus*, lat. of *congredior*, of *con* together, and *gradior* to go) 1 an aſſembly of commiſſioners, deputies, envoys, &c. from ſeveral courts, meeting to concert matters for their common good. 2 an encounter, or combat. 3 a ſociety of booktellers.

† CO'NGRUENCE, or CONGRU'ITY 4, (of *congruentia*, lat. of *congruo* to agree) agreeableneſs, likeneſs, ſuitableneſs, conformity.

CO'NGRUENT, or CO'NGRUOUS, agreeable, ſuitable, conformable.

CONGRUITY (in Philoſophy) is a relative property of a fluid body, whereby it is readily united or joined with any other ſimilar, or fluid body.

CO'NIC, or CO'NICAL (in Geometry) belonging to the figure of a cone.

CO'NIC *Sections* (in Geometry) are curves made by cutting a cone by a plane, and leaving out the circle and triangle; they

are three in number, viz. the ellipſis, fig. 13. the parabola, fig. 22. and the hyperbola, fig. 14.

Theſe curves, being all of the ſecond kind or order, are of vaſt uſe in the mathematics.

CONJE'CTURAL, all made up of conjectures or gueſſes.

*CONJE'CTURE*, fr. (of *conjectura*, lat. of *conjicio*, of *con* together, and *jacio* to put) a gueſs, imagination, conceit, or opinion.

To CONJE'CTURE, to gueſs, imagine, divine, fancy, or gather from circumſtances.

CONI'FEROUS (of *coniferus*, lat. of *conus* a cone, and *fero* to bear) bearing fruit in form of cones.

CONI'FEROUS *Plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as bear a ſort of wooden fruit in the form of cones, as the pine-tree, &c.

To CONJOI'N (of *conjoindre*, fr. or of *conjungo*, lat. of *con* together, and *jungo* to join) to join together.

CONJOI'NT, mutual, or joined together.

CO'NJUGAL (of *conjugalis*, lat. of *con* together, and *jugo* to marry) belonging to marriage, wedlock, or a married couple.

To CO'NJUGATE (of *conjugo*, lat. of *con* together, and *jugo* to join) to join or couple together.

To CONJUGATE *a Verb* (in Grammar) to vary it according to its ſeveral moods, tenſes, and perſons.

CO'NJUGATE, joined together.

CONJUGATE *Diameter of an Ellipſis* (in Conics) is the ſhorteſt diameter of that figure, as FE, fig. 13.

CONJUGATE *Hyperbolas*. If there be two oppoſite hyperbolas *a m*, A M, whoſe principal axis is the line A *a*, and conjugate axis the line B *b*; and if there be two other hyperbolas, whoſe principal axis is the line B *b*, and conjugate one the line A *a*, then theſe four hyperbolas are called *conjugate hyporbolas*, the former oppoſite ones being conjugates to the latter.

*CONJU'NCTION*, fr. (of *conjunctio*, lat. of *con* together, and *jungo* to join) union, or a joining together.

CONJUNCTION (in Aſtronomy) the meeting of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiac, and is either apparent, or true.

*Apparent* CONJUNCTION, is when a right line, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the centres of the two objects, does not paſs through the centre of the earth, but thro' the eye.

*True* CONJUNCTION, is when that right line, being produced, paſſes through the centre of the earth.

CONJU'NCTION (in Grammar) a particle which ſerves to join words and ſentences together.

CONJU'NCTURE. 1 a joining together. 2 the particular ſtate an affair is in.

CONJURATION, 1 a plot, or conſpiracy. 2 enchantment, or dealing with the devil.

To CO'NJURE (of *conjuro*, lat. of *con* with, and *juro* to ſwear) 1 to conſpire, or plot together. 2 to raiſe, or lay ſpirits, &c.

To CONJU'RE. 1 to adjure, or to charge upon oath. 2 to intreat earneſtly.

To CONN. 1 to get without book. 2 to ſtrike one. 3 to give, or return; as, to *conn* one thanks.

CONNA'TE (of *con* together, and *natus* born, lat.) born together with a perſon.

To CONNE'CT (of *connecto*, lat. of *con* together, and *necto* to join) to join or faſten together.

CONNE'XION, a hanging together; the relation whereby one thing adheres to, or depends on another.

To CONNI'VE (of *conniveo*, lat. of *con* with, and *niveo* to wink) to wink at, or not take notice of.

*CONNOISSEU'R* (of *connoître*, fr. to underſtand) a critic, a perſon who is a thorough judge in any thing, particularly in painting and ſculpture.

CONNU'BIAL (of *connubialis*, lat. of *con* with, and *nubo* to marry) conjugal, or belonging to marriage.

CO'NOID } (in Geometry) is a ſolid produced by the circumvolution of the ſection of a cone about its axis.

CONO'IDES }

CONO'IDES, a name given to a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, called the Pineal gland.

To CONQUA'SSATE (of *conquaſſo*, lat. of *con* with, and *quaſſo* to ſhake much) to ſhake, daſh, or break in pieces.

To CO'NQUER (of *conquerir*, fr.) to ſubdue, vanquiſh, overcome, or get the better of.

CO'NQUEST. 1 victory, the act of overcoming. 2 the thing overcome.

CONSANGUI'NITY (of *conſanguinité*, fr. or of *conſanguinitas*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſanguis* blood) kindred by blood or birth.

*CO'NSCIENCE*, fr. (of *conſcientia*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſcio* to know) 1 the teſtimony of one's mind, or the judgment which the rational ſoul paſſes on her actions. 2 fear and regard of.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS, juſt, equitable, upright in his dealings.

CO'NSCIOUS, that is ſelf-convicted, and knows the charge againſt him to be true, or falſe.

CO'NSCIOUSNESS. 1 guiltineſs. 2 a ſecret apprehenſion that the thing we do is not right.

CONSCRI'BED, the ſame with *Circumſcribed*; which ſee.

To CO'NSECRATE (of *conſecro*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſacro* to dedicate) 1 to dedicate, or devote to a ſacred uſe. 2 to pronounce the ſacramental words. 3 to offer up a thing to one. 4 to immortalize, or render immortal.

CONSE'CTARY (of *conſectarium*, lat. of *con*, and *ſequor* to follow) a deduction, or conſequence drawn from a foregoing propoſition, and is the ſame with *Corollary*.

CO'NSECUTIVE (of *conſecutif*, fr.) following, or ſucceeding. It is always ſaid of things, not of perſons.

To CONSENT (of *conſentio*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſentio* to perceive, or underſtand) to agree, or accord; to be of the ſame mind, or of one opinion.

CONSE'NT, the agreeing to a thing, approbation, or allowance.

CONSENT *of Parts* (with Philoſophers) is that perception one part has of another, at a diſtance, by means of ſome fibres, &c. which are common to both of them.

*CO'NSEQUENCE*, fr. (of *conſequentia*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſequor* to follow) 1 inference, reſult, or ſequel. 2 importance, weight, moment.

CO'NSEQUENT, following, ſucceeding, enſuing.

CONSEQUENT (in Mathematics) is the latter of two terms of a ratio; as, ſuppoſe the ratio be of A to B, then B is ſaid to be the conſequent.

*CONSERVA'TION*, fr. (of *conſervatio*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſervo* to preſerve) guard, defence, or protection.

*CONSERVATIVA Medicina*, lat. (among Phyſicians) is that part of a phyſician's care which preſerves a perſon in health; in contradiſtinction to the Pharmaceutic, which applies medicines to the diſeaſed.

CONSE'RVATORY, a ſtorehouſe to keep things in.

To CONSE'RVE (of *conſervo*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſervo* to keep) 1 to preſerve, keep, or maintain. 2 to preſerve fruits, &c. with ſugar, &c.

To CONSI'DER (of *conſidero*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſido* to ſit down) 1 to think upon, or take notice of. 2 to remember a thing. 3 to acknowledge, or recompenſe. 4 to regard, or have reſpect for.

CONSI'DERABLE, remarkable, great, worth looking after, that deſerves attention.

CONSI'DERATE, diſcreet, wiſe.

CONSI'DERA'TION. 1 a bethinking one's ſelf. 2 motive, reaſon, or cauſe. 3 reſpect, or regard. 4 requital, or recompence.

CONSIDERATION (in Law) is the principal cauſe of a bargain, or contract, without which it would not be binding or effectual.

To CONSI'GN (of *conſigner*, fr. of *conſigno*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſigno* to mark out) to appoint, or make over from one perſon to another.

To CONSIGN (in Trade) is to ſend goods to a factor, or correſpondent.

To CONSI'ST (of *conſiſter*, fr. of *conſiſto*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſiſto* to ſet) 1 to be made up, or compoſed of. 2 to hang together. 3 to depend upon.

CONSI'STENCE. 1 eſſence, or the way of being. 2 the thickneſs of liquid things. 3 relation, agreement, or conformity.

CONSI'STENT. 1 agreeable, or conformable to. 2 plauſible, coherent. 3 not fluid, but of a conſiſtence.

CONSISTENT *Bodies* (in Philoſophy) are ſolid or firm bodies, in contradiſtinction to fluid ones.

CONSI'STO'RIAL, of or belonging to a conſiſtory.

CONSI'STORY (of *conſiſtoire*, fr. of *conſiſtorium*, lat. of *con* together, and *ſiſto* to ſettle) 1 a council-houſe, or ſpiritual court where eccleſiaſtical affairs are ſettled. 2 the college of cardinals, or the pope's ſenate or council, before whom judiciary cauſes are pleaded. 3 a meeting of the miniſters and elders among the French proteſtants.

To CONSO'CIATE (of *conſocio*, lat. of *con* together, and *ſocio* to join) to join together in mutual ſociety.

† To CO'NSOLATE (of *conſoler*, fr. of *conſolo*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſolo* to comfort) to comfort, or chear up.

*CONSO'LE*, fr. (in Architecture) is an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projecture or jutting, and ſometimes ſerves to ſupport little cornices, buſts, and baſes.

To CONSO''LIDATE (of *conſolido*, lat. of *con* together, and *ſolido* to cloſe) 1 to cloſe, or make whole. 2 to join in one.

CONSO''LIDA'TION. 1 a ſoldering, or making ſolid, 2 the uniting the fracture of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound, &c. 3 the uniting two benefices into one.

CO'NSONANCE (of *conſonantia*, lat. of *con* together, and *ſono* to ſound) in Muſic, is the agreement of two ſounds, the one grave, and the other acute, being compounded together by ſuch a proportion of each, as proves agreeable to the ear.

CONSONANCE (of Words) is when two words ſound much alike at the end, generally called rhiming.

CONSONANT, adj. agreeable, conformable.

CONSONANT, ſubſt. a letter that will make no ſyllable of itſelf, or without the help of a vowel.

*CO'NSORT*, fr. (of *conſors*, lat. of *con* together, and *ſors* a lot) 1 a companion, partner, or aſſociate. 2 a great perſon's wife.

CO'NSORT (of *concerto*, ital.) (in Muſic) is a piece of muſic conſiſting of ſeveral parts.

CONSOU'ND, the name of an herb, uſually called comfrey.

CONSPI''CUOUS (of *conſpicuus*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſpecio* to ſee) 1 eaſy to be ſeen,

ſeen, clear, or bright. 2 remarkable, famous, illuſtrious.

CONSPI"RACY, a conſpiration, or confederacy to do ſome evil illegal action.

CONSPI"RATOR, one who is in a plot againſt a prince or ſtate.

To CONSPI'RE (of *conſpiro*, lat. of *con* together, and *ſpiro* to endeavour) 1 to plot, or contrive miſchief together. 2 to agree, or concert together.

† To CONSPU'RCATE (of *conſpurco*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſpurco* to defile) to defile, or bewray.

CO'NSTABLE (of *conſtable*, fr.) a title formerly belonging to certain manors, but now an officer appointed to keep the peace, &c. in every hundred, pariſh, &c.

*Lord High* CONSTABLE *of England*, an officer, who had anciently ſo great power, that it was thought too much for any ſubject; he had equal juriſdiction with the earl marſhal, and took place of him, as chief judge of the marſhal's court.

CONSTABLE *of the Tower of London*, the governor of that place.

CO'NSTANCY (of *conſtantia*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſto* to ſtand) 1 perſeverance, ſteadfaſtneſs, ſteadineſs. 2 reſoluteneſs, ſtoutneſs, firmneſs.

CO'NSTANT. 1 ſteadfaſt, or reſolute. 2 laſting, or permanent. 3 even, or equal. 4 faithful, or truſty.

CONSTANTINO'PLE. [E. lon. 29°. 15'. lat. 41°. 30'.] The metropolis of the Turkiſh Empire, anciently called Byzantium, and by the Turks, at this day, Stamboul, but frequently *The Port* by European nations, it being one of the ſecureſt and moſt commodious harbours in Europe. It is ſituate on the weſtern ſhore of the Boſphorus, in the province of Romania. The city is built in the form of a triangle, and the ground riſing gradually from the ſhore, the whole town appears at one view from the ſea. The ſtreets are narrow, and the private houſes mean, built chiefly of wood, ſo that when a fire happens, thouſands of them are ſometimes deſtroyed; but the public buildings, moſques, palaces, caravanſera's, and bagnio's are many of them very magnificent. The chief moſque particularly, which was formerly the metropolitan church of St. Sophia, is ſaid to be the fineſt temple in the world, covered with five extenſive cupola's. It is ſurrounded by a wall of no great ſtrength, and is about twelve miles in circumference, excluſive of Galata and the other ſuburbs. The ſeraglio, or palace, is built upon that point of the triangle which runs out between the Propontis and the harbour; and underneath the palace are the gardens, which extend to the water-ſide.

There is a public market held daily at Conſtantinople, for ſlaves of both ſexes, who have been either taken priſoners in Chriſtian countries, or purchaſed by brokers of their friends; where men purchaſe wives, concubines, and ſervants. Theſe brokers are generally Jews, who make a trade of purchaſing children in Georgia, Circaſſia, and other Chriſtian or Pagan countries, and ſelling them to the Turks; for no Mahometan is made a ſlave, and indeed they offer freedom to their Chriſtian captives, if they will apoſtatize, but as for women, they will never part with them, as they think it is not material what religion women are of; and they oftener take Infidels (as they call them) into their embraces, than native Turks.

*CONSTELLATION*, fr. (of *conſtellatio*, lat. of *con*, and *ſtella* a ſtar) a company of fixed ſtars, imagined (by the ancients) to repreſent the form of ſomething, and commonly called by the name of that thing. Of theſe there are forty-eight, twenty-three being in the northern, and twenty-five in the ſouthern hemiſphere.

To CO'NSTER. See *To* CONSTRUE.

*CONSTERNATION*, fr. (of *conſternatio*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſternor* to be diſpirited) a great fright, terror, or aſtoniſhment.

To CO'NSTIPATE (of *conſtipo*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſtipo* to fill) 1 to cram cloſe, to croud or throng in. 2 to bind the belly.

CONSTIPA'TION (with Philoſophers) is when the parts of any body require a cloſer texture than what they had before.

CONSTI"TUENT, ſubſt. he that appoints another to act for him.

CONSTITUENT, adj. that which makes up, or compoſes.

To CO'NSTITUTE (of *conſtituo*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſtatuo* to appoint) to appoint or aſſign.

CONSTITUTION. 1 inſtitution, policy, or form of government. 2 temper, or ſtate of the body.

To CONSTRA'IN (of *contrainder*, fr. of *conſtringo*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſtringo* to bind) 1 to force, or compel. 2 to keep in, or reſtrain.

CONSTRI'CTION (of *conſtrictio*, lat. of *con* together, and *ſtringo* to bind) is the crouding the parts of any body cloſe together, in order to condenſation.

*CONSTRU'CTION*, fr. (of *conſtructio*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſtruo* to build) 1 a building, making, or framing. 2 interpretation, ſenſe, or explication.

CONSTRUCTION 1 (in Geometry) is the drawing ſuch lines as are previouſly neceſſary for the making any demonſtration appear more plain and undeniable. 2 (in Grammar) ſyntax, or the joining words together.

CONSTRUCTION *of Equations* (in Algebra) is

is the finding the unknown quantities or roots of an equation, by the help of geometrical figures.

To CO'NSTRUE, or CO'NSTER (of *conſtruire*, fr. of *conſtruo*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſtruo* to deſign) to tranſlate, interpret, or expound.

CONSTUPRA'TION, a raviſhing, or deflowering.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL (of *conſubſtantiel*, fr. of *conſubſtantialis*, lat. i. e. *eadem ſubſtantia*, the ſame ſubſtance) a term in divinity, ſignifying of the ſame ſubſtance with another.

CONSUBSTA'NTIA'TION, the mixture or union of two ſubſtances.

CO'NSUL, lat. a chief magiſtrate among the ancient Romans. They were the head of the ſenate; they commanded the armies of the republic, and were the ſupreme judges of the differences between the citizens: Two of them were choſen every year, on the firſt of January. 2 an officer eſtabliſhed by a commiſſion from the king, and other princes, in foreign countries, to facilitate and diſpatch buſineſs, and protect the merchants of the nation he belongs to.

CO'NSULAR, of or belonging to a conſul.

CO'NSULATE, the office of a Roman conſul.

To CONSU'LT (of *conſulto*, lat. of *conſulo*, of *con* together, and *ſalio* to leap) 1 to aſk advice. 2 to take care of, or provide for. 3 to adviſe together. 4 to adviſe, or deliberate with one's ſelf.

CONSU'MABLE, that may be conſumed.

To CONSU'ME (of *conſumo*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſumo* to ſpend) 1 to ſquander away. 2 to decay, or waſte away. 3 to eat up, or devour. 4 to burn, or deſtroy.

To CONSU'MMATE (of *conſummo*, lat. of *con* with, and *ſummo* to ſum up) 1 to make up, finiſh, complete, or make an end of. 2 to accompliſh, or perfect.

CONSU'MMATE, adj. accompliſhed, perfect, complete.

CONSUMMA'TION, a perfecting, finiſhing, or ending, an accompliſhment.

CONSU'MPTION (from *To Conſume*) 1 a conſuming, or waſting. 2 a diſeaſe ariſing from a defect of nouriſhment.

CONSU'MPTIVE, in a declining condition; that either has, or is inclinable to, the conſumption.

CO'NTACT (of *contactus*, lat. of *contingo*, of *con* with, and *tango* to touch) a touch.

CONTACT (in Mathematics) is when one line, plane, or body, touches another; and the parts that thus touch are called the points, or places of contact.

*CONTA'GION*, fr. (of *contagio*, lat. of *con* with, and *tago*, ant. whence *tango* to blaſt) an infection; the communicating a diſeaſe from one body to another.

CONTA'GIOUS, infectious, or catching; that is capable of being communicated to another.

To CONTA'IN (of *continco*, lat. of *con* with, and *teneo* to hold) 1 to hold, or comprehend. 2 to refrain, or keep chaſte. 3 to keep within bounds.

To CONTA''MINATE (of *contamino*, lat. of *con* with, and *tamino* to defile) to pollute, or defile.

To CONTE'MN (of *contemno*, lat. of *con* with, and *temno* to deſpiſe) 1 to undervalue, deſpiſe, or ſet at nought. 2 to bid defiance to.

To CONTE'MPLATE (of *contempler*, fr. of *contemplor*, lat. to behold) 1 to behold, or look upon, to look wiſtly, or to gaze upon. 2 to muſe upon, to conſider, to meditate.

CONTEMPLATION, an act of the mind, whereby it applies itſelf to conſider, reflect on, and admire the wonderful works of God, nature, &c.

CONTEMPLATIVE, addicted or inclined to examine and admire the works of God, &c.

CONTE'MPORARY, or COTE'MPORARY. (of *contemporain*, fr. of *contemporaneus*, lat. of *con* together, and *tempus* time) of the ſame time and ſtanding, or of the ſame age, that lived at the ſame time with another.

CONTE'MPT (from *to contemn*) deſpite, ſcorn, diſdain.

CONTE'MPTABLE, vile, mean, baſe, worthy to be contemned.

CONTE'MPTUOUS, ſcornful, reproachful, ſlighting.

To CONTE'ND (of *contendo*, lat. of *con* together, and *tendo* to aſpire) 1 to ſtrive, quarrel, diſpute, or debate. 2 to maintain, or face down.

CONTE'NSION, effort, or endeavour.

To CONTE'NT (of *contenter*, fr.) 1 to pleaſe, or delight. 2 to ſatisfy, or make amends for. 3 to pacify, appeaſe, or reconcile.

CONTE'NT, adj. willing, contented. 2 ſatisfied, well pleaſed with.

CONTE'NT, ſub. 1 ſatisfaction, or contentedneſs. 2 compaſs of a thing.

CONTENT. 1 (in Geometry) is the area or ſolidity of any body. 2 (in Commerce) is the wares contained in any caſk, bale, veſſel, &c.

*CONTE'NTION*, fr. (from *To Contend*) diſpute, ſtrife, debate, quarrel.

CONTE'NTIOUS, quarrelſome, litigious.

CONTENTIOUS *Style*, that which is diffuſive, or prolix.

CONTE'NTS, a ſummary of the matters contained in a bale, caſk, letter, bill, book, chapter, &c.

To CONTE'ST (of *conteſter*, fr.) to debate, wrangle, or quarrel.

CO'NTEST, diſpute, controverſy.

CO'N-

CO'NTEXT (of *contextus*, lat. of *con* together, and *texo* to compoſe) among Divines and Critics, that part of ſcripture, or other writing, which lies about the *text*, before or after it, or both. To take the full ſenſe of the text, the context ſhould be regarded.

CONTE'XTURE, the compoſing, interweaving, or joining together of a diſcourſe, or other thing.

CONTI''GUOUS 4 (of *contiguus*, lat. of *con* together, and *tango* to touch) touching, cloſe, or adjoining.

CONTI''GUOUS *Angles* (in Geometry.) See ANGLES *Contiguous*.

CONTI''GUOUSNESS, or CONTIGU'ITY, 1 nearneſs, cloſeneſs. 2 (in Mathematics) when the ſurface of one body touches that of another.

CONTINE'NCY (of *continence*, fr. of *continentia*, lat. of *con* with, and *teneo* to perſevere) chaſtity, temperance, or abſtinence from pleaſure.

CO'NTINENT, 1 keeping his deſires within bounds. 2 temperate, chaſte, virtuous, modeſt.

CONTINENT (in Geography) main land; a large extent of country not interrupted by ſeas, ſo called in oppoſition to *Iſland* and *Peninſula*. The world is divided into two grand continents; the old, comprehending Europe, Aſia, and Africa; and the new, comprehending North and South America. Some are of opinion, that the two grand continents are in reality but one, imagining the northern parts of Tartary to run out and meet thoſe of North America.

CONTINENT *cauſe of a diſtemper*, is that whereon the diſeaſe depends ſo immediately, that it continues ſo long as that remains, and no longer.

CONTINENT *fever*, is that which goes on to a criſis without either intermiſſion or remiſſion.

CONTI'NGENCY (of *contingence*, fr.) an accident, chance caſualty, or event that happeneth by chance.

*CONTI'NGENT*, fr. (of *contingens*, lat. of *con* with, and *tango* to touch) caſual, accidental, what may, or may not happen.

CONTINGENT, the quota or ſhare that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion: thus we ſay that each prince of Germany in time of war is to furniſh ſo many men with ſo much money and amunition for his *contingent*.

CONTINGENT *Line* (in Mathematics) the ſame with *Tangent Line*. This, in Dialling, is ſuppoſed to ariſe from the interſection of the plane of the dial and equinoctial; and is ſo called, becauſe it is a tangent to a circle, drawn upon the plane of a dial, and is at right angles to the ſubſtilar line.

CONTI''NUAL (from *To Continue*) 1 permanent, or laſting. 2 uninterrupted, or without intermiſſion.

CONTINUAL *Fever*, is that which abates, or remits, but never intermits, or goes quite off.

CONTI''NUAL *Proportionals* (in Arithmetic) If there be ſuch a ſeries of quantities that the firſt is in the ſame proportion to the ſecond, as the ſecond to the third, the third to the fourth, &c. they are called *continual proportionals*.

To CONTI''NUE (of *continuer*, fr. of *continuo*, lat. of *con* with, and *teneo* to hold) 1 to laſt, or endure. 2 to hold on, or perſiſt. 3 to abide, or dwell. 4 to purſue, or carry on. 5 to prolong, or draw out in length.

CONTI''NUED *Baſe* (in Muſic) is that which continues to play conſtantly; both during the recitatives, and to ſuſtain the chorus; a thorough-baſe.

CONTINUED *Quantity*, is that whoſe parts are inſeparably joined and united together, ſo that you cannot diſtinguiſh where one begins and another ends.

CONTINU'ITY (of *continuité*, fr. of *continuitas*, lat. of *con* together, and *teneo* to hold) the joining together, or connexion of the ſeveral parts of a thing; a ſtate of the body reſulting from the mutual implication of its parts.

*CONTI'NUO*, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies the ſame as *thorough*; as *Baſſo continuo*, the continued, or thorough baſe.

*CONTO'RSION*, fr. of *contorſio*, lat. of *con* with, and *torqueo* to twiſt) a twiſting, or pulling awry; a wreſting a member of the body out of its natural ſituation.

CONTO'RSION (in Surgery) a ſprain, or when a bone is almoſt, tho' not intirely disjointed.

*CONTOU'R*, fr. (in Painting and Sculpture) the outlines of a figure, the draught or deſign, the lineaments of a face.

CONTOURNE, (in Heraldry) is when a beaſt has his face to the ſiniſter ſide of the eſcutcheon, they being ſuppoſed to look to the dexter, unleſs it be otherwiſe expreſſed.

CONTOU'RNIATED *Medallions* (with Antiquaries) ſignifies ſuch as have a broad riſing rim on each ſide; and figures that have ſcarce any relievo, in compariſon with the true medallions.

CO'NTRABAND (of *contrabando*, ital. of *contra* and *bando*, q. d. contrary to edict) prohibited; as contraband goods, are ſuch as are prohibited, or forbidden by act of parliament, to be imported or exported.

To CONTRA'CT (of *contracter*, fr. of *contrabo*, lat. of *con* with, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to bargain, covenant, or agree. 2 to abridge, or ſhorten. 3 to draw together. 4 to ſhrink, or grow leſs. 5 to get a diſeaſe. 6 to get an ill habit.

To

To CONTRACT *Marriage*, to betroth, or eſpouſe.

To CONTRACT *Debts*, to run in debt.

CO'NTRACT, a mutual conſent of two or more parties, to do ſomething, pay a ſum of money, &c.

CONTRA'CTATION-*houſe*, a place where contracts or agreements are made for the promotion of trade.

CONTRA'CTILE *Force*, that power with which ſome bodies are endowed, whereby when extended they are enabled to draw themſelves up again to their former dimenſions.

CONTRA'CTION, 1 a drawing cloſe together. 2 the reduction of two vowels or ſyllables into one, or the writing part of a word for the whole.

CONTRA'CTION (in Logic) is a method whereby the thing reducing, abridges that which is reduced.

To CONTRADI'CT (of *contradico*, lat. of *contra* againſt, and *dico* to ſpeak) to gainſay, or oppoſe the aſſertion of another.

CONTRADI'CTORY, which contradicts itſelf, or implies a contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY *Oppoſition* (in Logic) is when two propoſitions are oppoſite, both in quantity and quality.

CONTRADICTORY *Propoſitions*, are ſuch as conſiſt of an univerſal, and particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; ſo that if one be univerſal, the other ſhall be particular, and if the one be affirmative, the other ſhall be negative.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION (of *contra* contrary to, and *diſtinctio*, diſtinction, lat.) an oppoſition to, or diſtinguiſhing on the other ſide.

CONTRA-FI'SSURE (in Surgery) a fracture in the ſkull, when the part ſtruck remains whole, and the part oppoſite is cleft.

CONTRA-MU'RE (in Fortification) is a little wall built before another partition-wall, to ſtrengthen it, ſo that it may receive no damage from the adjacent buildings.

CO'NTRAPOSI''TION (of *contra* oppoſite, and *poſitio*, poſition, lat.) a putting againſt, or oppoſite to.

CONTRAPOSITION (in Logic) a changing the whole ſubject into the predicate, and the contrary.

CO'NTRARY, adj. (of *contrarius*, lat. oppoſite) repugnant, againſt.

CO'NTRARY, ſubſt. the contrary, the oppoſite, &c.

CONTRARY, prep. (of *contra*, lat. againſt) againſt, contrary to, oppoſite to.

CONTRARY, adv. on the contrary, on the other hand.

CONTRARY *Propoſitions* (in Logic) are ſuch as conſiſt of two univerſals, the one affirming, the other denying.

CO'NTRAST (of *contraſte*, fr. of *contra* againſt, and *ſto* to ſtand) 1 a ſmall diſpute, or difference. 2 (in Painting) a different diſpoſition of figures in a groupe, contrived to make a variety.

*CONTRA-Tenor*, ital. (in Muſic) is a part of muſic generally called the *Counter-tenor*.

CONTRA'TE-*Wheel*, is that wheel in a watch, which is next to the crown, whoſe teeth and hoop lie contrary to thoſe of the other wheels; from whence it takes its name.

CONTRAVALLA'TION, or *The Line of* CONTRAVALLATION (in Fortification) is a breach guarded with a parapet, and is uſually cut round about a place by the beſiegers, to ſecure themſelves on that ſide, and to ſtop the ſallies of the gariſon. It is without muſket-ſhot of the town; ſo that the army forming a ſiege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravallation.

To CONTRAVE'NE (of *contrevenir*, fr. of *contravenio*, lat. of *contra* againſt, and *venio* to go) to offend, or act againſt, or contrary to an agreement.

CONTRAVE'NTION, a man's failure of performing or diſcharging his word or duty.

*CONTRAYE'RVA*, a root brought from Peru in South America, eſteemed a very great alexiterial, and a ſovereign antidote againſt poiſon. It is ſaid to take its name from *yerva*, which in Spaniſh ſignifies white hellebore, the juice of which is a violent poiſon: In which ſenſe it ſignifies counter-poiſon. There is a compoſition, called *Lapis Contrayervæ* (which takes its name from this root) prepared with it, mixed with the teſtaceous powders, much preferable to the Gaſcoigne's powder.

*CONTRE-QUEUE d'HIRONDE*, fr. (in Fortification) the ſame as *Counter-Swallow's-Tail*; which ſee.

To CONTRI''BUTE (of *contribuo*, lat. of *con* with, and *tribuo* to give) 1 to give ſomething with others. 2 to conduce, avail or help.

CONTRIBU'TION, a joint raiſing of money; the part a perſon is to bear in ſome common expence.

CONTRIBUTION (in Military affairs) is a tax paid by towns, countries, &c. to keep themſelves from being plundered.

CONTRI'TE (of *contrit*, fr. of *con* and *tritus*, lat. broken, from *tero* to tear) penitent, or ſorrowful for one's ſins.

CONTRI''TION, a true ſorrow for ſins.

CONTRI'VANCE. 1 a device, or invention. 2 ingenuity in contriving.

To CONTRI'VE (of *controuver*, fr.) 1 to deviſe, or invent. 2 to deſign, to plot. 3 to manage, or conduct.

CONTO'LLER. See COMPTROLLER.

† CONTROVER, (of *controuver*, fr.) a forger of falſe news.

CONTROVE'RSIAL, belonging to diſputes.
CO'NTROVERSY (of *controverſia*, lat. of *contra* againſt, and *verſor* to turn) debate, variance, diſpute.
To CO'NTROVERT, to diſpute of, to conteſt, or argue about.
To CONTROU'L (of *controler*, fr.) 1 to diſapprove, cenſure, or find fault with. 2 to examine an account.
CONTUMA'CIOUS (of *contumax*, lat. of *contumeo*, of *con* with, and *tumeo* to ſwell) ſelf-willed, ſtubborn, rebellious, obſtinate.
CO'NTUMACY, ſtubbornneſs, inſolence, haughtineſs, rebellion.
CONTUME'LIOUS (of *contumelioſus*, lat. of *con* with, and *tumeo* to ſwell) reproachful, outrageous, inſolent, abuſive, affrontive.
CO'NTUMELY, reproach, outrage, injury, affront.
CONTU'SION (of *contuſio*, lat. of *contundo*, of *con* with, and *tundo* to beat) a bruiſe.
CONTUSION (in Chemiſtry) is the reducing a body to powder, by pounding it in a mortar. &c.
CONTUSION (in Surgery) is a bruiſe, or ſolution of continuity, either in the fleſh or bone, occaſioned by a violent preſſure, whereby the fleſh is damaged, but without any external rupture, or any manifeſt loſs of ſubſtance; and an effuſion of blood enſues, ſo as to diſcolour the ſkin, though it doth not make its way through the pores thereof.
*CONVALE'SCENCE*, fr. (of *convaleſco*, lat. of *con* with, and *valeſco* to wax ſtrong) 1 recovery of health. 2 the ſpace from the departure of a diſeaſe, to the recovery of ſtrength as before.
*CONVE'NABLE*, fr. agreeable, fitting, convenient.
CONVE'NABLE (from *To Convene*) who may be called together.
To CONVE'NE (of *convenio*, lat. of *con* together, and *venio* to come) 1 to come together. 2 to call, or ſummon together.
CONVE'NIENCE, or CONVE'NIENCY (of *convenance*, fr. of *convenientia*, lat. of *con* together, and *venio* to come) 1 ſuitableneſs, agreeableneſs. 2 profit, advantage. 3 opportunity.
CONVE'NIENT. 1 fit, commodious, ſuitable. 2 agreeable, conformable. 3 ſeaſonable, or proper.
*CO'NVENT*, fr. a monaſtery, or religious houſe. See MONASTERY.
CO'NVENTICLE (of *conventiculum*, lat. a dim. of *conventus* an aſſembly) a little aſſembly, for the exerciſe of religion; particularly applied to the aſſemblies of Nonconformiſts.
CONVE'NTION (of *conventio*, lat. of *con* together, and *venio* to come) 1 a public meeting, or aſſembly. 2 a covenant, contract, or agreement.
CONVE'NTIONAL. 1 that belongs to an aſſembly. 2 that is done by agreement.
CONVE'NTUAL, belonging to a convent, or monaſtery.
CONVE'NTUALS, friars or nuns that live in a convent.
CONVE'RGENT, or CONVERGING (of *convergens*, lat. of *con* together, and *vergo* to bend) bending, or bowing together.
CONVE'RGENT, or CONVE'RGING *Rays* (in Optics) are thoſe rays that, iſſuing from divers points of an object, incline towards one another, till at laſt they meet and croſs, and then become diverging rays; as the rays AB, DB, do converge till they come to the point B, and then they diverge, and run off from each other in the lines BC, BE. See fig. 24.
CO'NVERSANT. 1 that keeps company with. 2 well verſed, or experienced in.
CONVERSANT *about*, that treats of.
*CONVERSA'TION*, fr. (of *converſatio*, lat. of *con* together, and *verſor* to converſe) 1 familiar diſcourſe. 2 intercourſe, or ſociety. 3 carriage, or behaviour.
CO'NVERSE, familiar intercourſe.
CONVERSE (of *converſus*, lat. of *con* with, and *verſo* to turn) turned, or tranſlated.
CONVERSE (in Mathematics) one propoſition is called the converſe of another, when, after a concluſion is drawn from ſomething ſuppoſed in the converſe propoſition, that concluſion is ſuppoſed; and then that which in the other was ſuppoſed, is now drawn as a concluſion from it. As thus: When two ſides of a triangle are equal, the angles under their ſides are equal; and on the converſe, if thoſe angles are equal, the two ſides are equal.
To CONVE'RSE (of *converſer*, fr. of *converſor*, lat. of *con* together, and *verſor* to be converſant) 1 to talk freely, or familiarly with. 2 to keep company, or have ſociety with.
CONVE'RSION, an alteration, or change of manners from evil to good.
CONVERSION (in War) is when the ſoldiers are ordered to preſent their arms to the enemy who attack them in flank, whereas they were ſuppoſed to be before in front.
CONVERSION *of Equations* (in Algebra) is when the quantity ſought, or any part thereof, being in fractions, the whole is reduced to one common denomination; and then, omitting the denominators, the equation is continued in the numerators only.
To CONVE'RT (of *converto*, lat. of *con* with, and *verto* to turn) 1 to change, or transform one thing into another. 2 to turn a perſon from vice to virtue. 3 to appropriate a thing to one's own profit.
A CO'NVERT, a proſelyte, or one that embraces another religion, contrary to what he

he before profeſſed, from a ſenſe either of the deformity of the one, and amiableneſs of the other; or of the advantages and diſadvantages that attend the one and the other.

CONVEX (of *convexus*, lat, of *conveho*, of *con* with, and *veho* to bear down) crooked, bending down on every ſide, like the outſide of a globe.

CONVEX-*glaſs*, or *lens* (in Optics) is a glaſs that has one of its ſuperficies plain, and the other ſpherically convex. This by ſome is called a plano-convex.

CONVE'XITY, the bending or bowing of a thing downward, or the ſuperficies of any ſpherical body.

To CONVEY (of *convoyer*, fr. of *conveho*, lat. of *con* with, and *veho* to carry) 1 to tranſport, or carry. 2 to ſend, or tranſmit. 3 to transfer, or make over an eſtate. 4 to bring on his way.

CONVE'YANCE. 1 carriage, or carrying. 2 (in Law) a deed or inſtrument, by which lands, &c. are transferred, by the owner thereof to ſome other perſon.

To CONVI'CT (of *convinco*, lat. of *con* with, and *vinco* to overcome) to prove one guilty.

CO'NVICT, one that is found guilty of an offence, by the verdict of a jury.

CONVI'CTION, full proof, the finding a perſon guilty of an offence.

CONVICTION (in Divinity) the firſt degree of repentance, or when a perſon is convinced of his own guiltineſs, and of the evil nature of ſin.

To CONVI'NCE (of *convinco*, lat. of *con* with, and *vinco* to overcome) to prove, ſatisfy, or make a perſon ſenſible of the truth or falſhood of ſomething in diſpute.

CONU'NDRUM, a quaint humorous expreſſion, word, or ſentence, a whim or maggot.

CONVOCA'TION (of *convocatio*, lat. of *con* together, and *voco* to call) a ſynod, or general aſſembly of the clergy, aſſembled by the king's writ, to conſult of the more weighty affairs of the church, as oft as the parliament is convoked to conſult of thoſe of the ſtate.

To CONVO'KE, to convene, or call together.

CONVOLU'TION, a winding or turning motion, proper to the ſtalks of ſome plants; as the bind-weed, briony, &c.

To CONVO'Y (of *convoyer*, fr.) to eſcort, or conduct ſafely.

CO'NVOY (in Naval affairs) thoſe ſhips of war intruſted with the conducting a fleet of merchants; to guard them from enemies or pirates. 2 (in Military affairs) a body of forces ſent to guard a ſupply of proviſions, or the like. 3 a conductor, or guide.

CONVU'LSION (of *convulſio*, lat. of *convello*, of *con* with, and *vello* to pull) an involuntary motion, or contraction of the nerves, muſcles and members, which are drawn together without, or againſt the will, as in the cramp, &c.

CONVU'LSIVE, 1 of, or belonging to a convulſion. 2 that occaſions or produces convulſion.

CONWAY. [W. lon. 3°. 50′. lat. 53°. 20′.] A market-town in Carnarvonſhire in North-Wales, ſituate near the ſea at the mouth of the river Conway; which is very broad and deep here, and would be a noble harbour for ſhips, were there any trade to invite them thither. It has a market on friday. Diſtant from St. Aſaph's 15 miles, and 174 from London.

To COO, to make a noiſe like turtles, or pigeons.

To COOK, (of *coquus*, lat. of *coquo* to dreſs victuals) to dreſs, prepare, or make any thing ready.

COOK, a man or woman that dreſſes meat.

COOL, 1 ſomewhat cold. 2 ſhady, or covered from the ſun.

To COOL. 1 to refreſh, or comfort. 2 to allay, moderate, or appeaſe. 3 to grow cool. 4. to ſlacken, or relent.

COO'LNESS, 1 ſedateneſs, a freeneſs from rage, or paſſion. 2 indifferency, or diſlike to a perſon.

COOM. 1 ſoot, which gathers round the mouth of an oven. 2 that black, greaſy ſubſtance which works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOM, or COMB *of corn*, a meaſure containing four buſhels.

COOP, a pen where fowls are kept to fatten.

COOPE'E (of *coopé*, fr.) a ſtep in dancing. See COUPEE.

COO'PER (of *kupper*, du. a tub) a perſon that makes tubs, veſſels, &c.

COO'PERAGE, the place where coopers work.

To CO'-O''PERATE (of *co-operer*, fr. of *con* together, and *opero*, lat. to work) to aſſiſt or work together.

CO-O''PERA'TOR, an aſſiſtant, or fellow helper.

CO-O'RDINATE (of *con* together, and *ordino* to order, lat.) of equal degree, order, or rank.

COOT. 1 a moor-hen, a water-fowl. 2 a ſot, or fool.

COP, 1 the top of any thing. 2 a tuft of feathers on the head of ſome birds.

CO'PAL, a gum brought from New Spain, where it oozes out from inciſions made in the bark of a large tree. It is of a very agreeable ſmell; when good it is of a fine tranſparent yellow, and melts eaſily, either in the mouth or on the fire.

COPA'RCENERS, ſuch as have equal ſhares in any eſtate or inheritance.

COPA'RTNER, one who is joined in partnership with another.

COPE, 1 an ecclesiastical ornament reaching from the shoulders to the feet, worn by the Romish bishops and ordinaries. 2 an arch, or vault.

To COPE, 1 to barter or truck. 2 to cover a wall with cope bricks.

To COPE *with one*, is to strive with, or make head against.

COPENHAGEN. [E. lon. 13 deg. lat. 55° 30.'] The capital city of the kingdom of Denmark, situate on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, near the streight called the Sound, having a commodious harbour not being above 16 miles distant from the coast of Schonen, in Sweden. The town is about 5 miles in circumference, and naturally strong, standing in a marshy ground, and fortified after the modern way. The harbour surrounded by forts and platforms, and the entrance only broad enough for one ship to enter at a time; but their fortifications cannot protect them against a bombardment at sea, nor are they secure always on that side from the attacks of a land army; for the Baltic has been so hard frozen some winters, that the *Swedes* have drawn their artillery over the ice, and laid siege to Copenhagen; and, as the town lies in a morass, it is more easily approached in winter than in summer. The buildings of this city make no great figure, but here is a university, and an academy for martial exercises and engineering, and others for the modern languages and mathematics. It is about 300 miles south-west of Stockholm, 450 north-west of Vienna, and 500 north-east of London.

COPE'RNICAN *System of the World*, is the ancient Pythagorean system, which Nicholas Copernicus, a German, in a treatise published in Latin, about the year 1540, revived, after it had been thrown out of doors for many years. It supposes, that the earth and planets revolve about the sun, which stands still as their centre; and that the diurnal motion of the sun and fixed stars, is not real, but imaginary, arising from the motion of the earth about its axis. This system is now embraced by the most skilful astronomers, it having the concurrent testimony of the best observations to support it.

CO'PING, the part of a wall which is built slanting for the water to run off easily.

CO'PIOUS (of *copiosus*, lat. of *con* with, and *ops* substance) plenteous, abundant, luxuriant, plentiful.

CO'PIOUSLY, plentifully, abundantly.

CO''PIST, a transcriber.

CO'PPEL (of *coupelle*, fr.) a pot wherein goldsmiths melt or fine their metal.

CO'PPER (of **koper**, du.) 1 an hard, heavy, ductile metal found in mines in several parts of Europe, but most abundantly in Sweden. It is of all metals the most ductile and malleable, after gold and silver. 2 a boiler, or great vessel of copper.

*Rose* COPPER, copper which has been several times refined.

CO'PPERAS, a sort of mineral, otherwise called green vitriol.

CO'PPICE, or COPSE, an underwood; or what is commonly cut for fuel, &c.

CO'PTIC, something belonging to the antient Egyptians, particularly their language, mixed with Greek, and wrote in Greek characters.

CO''PULATION (of *copulatio*, lat. of *copulo* to join together) 1 a joining together. 2 carnal copulation between male and female.

CO''PULATIVE (in Grammar) a conjunction, or what serves to join words, or sentences together.

CO''PULATIVE *Propositions* (in Logic) are such as include several subjects, joined together by a copulative, or conjunction.

CO''PY (of *copie*, fr.) 1 (in Law) a transcript of a writing, or instrument, made for the use and satisfaction of some of the parties concerned; or to preserve the memory thereof. 2 an imitation of any original work, particularly a painting, figure, &c. 3 a pattern to learn to write by. 4 (in Printing) the manuscript, or original of a book given to print from. 5 a printed book.

COPY-HOLD, a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to shew, but the copy of the rolls, made by the steward of his lord's court.

To CO''PY, to imitate another person, to write or draw after a pattern.

To CO'PY *out*, to write out of another.

COQUELU'CHO (of *coqueluche*, fr.) a violent cough, attended with a fever.

*COQU'ET*, or COCQUET, fr. a wanton, amorous, tatling girl, a general lover, or one that speaks fair to several at a time.

CO'QUETRY (of *coquetrie*, fr.) an affected carriage or behaviour, especially in love affairs.

*COR*, lat. the heart.

COR *Caroli*, a star in the northern hemisphere, between the Coma Berenices and Ursa major; so called by Dr. Halley in honour of king Charles I.

COR *Hydræ*, a star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Hydra.

COR *Leonis*, a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Hydra.

COR (in Botany) the inward, soft, pithy part of a plant, &c.

CO'RACLE, a small boat used by fishermen in the river Severn, &c.

CORACOÏDES, of κόραξ a crow, and εἶδος the forme) in Anatomy, a ſmall ſharp proceſs of the ſcapula, placed on the upper part of the neck, and projects over the head of the humerus; it ſerves to ſtrengthen the articulation of the ſhoulder, and gives origin to one of the muſcles of the arm.

CO"RAL, fr. a marine plant, which grows in the ſea like a ſhrub, but being taken out, waxeth as hard as a ſtone. 2 a toy which they hang about an infant's neck.

CO'RBAN (heb. a gift) an offering to the treaſury, a gift devoted to pious uſes.

CORBEILS, (fr. in Fortification) are little baſkets, about a foot and a half high, eight inches broad at the bottom, and twelve at the top; which being filled with earth, are commonly ſet one againſt another upon the parapet, or elſewhere, leaving certain port-holes, from whence to fire upon the enemy without being ſeen by them.

CO'RBEL, CO'RBET, or CO'RBIL (in Architecture) 1 the repreſentation of a baſket, ſometimes ſeen on the heads of Caryatides. 2 the vaſe of the Corinthian column, ſo called from its reſemblance of a baſket; or becauſe it was firſt formed on the model of a baſket. 3 a ſhort piece of timber placed in a wall, with its end ſticking out ſix or eight inches; and the under part of this end, is ſometimes cut into the figure of a boultin, ogee, and ſometimes of a face, &c. the upper ſide being flat. They are uſually placed for ſtrength's ſake, juſt under the ſemi-girder of a platform, and ſometimes under the ends of camber-beams.

CORBE'TS, niches, or places in walls where images ſtand.

CORD (of *corde*, fr.) 1 a rope or line; an aſſemblage of ſeveral threads of hemp twiſted together. 2 (in Muſic) the ſtrings of inſtruments, by the vibrations of which the ſounds are occaſioned. 3 a pile of wood about four foot broad, eight foot long, and four foot high.

CORD *Wood*, ſuch as when brought by water comes in a veſſel; in oppoſition to that which is floated. All burning wood not exceeding 18 inches in circumference is deemed cord wood.

CO'RDAGE, all ſorts of ropes.

CORDEE. See CHORDEE.

CORDELIER, fr. a grey friar of the order of St. Francis.

CO'RDIAL, ſub. fr. a medicine to chear the heart, &c.

CORDIAL, adj. (of *cor*. lat. the heart) 1 ſtrengthening, comfortable. 2 hearty, or ſincere.

CO'RDON, fr. (in Architecture) the edge of a ſtone on the out-ſide of a building.

CO'RDON (in Fortification) is a row of ſtones, made round on the outſide, and ſet between the wall and the fortreſs, which lies aſlope, and the parapet, which ſtands perpendicular, after ſuch a manner, that this difference may not be offenſive to the eye; whence thoſe corders ſerve only as ornaments, ranging round about the place, being only uſed in fortifications of ſtone work; for in thoſe made of earth, the void ſpace is filled up with pointed ſtakes.

CORDOVAN *Leather*, a ſoft leather, made of goat-ſkins at Cordova in Spain.

CO'RDWAINER, or CO'RDINER (of Cordwain, du. or of *Cordonnier*, fr.) a ſhoe-maker.

*CORE*, ital. (of *cor*, lat. the heart) that part of the fruit where the kernel, or ſeed, lies.

CORFE-CASTLE. [W. lon. 2°. 10'. lat. 50°. 36'.] A borough town in the iſle of Purbeck in Dorſetſhire, ſo called from a caſtle ſuppoſed to have been built by king Edgar, who kept his court here; and it being a royal demeſne, great privileges have been granted to it by him, and others of his ſucceſſors. It has a lofty church, which is a royal peculiar, exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction, or viſitation. It was a borough by preſcription, but incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Charles II. with the ſtile of mayors and barons, having the ſame privilege as the Cinque-ports; and this in particular, that the chief inhabitants, eſpecially thoſe who have been mayors, are called barons; the mayor and his predeceſſor are juſtices of the peace; which privileges were granted them by king Charles I. as a reward for the noble defence the caſtle made for him. The circumference of the caſtle was near half a mile, as appears by the ruins of the walls, which ſtanding on an eminence, are ſeen a great way. Here is a market on thurſday, and fairs on May-day and St. Luke's day. It is 93 computed, and 116 meaſured miles diſtant from London. Sends two members to parliament.

CO"RIANDER, the name of an herb.

CORIDOR. See CORRIDOR.

CORI'NTHIAN *Braſs*, a metal, conſiſting of gold, ſilver, and copper, caſually mixed together at the burning of the city of Corinth.

CORINTHIAN *Order of Architecture*, being the fourth order, is the richeſt and moſt delicate of them all, and was invented by an architect of Athens. Its capital is adorned with rows of leaves, and of eight volutas, which ſupport the abacus. The height of its column is ten diameters, and its cornice is ſupported by modillions.

CORK, 1 the name of a tree. 2 the bark or rind of that tree. 3 a ſtopple made for a bottle, &c. of the bark,

**CORK** [W. lon. 8°. 25′. lat. 51°. 40′.] The capital city of the county of Cork in the province of Munſter, in Ireland, ſituate 126 miles ſouth weſt of Dublin, on the river Lee, by a channel of which it is encompaſſed, and is not acceſſible but by bridges. It is a port town moſtly inhabited by Engliſh, who have ſo improved it, that it far exceeds any city in Ireland, Dublin only excepted. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

**CO'RMORANT.** 1 a ſea-fowl reſembling a raven. 2 (by Metaphor) a glutton, or greedy perſon.

**CORMU'DGEON,** a miſer.

**CORN,** 1 a ſpecies of plants, which produce a grain fit for bread. 2 the grain, or ſeed of that plant, as wheat, rye, barley, &c. 3 a painful, hard, lump of fleſh growing on the joints of ſome people's toes, eſpecially of thoſe who wear their ſhoes too tight.

**CORN-*roſe*,** the wild poppy.

**CORN-*ſallad*,** a kind of winter ſallad.

**To CORN,** to powder with ſalt.

**CORNACHINE *Powder*,** a purging powder compos'd of antimonium diaphoreticum, diagridium, and cream of tartar mixed in equal quantities. It is alſo called The earl of Warwick's powder.

**CORNEA *Tunica*,** (in Anatomy) the ſecond coat of the eye, ſo called from its ſubſtance reſembling the horn of a lanthorn. It is of a moſt exquiſite ſenſe, that on the leaſt touch the tears may be ſqueezed out to waſh off any filth, which, by ſticking to it, might render it dim.

**CORNEL-*berry*,** the fruit of the cornel, or wild cherry-tree.

**CORNE'LIAN-*ſtone*,** a precious ſtone, ordinarily red bordering on orange; called alſo *Sardius*, the ſardian ſtone. They are principally uſed for ſeals, becauſe they grave well, and take a good poliſh.

**CO'RNEOUS** (of *corneus*, lat. of *cornu* a horn) horney.

**CORNER.** 1 an angle, or nook. 2 a by-place, or lurking-hole. 3 the end of a ſtreet.

**CO'RNET,** fr. (of *cornu* lat. a horn) 1 a horn, or trumpet. 2 an officer of horſe, who bears the colours or enſign of a troop: he is the third officer of the troop. 3 a woman's head-gear. 4 an inſtrument to let a horſe blood. 5 the name of a fiſh. 6 a coffin of paper.

**CORNETTI'NO,** ital. 1 a little cornet. 2 an octave trumpet.

**CO'RNICE,** or **CO'RNISH** (in Architecture) is the third and higheſt part of the entablature, and commonly ſignifies the uppermoſt ornament of any wainſcot, &c. in regard to the pillar; and is different, according to the different orders of architecture. In the Tuſcan, it is without ornament; and this pillar, of all others, has the leaſt mouldings. The Doric is adorned with dentils, like the Ionic, which has its mouldings cut into it. The Corinthian pillar, of all others, has the moſt mouldings, and thoſe very often cut with modillions, and ſometimes dentils. The Compoſite has its dentils, and mouldings cut, and its channels or chamferings under its platfond.

**CORNISH *Ring*** (of a Gun) is the next from the muzzle-ring backward.

**CORNI'CULATE *Plants*** (in Botany) are ſuch, as after each flower produce many diſtant and horned ſeed-pods, called *ſiliquæ*.

**CORNI'GEROUS** (of *corniger*, lat. of *cornu* a horn, and *gero* to bear) horned, having or wearing horns.

**CORNU *Ammonis*,** a rough knotty ſtone of an aſh colour, and twiſted in manner of a ramſhorn, frequently found on the tops of mountains.

**CORNUCO'PIA,** with the poets, a horn out of which iſſued plenty of all things.

**To CORNU'TE,** to make a man a cuckold.

**CORNU'TE,** adj. having horns.

**CORNU'TE,** ſub. 1. a cuckold. 2 a matraſs with a crooked neck.

**CORNWALL.** The moſt weſtern county in England, bounded on the north by the Severn ſea, on the ſouth by the Britiſh ſea, on the weſt by St. George's channel, and on the eaſt by the river Tamar, which parts it from Devonſhire, except a ſmall tract of land which forms a peninſula. The county is about 70 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and about 40 broad on the borders of Devonſhire, and but five near St. Ives. The circumference is about 150 miles; contains about 960,000 acres, 161 pariſhes, 27 market towns, and nine hundreds. The air is ſharp and healthful; but rather ſuited to preſerve the health of the inhabitants, than to recover ſtrangers. The ground is generally very hilly, conſiſting moſtly of rocks covered over with ſhallow earth; but the valleys and parts adjacent to the ſea, together with the inclоſures near the towns, are, by the induſtry of the inhabitants, rendered more fertile, bearing good crops of corn, and grazing large numbers of cattle. The inſide of the earth yields great numbers of quarries and mines, which produce various ſorts of ſtone and ſlate; alſo many ſorts of minerals, as lead, copper, but more eſpecially tin; for the encouragement of which, the tinners have for many ages been incorporated with many ancient laws and privileges, in four diviſions, called Foymore, Blackmore, Trewarnail, and Penwile; in each of which ſtannary courts are held; and, upon extraordinary occaſions, parliaments of the whole ſociety are aſſembled under the lord warden of the

ſtannaries,

ſtannaries. The principal rivers are the Tamar, the Tale, the Camel, the Cobor, and the Loo, which all empty themſelves into the ſea directly: theſe, together with the ſea ſhores, are well ſtocked with all ſorts of fiſh, eſpecially pilchards, which are taken on theſe coaſts in great plenty. This county ſends 44 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and 42 for 21 boroughs, which is more than any one county in the kingdom. It gives the title of Duke to his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales.

CO'ROLLARY (of *corollaire*, fr. of *corollarium*, lat. a conſectary) is a conſequence drawn from ſomething that has been already demonſtrated.

*CORONA*, lat. a crown.

*CORO'NA* (in Architecture) is properly the flat and moſt advanced part of the cornice called by us the *drip*, becauſe it defends the reſt of the work from wind and water. But by Vitruvius it is often taken for the whole cornice.

*CORONA Borealis*, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of twenty-one ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſtead's catalogue.

*CORONA Meridionalis*, a conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, conſiſting of thirteen ſtars.

*CORONALIS Sutura*, (in Anatomy) the firſt future of the ſkull, reaching tranſverſly from one temple to the other, and joins the os frontis to the oſſa parietaria.

*CORONARIA Vaſa*, lat. coronary veſſels. (in Anatomy) the arteries and veins which ſurround the heart, to nouriſh and ſupply it with blood.

CO"RONA'TION (of *coronatio*, lat. of *corona* a crown) the crowning of a king, or queen, &c.

CO"RONER, an officer, whereof there are two in every county, who being aſſiſted by a jury of twelve men, is appointed by the crown to ſit on the body of ſuch as have been found dead, to examine whether they died a violent or natural death, and to order the ſame on record.

CORONET, (of *coronetta*, ital.) a little crown.

CO'RPORAL, fr. ſub. 1 an officer in the army, below a ſerjeant. 2 an officer on board a ſhip that takes care of the lights, fire, &c. 3 a communion cloth in the church of Rome.

CO'RPORAL, adj. (of *corporalis*, lat. of *corpus* a body) bodily, that hath a body, belonging to the body.

CORPORAL *Oath*, ſo called, becauſe the party who takes it, muſt lay his hand on the Bible.

CO'RPORATE, united into one body.

CORPORA'TION (of *corporatio*, lat. of *corporo* to form into a body) a body politic or incorporate; ſo called, becauſe the ſeveral members thereof are formed into one body.

CO'RPORATURE, the bulk, or form of the body.

CORPO'REAL. See CORPORAL.

*CORPS*, fr. (of *corpus*, lat. a body) a dead body, or carcaſs.

*CORPS de Battaile*, fr. the main body of an army drawn up in order of battle.

*CORPS de Garde*, fr. the ſoldiers who are intruſted with the guard of a poſt, under the command of one or more officers.

CO'RPULENCY (of *corpulentia*, lat. greatneſs of body) bulkineſs, groſſneſs, fleſhineſs, or bigneſs of body.

CO'RPULENT, too much loaden with fat, big-bodied, fat, groſs, bulky.

CO'RPUS-*Chriſti-Day*, a feſtival in the church of Rome, in honour of the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

CO'RPUSCLE (of *corpuſculum*, lat. a dim. of *corpus* a body) 1 a ſmall or little body. 2 an atom.

CO'RPUSCLES (in Philoſophy) ſignify the minute, or ſmall parts of a body.

CORPU'SCULAR *Philoſophy*, is the explanation of things. and giving an account of the phænomena of nature by the motions and affections of the minute particles of matter.

CO'RPUSCULA'RIAN *Hypotheſis*, the hypotheſis of atoms. *Locke*.

To CORRA'DE (of *corrado*, lat. of *con* together, and *rado* to ſcrape) to ſcrape together.

To CORRE'CT (of *corrigo*, lat. of *con* with, and *rego* to rule) 1 to mend the faults of. 2 to reprehend, rebuke, or reprove. 3 to chaſtiſe, or puniſh. 4 to temper, or allay.

CORRECT, perfect, without faults, exact.

CORRE'CTIVE *Medicines* (in Pharmacy) are ſuch as correct the bad quality of others.

CORRE'CTLY, exactly, or without fault.

CORRE'CTOR, one who amends or corrects.

CORRECTOR *of the Staple*, a clerk of the ſtaple, who records all bargains made there.

CORRE'LATIVE (of *correlatif*, fr.) relative to one another.

To CORRESPO'ND (of *correſpondre*, fr. of *con* with, and *reſpondeo* to anſwer, lat.) 1 to anſwer, ſuit, or agree. 2 to hold mutual commerce, or familiarity with.

CORRESPO'NDENCE, 1 mutual intelligence, familiarity. 2 the agreement or fitneſs between two things.

CORRESPONDENT, adj. conformable, ſuitable, or agreeable.

CORRESPONDENT, ſubſt. 1 a boſom friend. 2 one that holds correſpondence with another, and lets him know the riſe

and

and fall of commodities, or any other affair they are engaged in.

*CO'RRIDOR*, fr. (in Fortification) is the covert way lying round about the whole compaſs of the fortifications of a place, between the outſide of the moat and the palliſadoes.

CO'RRIGIBLE (of *corrigibilis*, lat. of *con* with, and *rego* to govern) that may be corrected or amended.

CORRI'VAL (of *corrivalis*, lat. of *con* together, and *rivus* a river) one that courts the ſame thing as another; originally it ſignified a perſon who derived water from the ſame ſpring or ſource with another. See RIVAL.

CORRO'BORANTS, (in Pharmacy) ſtrengtheners, ſuch medicines as add to the ſtrength and firmneſs of the ſolids.

To CORRO'BORATE (of *corroborer*, fr. or of *corroboro*, lat. of *con* with, and *roboro* to ſtrengthen) 1 to confirm an evidence or agreement. 2 to ſtrengthen a weak part.

CORRO'BORATIVES (in Pharmacy) ſuch medicines as are of uſe in particular weakneſſes.

To CORRO'DE (of *corrodo*, lat. of *con* with, and *rodo* to eat, or wear away) to gnaw, fret, or eat away.

CORRO'SION (in Chemiſtry) is the diſſolution of mixed bodies by corroſive menſtruums.

CORRO'SIVE, adj. that has a gnawing or fretting quality.

CORRO'SIVE, ſubſt. a corroding medicine.

To CO'RRUGATE (of *corrugo*, lat. of *con* with, and *rugo* to have wrinkles) to wrinkle, or make up in wrinkles.

To CORRU'PT (of *corrumpo*, lat. of *con* with, and *rumpo* to ſpoil, or marr) 1 to ſpoil, or marr. 2 to deſtroy, or waſte. 3 to pollute, or defile. 4 to bribe, or ſuborn. 5 to taint, poiſon, or infect, 6 to debauch, or deflour. 7 to vitiate, or deprave. 8 to putrefy, or rot.

CORRU'PT. 1 faulty, or vicious. 2 infectious, contagious. 3 naughty, inſincere. 4 noiſome, rotten, tainted. 5 depraved, debauched. 6 bribed, ſuborned.

CORSA'IR (of *corſaire*, fr.) a pirate, or perſon who ſcours the ſeas, particularly the Mediterranean, with an armed veſſel without a commiſſion from any prince or power, to plunder merchant-veſſels.

CORSE. See CORPS.

CORSE-*Preſent*, a mortuary; a beaſt, or other offering to a prieſt, from a dead man's eſtate.

CO'RSLET, or CO'RSELET (of *corſlet*, fr.) 1 an armour for a pike-man, 2 a broad girdle.

*CO'RTEX*, lat. the bark, or outer coat or ſhell of a tree or ſhrub.

*CORTEX Peruvianus*, the bark of a tree growing in the Weſt-Indies, of a very extraordinary virtue in removing all kinds of intermitting fevers and agues.

*CORTEX Winteranus*, the bark of a tree brought from the Streights of Magellan, by Captain Winter, in his voyage with Sir Fr. Drake. It is aromatic, and found of good uſe at ſea againſt the ſcurvy.

*CO'RTICAL Subſtance of the Cerebrum* (in Anatomy) that part immediately under the Pia Mater; ſo called becauſe of its inveſting the medullary part, as the bark does a tree.

CO'RTIN (in Fortification.) See COURTIN.

CO'RVET. See CURVET.

CORU'SCANT (of *coruſcans*, lat. of *coruſco* to ſhine) ſhining, glittering, brilliant.

CO'RUSCA'TION, a flaſhing, or glittering, eſpecially of meteors, which frequently appear in ſummer evenings.

CORYMBI''FEROUS (of *corymbifer*, lat. of *corymbus* a berry of ivy, and *fero* to bear) that beareth berries like ivy.

CORYMBIFEROUS *Plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as have a compound of diſcous flowers; but the ſeeds are without down, as daiſy, camomile, &c.

CORY'ZA (of κόρυζα, gr. of κάρα the head, and ζέω to run) a defluxion of a ſharp humour into the mouth, noſtrils, and lungs from the brain, by the olfactory nerves.

COSCINOMA'NCY, gr. (of κόσκινον a ſieve, and μαντεία divination) a kind of divination performed by means of a ſieve.

CO SE'CANT *of an Arch*, is the ſecant of an arch which is the complement of another to 90 degrees. Thus A*f* is the co-ſecant of the arch B D, fig. 15.

To CO''SEN. See *To* COZEN.

CO-SINE *of an Arch*, is the right ſine of of another arch, which is the compoment of another to 90 degrees. Thus D*c* is the co-ſine of the arch D B, fig. 15.

COSME''TICS (of κοσμητικὰ, gr. of κοσμέω to adorn) waſhes that tend to whiten, or ſoften the ſkin.

CO'SMICAL (of κοσμικὸς, gr. of κόσμος the world) a poetical term, ſignifying the riſing of a ſtar together with the ſun, or with that degree of the ecliptic wherein the ſun then abides; and the ſetting of a ſtar in the weſt, when the ſun riſes in the eaſt.

COSMO''GRAPHER, one ſkilled in coſmography.

COSMOGRA''PHICAL, of, or belonging to coſmography.

COSMO''GRAPHY (of κοσμογραφία, gr. of κόσμος the world, and γράφω to deſcribe) the deſcription of the world; the art which teaches the conſtruction, figure, diſpoſition, and relation of all the parts of the world

world, with the manner of repreſenting them on a plane.

COSMO"LOGY (of κοσμολογία, gr. of κόσμος the world, and λόγος a ſpeech) a ſpeaking of the world.

† COSMO"METRY (of κόσμος the world, and μέτρον, gr. a meaſure) a meaſuring the world.

COSMO"POLITE (of κόσμος the world, and πολίτης a citizen, gr.) a citizen of the world, a man who is a ſtranger no-where.

CO'SSACKS, people inhabiting the banks of the rivers Nuper and Don, near the Black-ſea, and the frontiers of Turky. Their country, uſually called the Ukrain, is for the moſt part ſubject to Ruſſia.

CO'SSET, a lamb, calf, &c. brought up by hand, or without the dam.

COST. 1 charge, or expence. 2 price, or rate.

CO'STARD, a ſort of apple.

CO'STARD-*Monger*, a ſeller of fruit.

CO'STIVE (of *conſtipatus*, lat. thruſt together) 1 aſtringent, or binding. 2 bound in the body.

CO'STIVENESS, a difficulty in diſcharging the excrements, occaſioned by an unuſual detention, and an uncommon drineſs and hardneſs of them.

CO'STLY, adj. 1 dear, or of a great price. 2 expenſive, luxurious. 3 ſtately, ſplendid.

COSTLY, adv. 1 ſumptuouſly, prodigally, waſtefully. 2 richly, plentifully, magnificently.

COT. 1 a cottage. 2 a kind of refuſe wool, ſo clung together that it cannot be pulled aſunder. 3 a cot-quean, or a man that meddles too much in women's affairs.

CO-TANGENT *of an Arch*, is the tangent of an arch, that is the complement of another to 90 degrees; as *Gf* is the co-tangent of the arch BD, fig. 15.

COTE'MPORARY. See CONTEMPORARY.

COT-QUEAN, a man who concerns himſelf too much with the affairs of the kitchen.

CO'TTAGE, a little houſe in the country, without land belonging to it.

CO'TTAGER, an inhabitant of a cottage.

*COTTON*, fr. 1 a ſort of wool that encompaſſes the ſeed of a tree of the ſame name. 2 the ſtuff that is made of it.

To CO'TTON. 1 in a proper ſenſe, to frieze, as ſome ſtuffs do. 2 to ſucceed, to hit. 3 to agree well together.

CO'TYLA (in Anatomy) a name given to the cavities at the extremities of large bones, which receive the heads of other bones articulated with them. It is alſo called *Acetabulum*.

COUCH, fr. 1 a little bed. 2 a bed of leaves, or graſs. 3 (in Painting) the bed or ground on which the colour lies.

To COUCH. 1 to comprize, or comprehend. 2 to take off the film from the eye, in a cataract. 3 to ſet a lance on the reſt. 4 to lie down.

COU'CHANT (in Heraldry) ſaid of a lion, or other beaſt, when lying down with his head lifted up.

COUCHE' (in Heraldry) denotes any thing laid all along.

COU'CHING (among Hunters) the lodging of a wild boar.

COVE. 1 a little harbour for boats. 2 a little incloſure to keep oiſters in. 3 a pigeon-hole.

*CO"VENANT*, fr. (of *conventum*, lat. of *con* together, and *venio* to come) 1 an agreement, a contract. 2 a league, or alliance.

*The* CO"VENANT, a particular agreement made by the Preſbyterians in the reign of king Charles I.

CO"VENANT (in Divinity) is a particular diſpenſation whereby God deals with mankind; as that under the Moſaical diſpenſation, called the Covenant of Works, and the preſent under the Goſpel, called the Covenant of Grace.

COVENA'NTER, one that took the Preſbyterian covenant, in the time of the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwel.

† COVENT. See CONVENT.

CO"VENTRY. [W. lon. 1°. 26'. lat. 52°. 25'.] A city in Warwickſhire, which K. Henry VI. having laid ſeveral towns and villages to it, granted, by his charter, that the city, with 191 adjacent villages, ſhould be an intire county incorporated by itſelf, diſtinct from the county of Warwick; and that the bailiffs of the city ſhould be ſheriffs of the county for ever; and now the citizens began to incloſe the city with walls which were three miles in compaſs, with 26 towers and twelve gates: after the Reſtoration the walls and towers were demoliſhed, but the gates were left ſtanding, and are ſtill very noble and beautiful; by which the ſtrength and beauty of the walls and towers may be eaſily gueſſed at. The buildings are generally very old, but large and ſtately; the market-place is ſpacious, in which is a ſtately croſs, erected by a legacy of Sir William Hollis, lord-mayor of London, in the reign of Henry VIII. which is 60 feet high, and adorned with the ſtatues of moſt of our kings, as big as life. Here is a conſiderable inland trade of weaving tammies and the ordinary ſort of ribbons, which renders it very populous. Here are only three churches, but four ſpires, there being at the ſouth-end of the town a tall ſpire by itſelf, the only remains of a church that belonged to a monaſtery of Grey Friars. St. Michael's has a ſtone ſpire of excellent workmanſhip 300 feet high. There are two or three meeting-houſes for Proteſtant

Diſſenters. There is a charity-ſchool, an hoſpital, and a free-ſchool founded by John Hales, Eſq; with the title of King Henry the VIIIth's ſchool. The windows of the town-houſe are of painted glaſs, repreſenting ſome of the old kings, earls, &c. who have been benefactors to the city; among the reſt, are the pictures of Leofric the firſt earl, and of Godiva his wife, with this inſcription:

*I* Leofric, *for love of thee,*
*Do ſet* Coventry *toll-free.*

For Leofric, being incenſed againſt the citizens, laid upon them very heavy taxes, which he would not remit, notwithſtanding the great interceſſion of his lady, unleſs ſhe would ride naked through the moſt frequented part of the city; which (ſays tradition) ſhe performed, after having ordered all the windows and doors to be ſhut, on pain of death. In memory of which, there is a proceſſion through the town, on the friday after Trinity-ſunday, with the figure of a naked woman on horſeback. The market here is on wedneſday and friday; and the fairs on April the 1ſt, Eaſter-thurſday, Auguſt the 16th, Corpus-Chriſti-day, and October the 3d and 21ſt. The town is governed by a recorder, ſteward, coroner, two chamberlains, two wardens, and other officers, beſides the mayor, ſheriffs, and aldermen. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 74 computed, and 91 meaſured miles. The biſhop is called biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry. The earls of Coventry take their title from this town.

CO″VER. 1 a lid for a pot, diſh, &c. 2 the binding, or outſide of a book. 3 a cloak, or pretence. 4 a plate, napkin, knife, fork, and ſpoon at table.

To COVER. 1 to hide, conceal, or keep ſecret. 2 to diſguiſe, cloak, or palliate. 3 to fill, charge, or load. 4 to couple with, ſpeaking of beaſts.

CO″VERLET, an ornamental covering for a bed.

CO-VERSED *Sine of an Arch*, is the remaining part of the diameter of a circle, after the verſed ſine is taken away; as *Fd* is the co-verſed ſine of the arch BD. See fig. 15.

*CO″VERT*, ſubſt. fr. 1 a thicket, or ſhady place. 2 a hiding-place. 3 a ſhelter, refuge, or retreat.

COVERT *Baron* (in Law) denotes a woman married, and ſo under the protection of her huſband.

CO″VERTURE, a covering.

CO″VERT-*way* (in Fortification) is the ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, about twenty foot broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, and other works, towards the country. This is otherwiſe called *Corridor*, and has a parapet raiſed on a level, together with its banquets and glacis, which from the height of the parapet muſt follow the parapet of the place, till it is inſenſibly loſt in the field. It has alſo a foot-bank.

One of the greateſt difficulties in a ſiege is to make a lodgment on the covert-way, becauſe the beſieged uſually palliſado it along the middle, and undermine it on all ſides. This is called the *Counterſcarp*, becauſe it is upon the edge of it.

To CO″VET, to deſire, to wiſh, or long for.

CO″VETOUS (of *cupio*, lat. to deſire) 1 avaricious. 2 very deſirous.

COUGH, a diſeaſe affecting the lungs, occaſioned by a ſharp ſerous humour vellicating the fibrous coat thereof, and urging it to a diſcharge by ſpitting.

CO′VIN, or COVINE, a deceitful agreement between two, or more perſons, to the prejudice of another.

CO′VING *Cornice* (in Architecture) is ſuch a cornice that has a great caſement, or hollow in it, which is commonly lathed and plaiſtered upon compaſs ſprockets, or brackets.

COUL, a tub with two ears.

COUL. See COWL.

COU′LTER (of *culter*, lat. of *colo* to till) a cutting inſtrument belonging to a plough.

COU′NCIL (of *concile*, fr. of *concilium*, lat. of *con* together, and *calo*, i. e. *voco*, to call) 1 a general aſſembly of the clergy. 2 an aſſembly of the chief perſons of a nation met together about affairs of ſtate. 3 an aſſembly of the ſociety of Lincoln's-Inn.

COUNCIL *of War*, an aſſembly of the principal officers of an army, or fleet, occaſionally called by the general, or admiral, to conſider of the preſent ſtate of affairs.

*Common* COUNCIL, a court in which all the by-laws relating to the city of London are made. It conſiſts of two houſes, like the parliament; the upper conſiſting of the lord-mayor and aldermen; and the lower of a number of common-council-men repreſenting the body of the citizens.

COU′NCIL, COU′NSEL, or COU′NSELLOR, one that pleads for another at the bar.

COU′NSEL, advice.

COUNT (of *conte*, fr.) a foreign earl.

To COUNT. 1 to number, or tell. 2 to caſt up, or reckon. 3 to eſteem, or judge.

COUNT *Wheel*, is a wheel in the ſtriking part of a clock, moving round once in twelve, or twenty-four hours. This, by ſome, is called the locking-wheel, becauſe it has commonly eleven notches in it, at unequal diſtances from one another, in order to make the clock ſtrike, and it is driven round by the pinion of report.

COU'NTENANCE, fr. 1 looks, air, mien. 2 face, or viſage. 3 ſupport, or protection.

To COU'NTENANCE, to favour, to encourage, to abet.

COU'NTER (of *contoir*, fr.) 1 a counting board in a ſhop. 2 a piece of braſs, ſilver, &c. to count withal. 3 a reckoner, or computer. 4 a box for caſh. 5 the name of two priſons in London.

COUNTER (of *contra*, lat. oppoſite) a particle ſignifying oppoſition; it is generally uſed in compoſition, but ſometimes by itſelf.

COUNTER-*Approaches* (in Fortification) are works made by the beſieged, to hinder the approach of the enemy; and when they deſign to attack them in form.

To COUNTER-*balance*, to weigh one thing againſt another, to make an equal amends for.

COUNTER *Battery*, is one raiſed to play againſt another.

COUNTER *Breaſt-work*, the ſame as *Falſe-Bray*; which ſee.

COUNTER *Bond*, a bond to keep a perſon harmleſs, who has given ſecurity for another.

COUNTER *Change*, an exchange between two perſons, by mutual contract or agreement.

COUNTER *Charge*, is a charge brought againſt the accuſer.

COUNTER *Charm*, a charm to hinder the force of another.

COUNTER *Check*, is a check given to the accuſer.

COUNTER *Cunning*, ſubtilty uſed by the adverſe party.

COUNTER *Deed*, a ſecret writing, or a private act, which deſtroys, or changes, ſome more public act.

COUNTER *Diſtinction*, a diſtinguiſhing on the oppoſite ſide.

COUNTER *Drawing* (in Painting) the copying a deſign or painting, by means of ſome tranſparent matter, where the ſtrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

COU'NTERFEIT, ſubſt. 1 a cheat, or impoſture. 2 a reſemblance, or repreſentation.

To COUNTERFEIT. 1 to imitate, or reſemble. 2 to forge, or conſent. 3 to feign, or reſemble.

COU'NTERFOIL, or COU'NTERSTOCK, that part of a tally ſtruck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an officer of that court.

COUNTER-*Forts* (in Fortification) are certain pillars, and parts of the walls of a place, diſtant from fifteen to twenty foot one from another, which are advanced as much as poſſible in the ground, and joined to the height of the cordon by vaults, to ſupport the way of the rounds, and part of the rampart; as alſo to fortify the wall and ſtrengthen the ground; but are not now of much uſe, unleſs in large fortifications.

COUNTER *fuge* (in Muſic) is when the fuges proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER-*guards* (in Fortification) are large heaps of earth, in figure of a parapet, raiſed above the moat, before the faces, and points of the baſtion, to preſerve them; and then they conſiſt of two faces, making an angle-ſaliant, and are parallel to the faces of the baſtions.

To COUNTERMA'ND (of *contre-mander*, fr.) to give contrary orders, or to contradict former ones.

COUNTER-*march*, a contrary march.

COUNTER *mine* (in Fortification) is a ſubterraneous paſſage, made by the beſieged, in ſearch of the enemy's mine, to give air to it, to take away the powder, or by any other means to fruſtrate the effect of it.

To COUNTERMINE. 1 to ſink ſuch mines. 2 to prevent another's deſigns from taking effect.

COUNTER *mure* (of *contre-mur*, fr.) a wall ſet againſt another. See CONTRA-MURE.

COUNTER-*pain* (of *contre-pointe*, fr.) a coverlet for a bed.

COUNTER-*part* (in Muſic) a term denoting one part to be oppoſite to another, as the baſe is ſaid to be the counter-part to the treble.

COUNTER-*part* (of a Writing) a duplicate, or copy of it.

COUNTER-*plot*. 1 a ſham plot, or one contrived to overthrow another. 2 a fetch, or wile againſt another.

COUNTER *point* (in Muſic) is the old way of compoſing, before notes of different lengths or meaſures were invented; which was to ſet pricks, or points one againſt another to denote their ſeveral concords. The length of which points was ſung according to the quantity of words or ſyllables whereto they were applied.

To COUNTER *poiſe* (of *contre-poſer*, fr.) to put an equal weight on the oppoſite ſide of the balance.

COUNTER-*poiſon*, an antidote, or remedy that hinders the effect of poiſon.

COUNTER-*round* (in Military affairs) a certain number of officers going to viſit the rounds, or centinels.

COU'NTERSCARP (in Fortification) is that ſide of the ditch which is next to the country; or properly the talus that ſupports the earth of the covert-way; tho' by this word is underſtood often the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and ſo it muſt be underſtood, when it is ſaid, The enemy lodged themſelves on the counterſcarp.

COUNTER-*ſcuffle*, when friends fall upon friends, by miſtake.

COUNTER-*ſecurity*, is a ſecurity given to a perſon who has entered into obligations for another.

COUNTER-*ſwallow's-tail* (in Fortification) is an out-work in figure of a ſingle tenaille, wider towards the place, that is, at the gorge, than at the head, or next the country.

COUNTER-*Tally*, one of the two tallies whereon any thing is ſcored.

COUNTER-*Tenor* (in Muſic) one of the mean or middle parts of muſic, ſo called, becauſe it is oppoſite to the tenor.

To COU'NTERVAIL, to make equivalent, or recompenſe the loſs of.

COUNTER *Wall*, a little wall built cloſe to another, to fortify and ſecure it, that it may not receive any damage from the buildings contiguous to it.

To COUNTER-*work*, to build works, dig mines, &c. in order to ruin thoſe of the enemy.

COU'NTESS (of *counteſſe*, fr.) the wife or widow of a count or earl.

COU'NTING-*Houſe* (of the King's houſhold) the board of Green-cloth.

COU'NTRY. 1 a nation, kingdom, principality, or region. 2 the fields, in oppoſition to the town.

COU'NTRYMAN. 1 one that lives at a diſtance from the city. 2 one that comes from the ſame place or country with another.

COU'NTY. 1 a ſhire, or one of the parts or circuits, into fifty-two of which the whole kingdom is divided. 2 an earldom, the territory of a count or earl.

COUNTY, or COUNTY *Court*, a court which the ſheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himſelf, or his deputy.

COUNTY-CORPORATE, is a title given to ſeveral cities or ancient boroughs, on which our kings have beſtowed extraordinary privileges, annexing to them a particular territory, juriſdiction, &c.

COUNTIES *Palatine*, are four in number, viz. Cheſter, Durham, Lancaſhire, and Ely. The chief governors of theſe counties ſent out all writs in their own name heretofore, by a ſpecial charter from the king; and, touching juſtice, did all things as abſolutely as the king himſelf in other counties, only acknowledging him their ſuperior and governor. But in Henry the VIIIth's time the ſaid power was much abridged.

COU'PED (in Heraldry) ſignifies a head, or other limb borne as if cut clear and even off from the trunk.

COUPE'E (of *coupé*, fr.) a ſtep in dancing, wherein one leg is a little bent, and ſuſpended from the ground; and, with the other, a motion is made forwards.

COUPER. [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 56°. 53'.] A town in the county of Angus in Scotland; ſituate 12 miles north-eaſt of Perth.

*COU'PLE*, fr. (of *copula*, lat. of *copulo* to join together) 1 a pair of any thing. 2 a band to tie dogs together.

To COU'PLE. 1 to join together. 2 to copulate, as in the act of generation. 3 to unite, or marry. 4 to pair, as birds do.

COU'PLET. 1 a diviſion of an ode, hymn, &c. wherein an equal meaſure is found in each diviſion. 2 two verſes with rhimes.

*COU'RAGE*, fr. boldneſs, ſtoutneſs, valour.

COURA'GEOUS, ſtout, brave, valiant, intrepid.

COURA'NT (of *courante*, fr.) 1 a dance. 2 a news-paper.

COURAP, the Indian itch, a diſeaſe like a tetter or ring-worm.

*COU'RIER*, fr. a meſſenger ſent poſt, or expreſs, to carry diſpatches.

COURSE, or COARSE, adj. 1 the contrary of fine. 2 clowniſh, ruſtic. 3 ſorry and mean.

COURSE, ſubſt. (of *curſus*, lat. of *curro* to run) 1 a running, a race. 2 a journey, or voyage. 3 order, or law. 4 turn, rank. 5 cuſtom, manner, way, faſhion. 6 way, or means. 7 ſervice of meat. 8 meaſure, or conduct. 9 a bed or lay of ſtones, &c. in building. 10 the limits of a racing ground.

*In* COURSE, or *of* COURSE, naturally, of one's ſelf, or of itſelf.

COURSE (in Navigation) is the angle which the rhumb line, upon which the ſhip muſt ſail, makes with the meridian; or, it is more properly, the angle that is made by a tangent to the meridian, and an infinitely ſmall part of a rhumb line at the point of contact.

COURSE (in Huſbandry) is a turn or fleece of hay, &c. laid on a cart, &c.

To COURSE. 1 to hunt, or chaſe. 2 to run up and down. 3 to diſpute in the ſchools.

COU'RSER. 1 a diſputant in ſchools. 2 an horſe for running.

COU'RSES (with Phyſicians) the menſes, or monthly terms in women.

COU'RSEY (of *courſie*, fr.) a ſpace in a galley, of about a foot and a half broad, on both ſides whereof the ſeats of the ſlaves are placed.

COURT (of *cour*, fr.) 1 the palace, or place where a king reſides. 2 the prince and courtiers. 3 attendance that one pays to a prince or great man. 4 a hall, or place where the judges diſtribute juſtice. 5 the aſſembly of judges, jury, &c. in the hall. 6 a yard belonging to a houſe. 7 a place before

before the gate of a church. 8 a narrow ſtreet or paſſage, paved with broad ſtones, where no coaches or horſes paſs.

COURT *of Admiralty*, a court where all matters relating to the ſea are decided. It was firſt eſtabliſhed by king Edward III.

COURT *Baron*, a court holden by every lord of a manor (who were anciently called barons) within his own precincts.

COURT *of Chivalry*, the marſhal's court.

COURT *Chriſtian*, the ſpiritual court.

COURT *Leet*, a court belonging to a lord of a manor.

COURT *of the Legate*, was a court erected by cardinal Wolſey, to diſpenſe with offences againſt ſpiritual laws, and to prove wills.

COURT *of Peculiars*, a ſpiritual court, peculiarly belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

COURT *of Requeſts*, was formerly a court of equity, but is now quite ſuppreſſed.

To COURT. 1 to woo, or make love to. 2 to deſire, or ſollicit. 3 to ſue, or ſtand for a place.

COURT *Minion*, a favourite at court.

COURT *Holy-water*, fair and empty words.

COU'RTAL, a muſical inſtrument, a ſort of baſſoon.

COU'RTEOUS (of *courtois*, fr.) 1 civil, affable. 2 kind, free, generous. 3 fair-ſpoken. 4 full of courteſy.

COU'RTESY (of *courtoiſie*, fr.) 1 kindneſs, favour, ſervice. 2 gentleneſs, humanity. 3 civility. 4 a curtſey, or reverence done by a woman.

COU'RTEZAN (of *courtiſane*, fr.) a term of infamy, applied to women who expoſe their perſons, and make a trade of proſtitution; a lady of pleaſure.

COU'RTIER. 1 a man that has a place at court, or that follows the court. 2 a polite perſon, full of fine ſpeeches and complaiſance. 3 a court lady.

COU'RTINE, or COU'RTAIN (in Fortification) is the front of the wall between the flanks of the two baſtions; or the longeſt ſtrait line that runs round the rampart, drawn from one flank to the other, being bordered with a parapet five foot high, behind which the ſoldiers ſtand, to fire upon the covert-way, and into the moat.

COU'RTLY, ſpruce, airy, complaiſant.

COU'RTSHIP. 1 courteſy, or civility. 2 fine amorous ſpeeches.

COU'SIN (of *couſin*, fr.) a kinſman, or kinſwoman, by blood or marriage.

COU'SIN *German*, couſins of the firſt generation, or the children of brothers and ſiſters.

COUTH, known, or ſkilful in.

CO'VY *of partridges* (of *couvée*, fr.) a flock, or flight of thoſe birds.

COW, a well known beaſt.

COW-*herd*, a cow-keeper.

To COW, to intimidate, or make afraid.

CO'WARD, a daſtard, or one that hath no courage.

COWARDICE, fearfulneſs, want of ſpirit to encounter difficulties or dangers.

COWBRIDGE, a pretty good market-town of Glamorganſhire in South Wales; governed by a bailiff, annually choſen, and ſworn by the deputy conſtable. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on April 23d, May 3d, June the 24th, and on the 14th of September. Diſtant from London 136 computed, and 175 meaſured miles. The juſtices hold a quarter ſeſſions for the county at this place the week after Eaſter.

COWES. [W. lon. 110. 25'. lat. 50°. 45'.] A town and harbour on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, ſituate 8 miles ſouth-weſt of Portſmouth. It is the moſt thriving place in the whole iſland, tho' it lies ſo low, that it is not reckoned healthy.

COWL. 1 that part of a friar's habit that covers his head. 2 a tub with two ears.

COWPAR. [W. lon. 2°. 46'. lat. 56°. 20'.] A parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſituate 10 miles weſt of St. Andrews.

To COWR *down*, to ſtoop down.

COWRING (in Falconry) the quivering of young hawks, who ſhake their wings in token of obedience to the old ones.

CO'WSLIP, a flower that blows in April and May.

COXÆ (in Anatomy) the hip bones; they are two large bones ſituate on each ſide the Os Sacrum.

CO'XCOMB, a blockhead, fop, or ſilly perſon.

To COXE, to flatter, or cajole.

CO'XWOLD. [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 54°. 20'.] A market-town in the north riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate 14 miles north of York. Here is a free ſchool built in 1589, and an alms-houſe. It has a market, and a fair on the 15th of Auguſt.

COY. 1 ſhy, reſerv'd, pretending to much modeſty. 2 finical, preciſe.

To CO'ZEN, to cheat, bubble, or impoſe on.

CRAB, 1 a wild apple. 2 a ſhell-fiſh. 3 an inſtrument with three claws, uſed by ſhipwrights, &c.

CRA'BBED. 1 ſour, like unripe fruit. 2 rough, uneven. 3 obſcure, or difficult. 4 peeviſh, or of a ſurly temper.

CRA'BBING (in Falconry) when hawks ſtand too near, and fight with each other.

CRACK. 1 a chink or flaw. 2 the noiſe of a thing when it cracks. 3 a courtezan, or whore. 4 a boaſter, or braggard.

To CRACK. 1 to break a thing. 2 to chink and

and flaw. 3 to make a noiſe. 4 to brag, or boaſt.

CRACK-*brain'd*, diſordered in his ſenſes.

CRA'CKER. 1 a ſquib, or ſmall fire-work. 2 an inſtrument to curl hair with. 3 a boaſter.

CRA'CKNEL of (*craquelin*, fr.) a ſort of cakes hard baked, ſo as to crackle under the teeth.

CRA'DLE. 1 a bed for a child. 2 the place where the bullet lies in a croſs-bow. 3 a wooden frame fixed to ſcythes. 4 a frame of wood for the more ſafely launching a ſhip. 5 (in Surgery) a machine of wood to lay a broken leg in.

CRAFT. 1 trade, artifice, or handicraft. 2 craftineſs, or cunning. 3 trick, or wile.

*Small* CRAFT, ſmall veſſels, and boats.

CRA'FTSMAN, or CRAFTS-MASTER, one ſkilled in trade or handicraft.

CRAG. 1 the nape of the neck. 2 the ſummit of a rock.

CRA'GGY, or CRA'GGED. 1 rocky, or full of precipices. 2 rough, uneven, broken.

To CRAM. 1 to thruſt cloſe together. 2 to ſtuff, or overfill one's belly. 3 to fill or ſtuff fowls to make them fat.

CRA'MBO, a rhiming play, wherein he that repeats a word that was ſaid before, forfeits.

CRA'MBORN. [W. lon. 2°. 10'. lat. 50°. 54'.] A pretty little town in Dorſetſhire, well watered, and pleaſantly ſituate in a healthy ſporting country, having a chace near it which extends almoſt to Saliſbury. It has a market on wedneſday, and fairs on the 24th of Auguſt and on the 6th of December. It gives title of viſcount to the earl of Saliſbury. Diſtant from London 76 computed, and 85 meaſured miles. A little river runs from hence, and falls into the Stour at the borders of Hampſhire.

CRAMP (of *krampe*, dan.) a kind of numbneſs, or convulſion in the neck, arms, legs, &c. accompanied with a violent, but tranſitory pain; uſually going off only by rubbing the part.

CRAMP-*fiſh*, a fiſh that numbs the hands of thoſe that touch it. It is otherwiſe called the Torpedo.

CRAMP-*iron*, CRA'MPERN, an iron that faſtens ſtones in building.

To CRAMP. 1 to ſtreighten, or reſtrain. 2 to faſten with a cramp-iron.

CRA'NAGE. 1 the liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares. 2 the money taken and paid for the ſame.

CRA'NBROOK, a large town in Kent, in the woody part of the county; was formerly noted for being the place where the firſt woollen manufactory was erected by the Flemins in the time of king Edward II, but that trade is long ſince loſt here. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on May 19th, and on the 1ſt of September.

CRANE, 1 a bird with a very long neck, bill, and legs, and is a great devourer of fiſh. 2 an inſtrument to draw up heavy goods. 3 a ſiphon, or pipe, for drawing liquors out of a veſſel.

CRANES *Bill*. 1 the name of an herb. 2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument.

*CRA'NIUM*, lat. (in Anatomy) an aſſemblage of bones which cover and defend the brain; popularly called the ſkull. It is divided into two tables, between which is a ſpongeous ſubſtance called Diploe. The external table is ſmooth, and covered with the Pericranium; the internal is likewiſe ſmooth, but furrowed by the pulſation of the arteries of the Dura Mater. Its figure is round, but a little depreſſed and longiſh, advancing out behind, and flatted on the two ſides.

CRANK, adj. (of krank, du. ſick) a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank* when ſhe cannot bear her ſails for fear of overſetting.

CRANK, ſubſt. the draw-beam of a well.

To CRA'NKLE, to go winding about.

CRA'NNY (of *crena*, lat. of κρεμάω, gr. to mix) a chink, or crevice.

CRAPE, (of *crepe*, fr.) a light tranſparent ſtuff, made of raw ſilk, gummed and twiſted on the mill, wove without croſſing; much uſed in mourning. The invention of this ſtuff came from Bologna in Italy; but the chief manufacture thereof is at Lyons in France.

To CRASH. 1 to break, or bruiſe. 2 to make a great noiſe.

*CRA'SIS*, lat. (in Phyſic) is a proper conſtitution, temperature, or mixture of natural humours, ſuch as conſtitute a ſtate of health.

*CRA'SIS*, lat. (in Grammar) is the contraction of two ſyliables into one, as *bow'r* for *bower*.

CRASS (of *craſſus*, lat.) groſs, fat.

CRA'SSITUDE, thickneſs, bigneſs, groſſneſs.

CRATCH. See RACK.

CRA'TCHES, a diſeaſe in a horſe's heel.

*CRATER*, lat. i. e. a cup. (in Aſtronomy) a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere, conſiſting of eleven ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſtead's catalogue.

CRA'TER (in Falconry) a line on which hawks are faſtened when they are reclaimed.

CRA'VAT (of *cravate*, fr.) a neckcloth.

To CRAVE, to deſire, or demand.

CRAVEN, a diviſion of the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the river Are.

To CRAUNCH, or CRUNCH, to grind any hard thing with one's teeth.

CRAW, the gorge, or crop of a bird.

To CRAWL. 1 to ſlide on the belly, as ſerpents

pents, &c. do. 2 to creep on all four. 3 to ſwarm with vermin.

CRAY, a diſeaſe in hawks, much like the *Pantaſs*, which hinders their muting.

CRAY *Fiſh*, a ſort of river fiſh, ſometimes called a *Crevice*.

*CRAYON*, fr. a pencil made of any ſort of colouring ſtuff, which being dried, is uſed for drawing in dry colours on paper.

CRA'ZY. 1 diſtempered in one's brain, affected with madneſs. 2 ſickly, weak, infirm.

CREAM (of *creme*, fr.) 1 the fineſt and thickeſt part of the milk, being that whereof butter is made. 2 the beſt, or prime of any thing.

CREAM *of Tartar*, (in Pharmacy) a preparation of tartar, made by diſſolving it in boiling water, ſtraining the diſſolution; half the liquor being evaporated, the remainder is ſet to cool, which ſhoots up into cryſtal, part ſwimming at top. It is reputed a great ſweetener of the blood.

† *CRE'ANCE* 2, fr. 1 truſt, or confidence. 2 (in Falconry) is a fine ſmall line faſtened to a hawk's leaſh, when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREASE, the mark of a plait, or fold.

To CREA'TE (of *creo*, lat. to bring forth) 1 to make out of nothing. 2 to make or appoint. 3 to cauſe, or excite.

CREA'TION. 4 1 the making, or being made out of nothing. 2 choice, nomination, or election.

CREA'TOR, 3 the perſon who creates.

CREA'TURE 2 (of *creatura*, lat. of *creo* to create) 1 a created being. 2 one that owes his riſe and fortune to ſome great man.

CRE'DENCE (of *credentia*, lat. of *credo* to believe) 1 a credit, or belief. 2 a name, renown, reputation.

CREDE'NTIALS, letters of credit and recommendation; eſpecially thoſe given to an embaſſador, &c. ſent to foreign courts.

CRE''DIBLE, worthy to be believed.

CRE''DIT (of *creditum*, lat. of *credo* to truſt) 1 reputation, authority, or intereſt. 2 fame, honour, glory. 3 credence, or belief. 4 truſt, or confidence.

To CRE'DIT, 1 to give credit, or truſt for goods. 2 to believe, or confide in. 3 to grace, or ſet off.

CRE''DITABLE, honourable, of fair reputation.

CREDITON. [W. lon. 3°. 50'. lat. 50°. 50'.] A ſmall town in Devonſhire, ſituate between two hills on the river Creden. Its chief manufacture is ſerge, in which it drove a great trade, and was a flouriſhing town till 1743, when, on the 14th of Auguſt, above 460 houſes were burnt down, beſides the market-houſe, wool-chambers, and other public buildings; ſo that the loſs in goods, and ſtock in trade, was computed at near 3000 l. and the loſs in houſes and goods uninſured, at near 50,000 l. but large contributions were made in all parts of the kingdom for their relief. Here is a market on ſaturday, and fairs on the 30th of April, and on the 10th of Auguſt. In the times of the Saxons, it was a biſhopric; and the cathedral is ſtill ſtanding, though the ſee was afterwards tranſlated to Exeter. Diſtant from London 147 computed, and 183 meaſured miles.

CRE''DITOR, one that gives credit, or truſts another with money, goods, &c. in oppoſition to *Debtor*.

CREDU'LITY, aptneſs to believe what another relates, without examining into the circumſtances of it.

CRE''DULOUS, apt to believe.

CREED, a ſhort account of the articles of the Chriſtian faith. It has its name from *credo* I believe, the firſt word of it in Latin.

CREEK (of *crique*, fr.) 1 a little bay, or ſmall harbour. 2 a crook, or nook, to unload wares.

To CREEK, to make a noiſe as a cricket does.

CREEKLADE. [W. lon. 1°. 55', lat. 51°. 35'.] A borough-town in Wiltſhire, ſeated on the river Iſis where it begins to be navigable. It is governed by a bailiff, and has a free-ſchool endowed with a ſalary of 40 l. a year. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on the third wedneſday in April and July, on the third tueſday in Auguſt, and on St. Matthew's day. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant 26 miles from Oxford, and 31 from London.

To CREEP. 1 to crawl on all four. 2 to come privately, or at unawares on a perſon. 3 to fawn and crouch.

CREE'PER. 1 a creeping creature. 2 the name of a ſmall bird. 3 a low andiron. 4 a ſhrub, ſuch as nightſhade. 5 a ſort of clog worn by women. 6 a ſmall hard ſort of apple.

*CRE'NA*, lat. a notch, 'ſlit, or dent.

CRE''NATED *Leaves* (in Botany) ſuch leaves of plants as are notched or jagged round the edges.

CRE'PANCE (in Farriery) an ulcer in the fore-part of a horſe's foot.

CREPITA'TION, a crackling or rattling.

CRE'PUSCLE (of *crepuſculum*, lat.) the twilight, or the dubious light before the ſun's riſing in the morning, and after the ſun's ſetting in the evening.

CREPU'SCULOUS, of or belonging to the twilight.

CRE'SCENT, adj. (of *creſcens*, lat. of *creſco* to wax bigger) increaſing; growing or waxing bigger.

CRE'SCENT,

CRE'SCENT, ſubſt. the new moon.
CRE'SSES, the name of an herb.
CRE'SSET, or CRESSET *Light*, a burning beacon.
CREST (of *creſte*, fr. or of *criſta*, lat.) 1 a tuft, or plume on the head of a bird. 2 the plume, or horſe's hair on the top of an helmet. 3 the mane of a horſe. 4 (among Carvers) a carved work to adorn the head or top of any thing. 5 (in Heraldry) the uppermoſt part of an armoury, or that part riſing over the helmet.
CREST-*fallen*, dejected, diſpirited, or caſt down.
CRE''VICE. 1 a cray-fiſh. 2 a chink, or fiſſure.
CREW. 1 the company of ſailors belonging to a ſhip. 2 a gang, or company, ſpoken diſdainfully.
CRE'WEL, a fine ſort of worſted, uſed to mark, or do fine needle-work with.
CRE'WET. See CRUET.
CRI'ANCE, or CRIANTS, the ſame as *Creance*; which ſee.
CRIB. 1 a manger for cattle. 2 the leathern pouch under a coachman's ſeat.
To CRIB, to keep back or with-hold part of money given to be laid out.
CRI'BBAGE, a game at cards.
*CRI'BBLE*, fr. 1 a corn-ſieve. 2 very coarſe meal.
*CRIBRA'TION* (in Pharmacy) a ſifting; the act of ſeparating the finer part of a medicine from the groſſer.
*CRIBRO'SUM Os* (in Anatomy) a little bone at the top of the noſe, pierced like a ſieve; called alſo *Os Ethmoïdes*.
CRICK, a pain, or ſort of cramp in the neck, &c.
CRI'CKET. 1 a little inſect. 2 a ſort of exerciſe. 3 a little ſtool.
CRICKHOWEL, a pretty town in Brecknockſhire, in South-Wales, ſeated on the Uſk, over which it has a bridge: It has an indifferent market on thurſday, and a fair on the firſt of May. Diſtant from London 119 computed, and 148 meaſured miles.
CRI'ER, an officer in courts of juſtice, whoſe buſineſs is to make proclamations, call in the witneſſes, &c. alſo a pariſh officer who makes proclamation of things loſt, to be ſold, &c.
*CRIME*, fr. (of *crimen*, lat. a fault) a fault, offence, a ſin, or breach of the law.
CRI''MINAL, adj. guilty of a crime.
CRI''MINAL, ſubſt. an offender, or malefactor.
CRIMP, an agent for coal-merchants.
CRI'MSON (of *cramoiſi*, fr.) a fine deep red.
CRI''NATED *Roots* (in Botany) are ſuch as ſhoot into the ground in many ſmall fibres like hair.
CRI''NELS, CRI''NETS, or CRI''NITS (in Falconry) are ſmall black feathers in a hawk, like hair about the ſere.
CRINGE, profound ſubmiſſion, or ſervile reverence.
To CRINGE, to creep, or bow to a perſon with great ſubmiſſion.
To CRI'NKLE (of **krinckelen**, du.) to go in and out, or in folds.
CRI'PPLE (of **krepel**, du. of **krepen** to creep) an impotent or lame perſon; one that has loſt the uſe of his limbs.
CRI'PPLINGS (in Architecture) are ſhort piles of wood againſt the ſide of a houſe.
*CRISIS*, gr. (of κρίνω to judge) the height of a diſtemper, or the conflict between the patient's nature and the diſeaſe.
CRISM. See CHRISM.
CRISP. 1 brittle, or friable. 2 curled or dried, &c. till it is frizzled, or apt to crumble.
To CRISP (of *criſpo*, lat. to curl) to curl, or frizzle.
CRI'STA *Galli*. 1 (in Anatomy) an eminence in the middle of the Os Ethmoïdes, advancing within the cavity of the Cranium. 2 *Criſtæ* (in Surgery) preternatural excreſcences about the fundament.
CRITE'RION, or CRITE'RIUM (of κριτήριον, gr. of κρίνω to judge) 1 a mark whereby to judge of the truth of a thing. 2 a judgment made of the truth or falſehood of a propoſition.
CRI''TICAL (of κριτικὸς, gr. of κρίνω to judge) cenſorious.
CRITICAL *Days* (among Phyſicians) are thoſe days wherein the diſtemper comes to a criſis.
CRITICAL *Times*, dangerous times.
CRI''TICISM. 1 the art of judging of men's writings, actions, &c. 2 nice judgment, critical diſcourſe, or reflection.
A CRI''TIC, one ſkilled in criticiſm; a perſon ſkilful in any art or ſcience; one who takes care to ſet the defects and beauties of a writing in their true light.
To CRI''TICIZE, to examine into any thing with niceneſs and judgment.
To CROAK. See *To* CROKE.
CROCK, a kind of earthen pot.
*CRO''CODILE*, fr. (of *crocodilus*, lat. of *crocus* ſaffron, becauſe of that colour) a beaſt like a lizard, whereof there are two ſorts; the one large, called alſo an *alligator*; the other much leſs, on the land, and feeding only upon ſweet flowers.
CROCODILE *Tears*, falſe or treacherous tears.
*CROCOMA'GMA*, gr. (of κρόκος ſaffron, and μάγμα a maſs) in Pharmacy, troches compoſed of ſaffron, myrrh, red roſes, and gum Arabic.
*CRO'CUS*, lat. (of κρόκος, gr.) ſaffron.

CRO'CUS (in Chemiſtry) a name given to ſeveral different preparations, from their red or ſaffron colour. As,

CROCUS *Martis*, a preparation of iron; of which there are two ſorts, viz. *Crocus Martis Aperiens*, which is made by calcining iron filings with an equal weight of ſulphur; and *Crocus Martis Aſtringens*, made of iron filings waſhed in vinegar and then calcined.

CROCUS *Metallorum*, a kind of opaque glaſs of antimony, made by firing equal parts of antimony and ſalt-petre well mixed, in an iron mortar covered.

CROE. 1 an iron leaver. 2 a notch in the ſtays of a caſk, where the head-pieces come in.

CROFT, a ſmall cloſe adjoining to a houſe.

CROI'SADE, CROISA'DO, or CRU'SADE (of *croiſade*, fr.) the expedition of the Chriſtian princes againſt the Turks, for the recovery of the Holy Land.

CROI'SES (of *croiſez*, fr.) 1 pilgrims, who wore the figure of the croſs on their garments. 2 the knights of Jeruſalem, who were created for the defence of pilgrims.

To CROKE (of *crocito*, lat. of κόραξ, gr. a raven) 1 to make a noiſe as a raven, toad, &c. 2 to rumble, or murmur, as one's guts do.

CRO'MARTIE. [W. lon. 3°. 40'. lat. 57°. 40'.] The capital of the ſhire of Cromartie in Scotland, ſituate on the German Sea, at the mouth of the frith of Cromartie.

CROMER. [E. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 52°. 50'.] A market-town on the north-eaſt coaſt of Norfolk; it was formerly much larger than at preſent, having had two pariſh-churches, one of which, with ſeveral houſes, was ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea. It is chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, eſpecially for lobſters, which are taken here in great plenty. Here is a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 102 computed, and 127 meaſured miles.

CRONY, an intimate companion.

To CROO, or CROO'KE, to make a noiſe like a dove or pigeon.

CROOK (of *croc*, fr.) a ſhepherd's ſtaff.

To CROOK, to bend, or make crooked.

CROOKHORN. [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 50°. 50'.] A town in Somerſetſhire on the Parret, near the confines of Dorſetſhire. It is a good thoroughfare on the road to Exeter; has a conſiderable market on ſaturday, for corn, ſheep, &c. and a fair on Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 100 computed, and 133 meaſured miles.

To CROOL, to growl, murmur, or mutter.

CROOP (among Gameſters) is an aſſiſtant to the banker.

CROOTES, a ſubſtance found among the ore in lead-mines.

CROP. 1 the product or ſtock of corn, hay, &c. 2 the handle of a coachman's whip. 3 the craw of a bird.

To CROP. 1 to cut off, to clip a thing. 2 to dock a horſe. 3 to gather flowers, &c. 4 to browze, as cattle.

CRO'SIER (of *croſſe*, fr.) the ſymbol of paſtoral authority, being a gold or ſilver ſtaff, crooked at one end, and pointed at the other.

CRO'SLET, a forehead-cloth.

CROSS, ſubſt. (of *crux*, lat. of κρούω, gr. to beat) 1 the figure of two things croſſing one another. 2 a machine compoſed of two pieces of wood croſſing each other at right angles, uſed formerly to execute ſlaves on. 3 affliction, ſorrow. 4 misfortune, diſappointment.

CROSS, adj. 1 contrary, or oppoſite. 2 athwart, or oblique. 3 peeviſh, teſty, froward. 4 untoward, perverſe. 5 abuſive, rude. 6 troubleſome, or difficult.

To CROSS. 1 to diſappoint, or fruſtrate. 2 to vex, or trouble. 3 to ſign with a croſs. 4 to paſs over a river, &c. 5 to turn out of the way. 6 to thwart, or be contrary to. 7 to expunge, or put out.

CROSS-*bar-ſhot* (with Gunners) is a round ſhot, having a long bar of iron caſt with it, as if it were let through the middle.

CROSS-*beam*, or CROSS-*piece* (in Architecture) is a beam, or tranſum, going overthwart an houſe; or a girder that holdeth the ſides of an houſe together.

CROSS-*bite*. 1 a diſappointment. 2 a cheat.

CROSS *ſtaff*, a mathematical inſtrument, in form of a croſs, to take the altitude of the ſun, &c.

CRO'SSIERS, or CRO'SIERS (in Aſtronomy) are four ſtars in form of a croſs, by the help of which, thoſe that ſail in the ſouthern hemiſphere find the ſouth-pole.

CRO'SSLET, a little croſs.

CROTCHET 1 (in Muſic) one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, or double a quaver. 2 (in Printing) the mark of a parenthеſis, formed thus [ ]; alſo lines hooked at each end, thus ⌐¬, ſerving to link ſeveral articles together.

CROTCHET. 1 a fancy, or whim. 2 a trick, or device. 3 (among Hunters) the maſter teeth of a fox.

CRO'TELS, or CROTEYING, the dung of an hare.

To CROUCH (of *croucher*, fr.) 1 to lie ſquat. 2 to cringe, or creep.

CROU'CHED *Friars*, friars wearing the ſign of the croſs.

CROUCHMASS, or CROUCHMASS-*day*, a feſtival obſerved by the Roman Catholics, on the 14th of September, in honour of the holy croſs.

CROUD. See CROWD.

CROUP (of *croupier*, fr.) a ſecond, or aſſiſtant at cards.

CROUP *of an Horſe*, the buttocks, or hindmoſt part of an horſe.

CROU'PADE (in Horſemanſhip) a leap when the horſe pulls up his hind legs, as if he threw them up to his belly.

CROUPER. 1 part of the furniture of an horſe, put under his tail to keep the ſaddle ſteady. 2 the buttocks of a horſe. 3 one who watches the cards, and gathers money for the bank.

CROW, the name of a large black ravenous bird.

CROW-*foot*. 1 a *Caltrop*; which ſee. 2 a ſort of herb. 3 ropes belonging to a ſhip, which are divided into many parts.

To CROW. 1 to cry as a cock does. 2 to brag, hector, or vapour.

CROW'*s-bill*, a ſurgeon's inſtrument for extracting bullets, &c. out of the body.

CROWD. 1 a preſs, or throng. 2 a violin, or fiddle.

To CROWD. 1 to ſqueeze, or preſs. 2 to fill up a place.

CROWLAND. [W. lon. 10 min. lat. 52°. 40'.] A market-town in Lincolnſhire, ſo incloſed with bogs that it is only acceſſible on the north and eaſt ſides, and there only by narrow cauſeways; yet it is pretty well inhabited, and conſiſts of three ſtreets, which are ſeparated by water-courſes, planted with willows, and built on piles driven into the bottom of the great pool, having a communication with each other by a triangular bridge of curious contrivance, at the conflux of the Nayn and the Welland, each baſe whereof is ſaid to be in a different county: Their greateſt gain is from fiſh, and from wild ducks, of which latter they ſometimes drive three-thouſand at a time into their nets. There are ſeveral ponds in and near the town, for the liberty of fiſhing in which they pay 300 l. a year to the crown, which was formerly paid to the abbot. Here is a market on ſaturdays, and a fair on Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 71 computed, and 88 meaſured miles.

† CRO'WLING, the fretting and rumbling of the guts, in cattle.

CROWN (of *couronne*, fr. of *corona*, lat. a diadem) 1 a coronet, or diadem worn on the heads of ſovereign princes. 2 kingdom, or empire. 3 a chaplet, or garland. 4 the top of the head. 5 a ſilver coin of five ſhillings value.

CROWN. 1 (in Aſtronomy) See CORONA. 2 (in Geometry) is a plane ring, included between the peripheries of two concentric circles.

To CROWN. 1 to ſet a crown on the head. 2 to accompliſh with honour. 3 to reward, or recompenſe.

CROWN *Glaſs*, the fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

CROWN *Imperial*, the name of a flower.

CROWN *Poſt* (in Architecture) is a poſt which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters, and from it go ſtruts, or braces, to the middle of each rafter.

CROWN *Scab*, a diſeaſe in Horſes.

CROWN-*Wheel of a Watch*, is the upper wheel next to the balance, which by its motion drives it, and in royal pendulums is called the *ſwing-wheel*.

CROWN-*Works* (in Fortification) are certain bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain ſome eminence, conſiſting of a large *Gorge*, and two wings which fall on the counterſcarp, near the faces of the baſtion; ſo that they are defended by them, and next to the field ſhew an intire baſtion, being between two demi-baſtions, the faces whereof look towards one another. See *l*, fig. 49.

CRO'WNED *Horn work* (in Fortification) is an horn-work with a crown-work before it.

CROWNED *Top* (among Hunters) the firſt head of a deer, the crotchets or buds being raiſed in form of a crown.

CROWNER. See CORONER.

CRO'YDON. [W. lon. 5 min. lat. 52°. 40'.] A large handſome town on the edge of Barnſtead-downs in Surry, from which to the river Thames, being all paſture-grounds, is incloſed; the manor belongs to the archbiſhops of Canterbury, who have a palace here which once belonged to the crown. The church here is reckoned the largeſt and fineſt in the county; in it are two ſumptuous monuments for the archbiſhops Grindal and Sheldon; and one for Mr. Francis Tyrrel, a grocer in London, who gave 200 l. to build the market-houſe. Archbiſhop Whitgift left an hoſpital here, endowed with farms for the maintenance of 28 men and women, decayed houſekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth; and a ſchool for 10 boys and 10 girls, and a houſe for the maſter (who muſt be a clergyman) and 20 l. a year for his ſalary. Here is a market on ſaturday, chiefly for oats and oatmeal; and fairs on June the 24th, and on September the 21ſt, called the walnut-fair, which is much frequented by the youth of both ſexes from London; from which it is ten miles and an half diſtant.

To CROYN (among Hunters) to cry as fallow deer at rutting-time do.

To CRU'CIATE (of *crucio*, lat. of *crux* a croſs) to torture or torment.

CRU'CIBLE, a pot made of ſtrong earth, uſed to melt metals, minerals, &c.

CRU'CIFIX, a figure repreſenting our Saviour hanging on the croſs.

CRUCIFI'XION, an ancient form of execution, by faſtening the criminal to an erected croſs.

To CRU'CIFY (of *crucifigo*, lat. of *crux* a croſs, and *figo* to fix or faſten) 1 to fix, or nail to a croſs. 2 to kill, or mortify.

CRUDE (of *crudus*, lat. of κρύος, gr. cold) raw, indigeſted, unrefined.

CRUDE *Antimony*, is that which comes immediately from the mine, without any preparation, except once melting.

CRU'DITY, rawneſs, indigeſtion.

CRU'EL, fr. 1 inhumane, mercileſs, barbarous. 2 painful, grievous.

CRU'ELTY, inhumanity, barbarity.

CRU'ET, a veſſel of glaſs to hold vinegar, oil, &c.

To CRUISE, to ſail backward and forward, in order to clear the ſeas of pirates, privateers, &c.

CRUM. 1 the ſoft part of bread. 2 a ſmall bit, or particle of any thing.

To CRUM, to break ſmall, or into crums.

CRUMP, crooked, or hump-backed.

To CRU'MPLE. 1 to wrinkle, or ruffle. 2 to be ruffled, or wrinkled.

To CRUNCH, to crack, or crackle.

To CRUNK, to cry like a crane.

*CRUOR*, lat. a term uſed by ſome anatomiſts to ſignify the red globules of the blood, in contradiſtinction to the limpid or ſerous part.

CRU'PPER (of *croupiere*, fr.) 1 the rump, or buttocks of a horſe. 2 that part of the ſaddle that is put under the horſe's tail.

CRU'RAL (of *cruralis*, lat. of *crus* the leg) belonging to the leg.

*CRUS*, lat. (in Anatomy) that part of the body reaching from the buttocks to the toes; which is divided into the thigh, leg, and foot.

CRUSE, a phial for oil, &c.

To CRUSH (of *crucio*, lat. to break) 1 to break, or ſqueeze to pieces. 2 to oppreſs, or ruin.

CRUST (of *cruſta*, lat. of κρύος, gr. cold) 1 the outward part of bread. 2 the ſhelly part of any thing.

CRUSTA'CEOUS, cruſty, covered with a ſhell or cruſt.

CRU'STY, a familiar low word for captious, ſnappiſh, moroſe.

CRUTCH, a ſupport for an impotent, or lame perſon.

CRUZA'DO, or CRUZATE, a Portugal coin of thre eſhillings value.

To CRY (of *crier*, fr.) 1 to weep, to ſhed tears. 2 to lament, or deplore. 3 to bawl, or clamour. 4 to publiſh in the market, ſtreet, &c.

CRY. 1 the noiſe of the voice. 2 a weeping, or lamenting. 3 the noiſe of hounds.

CRY'PTA, gr. (of κρύπτω to hide) a hollow place or vault under ground; but among eccleſiaſtical writers denotes a church under ground, where the primitive Chriſtians aſſembled in times of perſecution: ſome of our cathedrals have them yet under their choir, which the Germans call kruft, and we *kroft*, and *under-croft*, both from *crypta* corruptly.

CRYPTO"GRAPHY, gr. (of κρυπτὸς ſecret, and γράφω to write) the art of ſecret writing, or of writing in cyphers.

CRYPTO"LOGY, gr. (of κρυπτὸς ſecret, and λόγος a ſpeech) ſecret diſcourſing, or whiſpering privately.

CRY"STAL, fr. (of κρύσταλλος, gr. of κρύος cold, and στέλλω to draw together) a bright and tranſparent ſtone, colourleſs like a diamond, but much inferior thereto in luſtre and hardneſs: it was thought by the ancients to be water frozen into that bright ſubſtance; but experience has ſhewn us the contrary: for by a chemical analyſis, inſtead of reſolving into water, it yields nothing but a calx, earth, and ſalts. There is a factitious ſort made at the glaſs-houſes, which is a very fine ſort of glaſs.

CRYSTALS (in Chemiſtry) are ſalts, or other matter, ſhot or congealed in the manner of cryſtal.

CRY'STALLINE, like to cryſtal in brightneſs.

CRYSTALLINE *Humour of the Eye.* This humour lies immediately next to the aqueous, within the opening of the Tunica Uvea, and like a glaſs put over a hole, collects and refracts the rays of light falling upon it, being very pellucid, in figure of a lens equally convex.

CUB. 1 a bear's whelp. 2 a fox and marten of the firſt year.

CU'BATURE *of a Solid* (in Geometry) is the finding the ſolid content of it.

CUBE (of *cubus*, lat. of κύβος, gr. a die) a ſolid body in form of a die, having ſix equal ſides, being all ſquares.

CUBE *Root of any Number or Quantity*, is ſuch a number or quantity, which if multiplied into itſelf, and that product again multiplied by the firſt number or quantity, the laſt product ſhall be equal to the number or quantity whereof it is the cube root; as 2 is the cube root of 8, becauſe 2 times 2 is 4, and 2 times 4 is 8; and $a+b$ is the cube root of $a^3+3abb+3aa+b^3$.

CU'BEBS, an aromatic fruit brought from the iſland of Java in the Eaſt-Indies; its grains or ſeeds reſemble pepper.

CU'BIC, or CU'BICAL, belonging to, or having the figure of a cube.

CUBIC *Equations* (in Algebra) are ſuch equations, wherein the unknown quantities

arise to three dimensions; as $x^3 = a^3 - b^3$, or $x^3 + cxx = p^6$, &c.

CU'BIT (of *cubitus*, lat.) 1 the length of the arm, from the elbow, to the end of the middle finger, or (according to some) from the elbow to the wrist of the hand. 2 a measure of a foot and a half.

*CU'BITUS* (in Anatomy) a bone of the arm, otherwise called *Ulna*, reaching from the elbow to the wrist.

CU'BO-*cube* (in Mathematics) the sixth power.

CUCKFIELD. [W. lon. 12 min. lat. 51°. 5'.] A market town in Suffex; the market is now on friday, but was originally on monday. Distant from London 34 computed, and 40 measured miles; and 10 from Lewes.

CU'CKING-*stool*, formerly called tumbrel; an engine invented for the punishment of scolds, and unquiet women, by immerging them over head and ears in water.

CU'CKOLD, one whose wife defiles the marriage bed.

CU'CKOO, or CU'CKOW, a well-known bird.

CUCKOW *Flower*, the name of an herb, otherwise called *Lady's smock*.

*To sing like a* CUCKOW, to harp always upon the same string.

CU'CKQUEAN, a whore.

CU'CULATE *Flowers* (in Botany) are such as resemble a monk's hood or cowl.

CU'CUMBER, or CO'WCUMBER (of *cucumer*, lat. of *curvo* to bend) a well-known fruit.

CU'CURBITE (of *cucurbitus*, lat. a gourd) a chemical vessel made in form of a gourd, used in distillation, &c.

*CUCURBITINI Lumbrici*, lat. worms that breed in the entrails of an human body, in the shape of gourd seeds.

*CU'CURBI'TULA*, a cupping-glass.

CU'CUYOS, an American fly that shines in the night.

CUD, the inward part of the throat in beasts.

*To chew the* CUD. 1 to chew the meat over again, as a cow, &c. does. 2 to think and reflect upon.

CU'DDEN, or CU'DDY, a changeling, or silly fellow.

To CU'DDLE, a vulgar word, signifying to tiddle, or make much of.

CU'DGEL (of kudle, du. a knotted stick) a staff to fight with.

To CU'DGEL. 1 to beat with a cudgel. 2 to beat one's brains about a thing.

CUE. 1 an item or innuendo given to actors, when and what to speak. 2 mood, humour. 3 a round stick to play at billiards.

*To walk in* CUERPO, span. to walk without a cloak; or without all the formalities of dress.

CUFF. 1 the lower part of a coat sleeve. 2 a box, or blow with the hand.

CUI'NAGE, the making tin up into pigs, &c. for carriage.

CUI'RASS (of *cuirasse*, fr.) a thin light armour made of iron, serving to cover the body before and behind, from the neck to the waist.

*CUIRA'SSIERS*, fr. horsemen armed with cuirasses.

CUI'SSES (of *cuissar*, fr.) armour for the thighs.

CU'LDEYS, a sort of religious people once in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE, an herb.

CU'LINARY (of *culinarius*, lat. of *culina* a kitchen) belonging to a kitchen.

To CULL. 1 to pick and chuse. 2 to take out.

CU'LLANDER, a sort of dish, with holes, to strain beans, peafe, &c.

CU'LLER, a sheep drawn out of the flock, not being good for meat.

CU'LLIONS (of *cuillons*, fr.) 1 the stones or testicles. 2 (among Gardeners) are round roots of plants, whether single, double, &c.

† CU'LLIS, the strained juice of boiled meat.

CULLITON. [W. lon. 3°. 15'. lat. 50°. 40'.] A market-town in Devonshire, situate 17 miles south-east of Exeter. It has a large market on thursday, and fairs on May the first, and the 30th of November. Distant from London 125 computed, and 159 measured miles.

CU'LLY, a milk-sop, one that is apt to be led by the nose.

To CU'LLY *one*, to make a tool of him.

CULM, a sort of coals used by maltsters.

CULMI'FEROUS (of *culmus* a stalk, and *fero* to bear, lat.) stalk-bearing.

CULMIFEROUS *Plants* (in Botany) are such as have a smooth-joined stalk, generally hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves; having their seed contained in chaffy husks; as, wheat, barley, &c.

To CU'LMINATE (of *culmino*, lat. of *culmen* the top) to come to the top.

To CULMINATE (in Astronomy) is to come to the meridian; thus, when the sun or a star comes to the meridian, or highest point, it is said to *culminate*.

CULMORE, [W. lon. 7°. 40'. lat. 55 deg.] A town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster; situate on the coast of Loughfoyle, five miles north of Londonderry.

CU'LPABLE (of *culpabilis*, lat. of *culpa* a fault) guilty, worthy of blame.

CU'LPRIT, a formal word used in trials, signifying a criminal, or one indicted for a crime.

CU'LRAGE, the name of an herb, generally called arfe-smart.

CULROSS. [W. lon. 3°. 34'. lat. 56°. 8'.] A parliament-town in Scotland, ſituate on the river Forth, in the county of Monteith, 23 miles north-weſt of Edinburgh.

CULTCH, the bottom of the ſea where oiſters breed.

To CU'LTIVATE (of *cultiver*, fr. of *cultus*, lat. tillage) 1 to till and manure the ground. 2 to improve, or perfect.

CU'LTURE. 1 huſbandry, tillage, or improvement. 2 polite education.

CU'LVER, a dove, or pigeon.

CU'LVERIN, a long, ſlender piece of artillery ſerving to carry a ball to a great diſtance; of which there are three ſorts, viz. the extraordinary, the ordinary, and the leaſt ſized culverin.

CU'LVERIN *extraordinary*, is five inches and a half in bore, thirteen foot long, and weighs four thouſand eight hundred pounds. Its charge of powder is about twelve pounds, and it carries a ſhot of five inches and a half in diameter, weighing twenty pounds.

CULVERIN *ordinary*, weighs four thouſand five hundred pounds, and is twelve foot long; the weight of the ball is ſeventeen pounds five ounces.

CULVERIN *of the leaſt ſize*, is five inches in bore, eleven foot long, weighing about four thouſand pounds, and carries a ſhot three inches and a half in diameter, weighing fourteen pounds nine ounces.

CU'LVERTAIL (among Shipwrights) is the faſtening the ſhips carlings into the beam.

CULVERTAIL (among Carpenters) is a particular manner of joining pieces in building.

To CU'MBER. 1 to trouble, or moleſt. 2 to burden, or load. 3 to hinder, or let. 4 to ſtop up, or crowd.

CU'MBERLAND, one of the northern counties of England, partly in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and partly in that of Carliſle. It is about 168 miles in circumference; contains about 1,040,000 acres; has 15 market-towns, and 58 pariſhes; and is divided into five wards. It ſends ſix members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Carliſle, and two for Cockermouth. It is very mountainous, and conſequently not very fruitful; yet there are many fertile valleys, and the bowels of the earth yield great plenty of copper, iron, and lead ores, and alſo black-lead and coals; the ſea, which beats upon this ſhore, affords great plenty of the beſt fiſh. Though the northern ſituation of this county renders it cold, and the mountains are rough and uneven; yet it has a variety which affords a very agreeable proſpect; and there are more Roman antiquities found in this county, than in any other: for, being the utmoſt limits of their poſſeſſions, it was always well ſecured by their gariſons, and defended by the famous wall, called the Picts wall, which ran from ſea to ſea, which is about 100 miles, was 8 foot broad, and 12 foot high; and at every mile's diſtance was a watch-tower, in which ſoldiers kept guard day and night; beſides which there were 25 public caſtles; and the houſes of the nobility and gentry were built caſtle-wiſe. The chief manufactures here are fuſtians, linen, and coarſe broad cloths.

CU'MBERSOME, or CU'MBEROUS, troubleſome, unwieldy, inconvenient.

CU'MFRY, the name of an herb.

*CU'MIN*, fr. the name of an herb, and its ſeed.

To CU'MULATE (of *cumulo* to heap, lat. of *cumulus* an heap) to heap up, or increaſe.

CUNCTA'TION (of *cunctatio*, lat. of *cunctor* to delay) a delaying, or prolonging of time.

CUNE'TTE (in Fortification) is a deep trench, about four fathoms wide, ſunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the paſſage more difficult to the enemy.

CU'NNER, a fiſh.

CU'NNING, ſubſt. 1 ſkilfulneſs, art, or invention. 2 craftineſs, artfulneſs.

CUNNING, adj. 1 expert, ſkilful. 2 crafty, artful.

CUNNING *Man*. 1 a ſoothſayer, or fortune-teller. 2 a magician, or inchanter.

CU'NNINGHAM, a ſhire of Scotland, ſituate on the frith of Clyde, oppoſite to Bute iſland.

CU'NNINGLY. 1 ſkilfully, artificially. 2 craftily, or with fraud.

CUP, a veſſel to drink out of.

CUP (in Botany) the huſk wherein the flower grows.

To CUP, to apply cupping-glaſſes.

CU'PID (of *cupido*, lat. of *cupio* to deſire) the fabulous God of Love.

CUPI'DITY, luſt, deſire, paſſion.

CU'POLA (of *cupo*, ital.) a round loover, or arched tower, in building; a dome.

CU'PPEL (of *coupelle*, fr.) an inſtrument uſed by refiners.

CUPPING, an operation in Surgery, for the diſcharge of humours collected in a tumour, by means of a cupping-glaſs, which are to be let out by ſcarification.

CUPPING-*Glaſs*, a ſort of glaſs veſſel applied to the fleſhy parts of the body to draw out wind, corrupt blood, &c.

CU'RABLE, that may be cured.

CU'RACY, the office of a curate.

CU'RATE (of *curator*, lat. an overſeer) 1 (properly) the vicar or parſon of a pariſh, who hath the charge of the pariſhioners ſouls. 2 (generally) a deputy or ſubſtitute of the parſon.

To CURB (of *courber*, fr. to bend) 1 to bridle, or rein. 2 to check, or reſtrain.

CURB, 1 a part of a horſe's bridle. 2 a ſwelling

swelling beneath a horse's hoof. 3 the wood that goes round the mouth of a well, furnace, &c.

To CURDLE. 1 to make curds. 2 to curd, or turn into curds.

CURE. 1 a remedy, or medicine. 2 the curing any distemper, or wound. 3 a charge of souls. 4 a benefice.

To CURE. 1 to heal a wound, &c. 2 to recover a sick person. 3 to salt or pickle meat, fish, &c.

CU'RFEW (of *couvrir* to cover, and *feu* fire, fr.) the eight-o'clock bell, which was first ordered to be rung by William the Conqueror, to give every body warning to cover their fire, and put out their lights.

CURIO'SITY (of *curiosité*, fr. of *curiositas*, lat. of *curo* to regard) 1 a passion or desire of seeing or knowing. 2 delicateness, or niceness. 3 a diligent searching into abstruse things. 4 neatness, or elegancy. 5 overmuch care. 6 a rarity, or something to be admired.

CU'RIOUS (of *curiosus*, lat. of *cura* care) 1 desirous of seeing or knowing any thing. 2 fine, or exquisite. 3 nice, or delicate. 4 exact, or accurate. 5 too careful.

To CURL, to twirl, or turn up into rings.

CU'RLEW, the name of a water-fowl.

CU'RLINGS (among Hunters) the little spotted curl wherewith the bur of a deer's head is powdered.

CURMU'DGEON, a close-fisted niggardly fellow.

CU'RNOCK, a measure of corn, containing four bushels.

CURR. 1 a mongrel dog. 2 a worthless fellow.

CU'RRANTS, or CU'RRANS, a sort of fruit of the grape kind.

CU'RRANTO. See COURANT.

CU'RRENT. 1 that goes or passes from one to another. 2 that is established, or received.

CURRENT, subst. a stream.

CURRENTS (in Navigation) are certain progressive motions of the waters of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by means of which, all bodies (as ships, &c.) moving therein, are compelled to alter their direction, or velocity, or both; and submit to the law imposed upon them by it.

CU'RRIER, the dresser and colourer of leather, after it comes from the tan-yards.

CU'RRISH. 1 doggish. 2 churlish, or morose.

To CU'RRY (of *corroyer*, fr.) 1 to dress leather after it is tanned. 2 to comb, &c. a horse. 3 to brush one's coat.

To CURRY *Favour*, to insinuate one's self into favour by fawning.

CU'RRY-*Comb*, an instrument for dressing horses.

To CURSE. 1 to wish ill to a person. 2 to swear, or blaspheme.

CURSE, subst. a punishment inflicted by heaven.

CU'RSITER, or CU'RSITOR, a chancery-clerk, who makes out original writs.

CU'RSORY (of *cursorius*, lat. of *curro* to run) slight, hasty, running over hastily.

CU'RSORY, or CURSOR (in Mathematical Instruments) is any small piece that slides; as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial, that slides to the day of the month.

CURST, 1 cursed. 2 fierce, shrewd, ill-natured.

CU'RSTNESS, fierceness, or a dogged, surly humour.

To CURTA'IL (of *curto*, lat. to shorten) to cut off, to shorten, dismember, or diminish, in a proper and figurative sense.

CU'RTAIN (of *courtine*, fr.) a hanging about a bed, window, &c.

CURTAIN (in Fortification.) See COURTINE.

CURTANA, King Edward the Confessor's pointless sword, which is carried before the Kings and Queens of England at their coronation, as an emblem of clemency and mercy.

CU'RTATE *Distance* (in Astronomy) is the distance of the place of a planet from the sun reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTA'TION (in Astronomy) is the difference between the distance of a planet from the sun, and curtate distance.

CU'RTI *Cone* (in Geometry) is a cone with its top cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

CU'RTILAGE, a garden plat, piece of ground, or yard belonging to, and lying near an house.

CU'RTLASS, or CURTLE-*Ax* (of *coutelat*, fr.) a kind of weapon. See CUTLASS.

CU'RVATURE (of *curvatura*, lat. of *curvo* to bend) crookedness, or a bending.

CURVE, the same as *Crooked*.

CURVES (in Geometry) are such lines, which running on continually in all directions, may be cut by one right line in more points than one; or which include a space with one right line, either returning into themselves, or making infinite excursions.

Curves are divided into Algebraical, or Geometrical, and Transcendent. See GEOMETRICAL *Curves*, and TRANSCENDENTAL *Curves*.

CU'RVET (of *courvetta*, ital.) a certain motion or gait of an horse.

CURVILI'NEAL *Figures* (in Geometry) spaces bounded by crooked lines, as the circle, ellipsis, &c.

CU'SHION (of *coussin*, fr.) a sort of pillow to sit, or lean on.

CUSP (of *cuſpis*, lat. the point of a ſpear) a point. In Aſtronomy, it ſignifies the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

CU'SPATED (in Botany) is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

CU'STARD, a ſort of food made with milk, eggs, &c.

CU'STODY (of *cuſtodia*, lat. of *cuſtos* a keeper) 1 a keeping, or preſerving. 2 a priſon, or place where priſoners are kept. 3 ward of a child in nonage.

CU'STOM (of *coûtume*, fr.) 1 habit, or uſe. 2 buſineſs at a tradeſman's ſhop. 3 the duty, or tax which commodities pay to the king.

CU'STOM-*Houſe*, an office, eſtabliſhed on the frontiers of a ſtate, or in ſome port, for the receipt of the duties laid on merchandizes imported or exported.

CU'STOMARY, uſual, common, ordinary.

CU'STOMER. 1 one who buys any thing of another. 2 an officer of the cuſtom-houſe.

To CUT (of *couter*, fr.) 1 to part, or divide. 2 to prune, or lop. 3 to fell trees. 4 as horſes do their heels. 5 to geld, or caſtrate. 6 to grave, or carve. 7 to hack, or cut in pieces. 8 to wound, or hurt. 9 to delve the ground. 10 to mangle, or hack. 11 to pare, or clip. 12 to interſect, or croſs each other, as lines, &c. do. 13 to make a figure.

CUT, ſubſt. 1 a cleft, or notch. 2 a ſtroke, or blow. 3 a way, or the ſhorteſt cut to a place. 4 a misfortune, or calamity. 5 a ſlice or piece of fleſh, &c. 6 a picture in a book, &c. 7 a gaſh, or wound. 8 a lot, or chance; as, to draw cuts. 9 ſoundly in drink.

CUT-*purſe*, a pickpocket.

CUT-*throat*, a villain, or murderer.

CUT-*throat Place*, an inn, or tavern, where they exact upon perſons.

CUTA'NEOUS (of *cutis*, lat. the ſkin) belonging to the ſkin; that concerns the ſkin.

CUTE, unfermented wine.

CUTE (a low word uſed inſtead of *Acute*) witty.

CU'TICLE (of *cuticula*, lat. a dim. of *cutis* a ſkin) the ſcarf-ſkin, a thin pellucid membrane void of ſenſe, ſerving to cover the true ſkin. Its uſe is, to defend the nerves of the Cutis, which are the origin of feeling, from the injuries of rough and hard bodies.

CUTI'CULAR, in, of, or belonging to the ſkin.

CU'TIS, lat. i. e. the ſkin. (in Anatomy) is a reticular plexus, or body of veſſels like a net, lying immediately under the ſcarf-ſkin. Its uſe is, to cover the whole body; to be an emunctory for the matter of perſpiration; and to be the organ of feeling.

CU'TLASS (of *coutelas*, fr.) a hanger, or kind of ſhort crooked ſword, generally worn by ſailors.

CU'TLER (of *coutelier*, fr.) a maker and ſeller of ſwords, knives, and other inſtruments for cutting.

CU'TLETS, thin ſlices of veal fried.

CU'TTED, ſcolding, brawling, quarrelſome.

CUTTERS, the little ſtreaks in the beam of a deer.

CU'TTLE, the cuttle-fiſh.

CUVE'TTE (in Fortification) is a deep trench about four fathom broad, which is commonly ſunk in the middle of the great dry ditch, till you come to water, and ſerves both to prevent the beſiegers mining, and alſo the better to keep off the enemy.

CUY'NAGE, the making up of tin, for the conveniency of carriage.

CY'CLE (of *κύκλος*, gr. of *κυκλόω* to turn in a circle) a perpetual revolution of certain numbers, which ſucceſſively go on from the firſt to the laſt, and then return again to the firſt, and ſo circulate perpetually. There are three principal cycles, viz. the cycle of Indiction, the cycle of the Moon, and the cycle of the Sun.

CYCLE *of Indiction*, is a revolution of fifteen years, which was firſt eſtabliſhed by Conſtantine, in the year 312.

CYCLE *of the Moon*, or golden number, is a revolution of nineteen years, which began one year before Chriſt; in which ſpace of time (according to Menon the Athenian, who was the inventor) the new and full moons return to the ſame days of the Julian year they were on before, and ſhe begins again her courſe with the ſun.

But this cycle, which is followed in eccleſiaſtical computations, is not juſt; for after 312 years, the new and full moons will not return to the ſame days of the Julian year, but there will be an error of one whole day; and this is the reaſon of the difference between the aſtronomical and eccleſiaſtical new and full moons.

CYCLE *of the Sun*, is a revolution of twenty-eight years, which being elapſed, the ſame dominical letter returns in the ſame order, and leap-years expire, and the 29th year the cycle begins.

CYCLI'SCUS, a circular inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons, to ſcrape away rottenneſs from the bones.

CY''CLOID 3, or TRO'CHOID 3, is a curve, as ABC, deſcribed by the given point *a*, in the periphery of a circle, while the circle rolls along a right line, as AC, from the point A, where the curve begins, to the point C, where it ends. See fig. 25.

CYCLO'IDAL 4 *Space*, is the ſpace contained between

between the curve ABC, and the right line AC. See fig. 25.

CYCLO'METRY (of κύκλος a circle, and μέτρέω to measure, gr.) the art of measuring circles.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA (of κυκλοπαιδεία, gr. of κύκλος a circle, and παιδεία doctrine) the whole circle of arts and sciences.

CY'CLOPS. They were an ancient people inhabiting the island of Sicily, which were mighty great men; whence the Poets called them giants, and feigned them to have but one eye placed in the middle of their foreheads.

CY'GNET, a young swan.

*CY'GNUS*, lat. (i. e. a swan) a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of one hundred and seven stars, according to Mr. Flamsteed's catalogue.

CY'LINDER (of κύλινδρος, gr. of κυλίνδω to roll) a roller, or rolling-stone.

CYLINDER (in Geometry) a solid, in form of a rolling-stone.

CYLINDER *Charged* (in Gunnery). See CHARGED *Cylinder*.

CYLINDER *Vacant* (in Gunnery). See VACANT *Cylinder*.

CYLI'NDRICAL, belonging to, or of the form of a cylinder.

CYLINDRICAL *Speculum*, is a cylinder of polished metal.

*CY'MA*, gr. (in Botany) the top of any plant.

*CYMA'TIUM* (in Architecture) a member, whereof there are two sorts, viz. the Doric and the Lesbic. The Doric is a member that has a concavity less than a semicircular one, and a projecture equal to half the altitude. The Lesbic is both concave and convex, having the projecture equal to half the altitude.

CY'MBAL (of κύμβαλον, gr. of κύμβος hollow) a musical instrument used by the ancients.

CY'MBALIST, one that plays on a cymbal.

CYNA'NTHROPY (of κύων a dog, and ἄνθρωπος a man, gr.) madness caused by the bite of a dog.

CYNEGETICS (κυνηγετικὰ, gr. of κύων a dog, and ἡγέομαι to interpret, or expound) books that treat of hunting.

CY''NICAL, dogged, churlish, stoic-like.

CY''NICS (of κυνικοὶ, gr. of κύων a dog) a sect of philosophers, followers of Antisthenes and Diogenes; so called from their churlish behaviour.

CYNODE'NTES (of κύων, gr. a dog, and *dens*, lat. a tooth) dog-teeth.

*CYNO''SURA*, gr. a constellation of seven stars, near the north-pole, being otherwise called *Ursa Minor*.

CY'ON (of *cion*, fr.) a graft or sucker of a tree.

CY'PHER. See CIPHER.

CY'PRESS, the name of a tree.

*CY'RTOMA*, gr. a tumour in any part of the body.

CZAR (of *Cæsar*, lat.) the emperor of Muscovy.

*CZARI'NA*, the empress of Muscovy.

# D.

D, d, is the fourth letter and third consonant of the alphabet; it is formed in the voice by applying the top of the tongue to the fore-part of the palate, and then separating them with a gentle gust of the breath, the lips being open at the same time. It has but one proper sound, somewhat related to that of T. In numerals, it stands for 500; for, the numeral note of 1000 being CIↃ, (from the old ↀ) the half thereof is IↃ; which, drawn together for quicker writing, makes D. It is used contractedly for Doctor, as D. T. *Doctor Theologiæ*, i. e. Doctor of Divinity; M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, i. e. Doctor of Physic.



DAB. 1 a light blow on the chops. 2 a wet dirty clout. 3 a lump of dirt, &c. 4 one skilled in an affair, an expert gamester. 5 a sea-fish. 6 a contemptuous name for a woman.

DAB *Chick*, a fowl so called.

To DA'BBLE (of dabbelen, du.) 1 to splash about in the water and dirt. 2 to dirty one's cloaths. 3 to meddle in an affair in which one has little skill. 4 to tamper with a person.

DACE, a small river-fish.

DACRYOIDES s (of δάκρυμα, gr. a tear) a kind of weeping ulcer.

DACRYOPOE'OS (of δάκρυ, gr. a tear, and ποιέω to excite) ſuch things as excite tears by their acrimony, as horſe-radiſh, onions, &c.

DA'CTYLE (of δάκτυλος, gr. a finger) a foot in Latin and Greek verſe, conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt long, the other two ſhort, as *cārmĭnĕ*.

DACTY'LIOMANCY (of δακτύλιος a ring, and μαντεία divination, gr.) a kind of divination performed by holding a ring, ſuſpended by a thread, over a round table, on the edge whereof were the twenty-four letters of the alphabet. The ring, in ſhaking over the table, ſtopped over certain of the letters, which being joined together, compoſed the anſwer.

DACTY''LOGY (of δάκτυλος a finger, and λόγος ſpeech, gr.) the art of converſing by the fingers.

DAD, or DADDY, ſo infants, when they begin to ſpeak, call their fathers.

DA'DO, a term in Architecture, uſed by ſome writers for a die, being the part in the middle of the pedeſtal of a column, between its baſe and the cornice.

DA'DOCK, the rotten heart, or body of a tree.

*DÆMON* (of δαίμων, gr.) a ſpirit, a good or bad genius; but, among the Chriſtians, 'tis chiefly uſed for the latter.

DÆMO'NIAC, a perſon poſſeſſed with an evil ſpirit.

DA'FFODIL, the name of a flower, uſually called daffy-down-dilly.

To DAG *Sheep*, to cut away the ſkirts of the fleece.

*DAGGER*, dan. 1 a poinard, or ſhort ſword. 2 a mark in Printing like a croſs, thus †.

DA'GGER *Fiſh*, a ſort of ſea-fiſh.

To DA'GGLE, to dawb the ſkirts of one's cloaths, by walking in the wet or dirt.

To DAIGN. See *To* DEIGN.

DAI'LY, adj. 1 that happens every day. 2 ordinary, common.

DAILY, adv. every day, day by day, day after day.

DAI'NTY, ſubſt. a nicety, or tit-bit.

DAINTY, adj. 1 fine, delicate. 2 brave, noble. 3 ſumptuous, coſtly. 4 excellent, choice, ſelect. 5 ſqueamiſh, that loatheth and cannot brook.

DAI'RY, or DAIRY-*houſe*, a place where milk, &c. is kept, and where butter and cheeſe is made.

DAI'SY, or DA'ZY, a flower ſo called.

DAIZ (of *dais*, fr.) a canopy of ſtate.

DA'KER-*Hen*, a fowl ſo called.

DA'KIR, a number of ten hides.

DALE (of *dal*, dan.) a little valley, or a bottom between two little hills.

DALKEITH. [W. lon. 2°. 40'. lat. 55°. 50'.] A town of Scotland, in the province of Lothian, 4 miles from Edinburgh.

DA'LLIANCE. 1 ſport, paſtime, recreation. 2 wantonneſs, toying.

To DA'LLY. 1 to flatter, or compliment. 2 to trifle, or toy with. 3 to play the fool with. 4 to delay, or prolong time. 5 to play the wanton with.

DALMA''TIC, a kind of white garment worn by deacons in the church of Rome.

DALTON, a market-town on Dudden-ſands in Lancaſhire, not far from the ſea; it has a fair on the wedneſday before Eaſter, and a market weekly on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 200 computed, and 250 meaſured miles.

DAM. 1 a mother. 2 a floodgate, or weer, in a river or pond.

To DAM, to ſtop up.

DA''MAGE (of *dommage*, fr.) prejudice, loſs, hurt, detriment, diſadvantage.

DA''MASK (from the city of Damaſcus) 1 a ſort of flower'd ſilk. 2 a ſort of flower'd linen.

To DAMASK *Wine*, to take off the edge of the cold, by ſhewing it to the fire.

*DAME*, fr. a lady; but among country people it ſignifies miſtreſs.

DAME's *Violet*, the name of an herb.

DAMISE'LLA, a little damſel, a miſs, a lady of pleaſure.

To DAMN (of *damno*, lat, of *damnum* harm) 1 to condemn, or judge to hell. 2 to curſe, or ban. 3 to explode, or cry down.

*DAMNATA Terra*, lat. (among Chemiſts) is the *caput mortuum*, or the maſs remaining in the veſſel after diſtillation.

DAMNA'TION, the wretched condition of the damned.

To DA'MNIFY (of *damnifico*, lat. of *damnum* hurt, and *facio* to do) to endamage, to prejudice, to hurt.

*DAMP*, dan. 1 wetneſs, or moiſture. 2 a noxious ſteam, or exhalation, frequently found in cloſe, ſubterraneous places, particularly in mines. 3 a ſhock.

To DAMP. 1 to render moiſt. 2 to diſhearten, or caſt down.

DA'MSEL (of *damoiſelle*, fr.) a young maiden.

DA'MSIN, or DA'MSON, a ſort of plumb like a damaſk prune; whence its name.

To DANCE (of *danſer*, fr.) 1 to actuate the body according to compoſed meaſure. 2 to jump, hop, or ſkip.

DANCETTE' (in Heraldry) is when the outline of any border or ordinary is indented very largely, the largeneſs of the notches being what diſtinguiſhes it from indented.

DANDELI'ON (of *dent de leon*, fr. i. e. the lion's tooth) the name of an herb.

To DA'NDLE. 1 to fondle, or make much of. 2 to toſs, or jump in one's arms.

DANDRAFF, DA'NDRUFF, or DA'NDRIFF (of ᵭan a ſcab, and ᵭnop, ſax. dirty) a ſcurf ſticking to the ſkin of the head.

DA'NDYPRAT. 1 a ſmall coin made by king Henry VII. 2 a dwarf, or ſmall perſon.

DA'NEGELT [a], a tribute laid by the Danes, when they lorded it here over the Saxons.

DANE-*Wort*, the name of an herb, uſually called *dwarf-elder*.

*DA'NGER*, fr. peril, hazard, riſque, jeopardy.

DA'NGEROUS, hazardous, or full of danger.

To DA'NGLE. 1 to hang in a careleſs, looſe manner. 2 to be always hanging about a woman.

DA'NGLER, ſo the women call a man who pretends to admire the ſex, and is fond of their company, but never makes warm love to them.

DA'NTZICK. [E. lon. 19 deg. lat. 54 deg.] The capital of Regal Pruſſia, in the kingdom of Poland; ſituate on the weſtern ſhore of the river Weſel, which a little below falls into the Baltic Sea. It is an excellent harbour, and has the beſt foreign trade of any port within the Baltic. The town is large, and encompaſſed with a wall and fortifications of a great extent; the houſes are well built of ſtone, or brick, ſix or ſeven ſtories high. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but Papiſts, Calviniſts, and Anabaptiſts are tolerated. The juriſdiction of the town extends 40 miles round the city; and they maintain a gariſon at their own expence, and coin money, with the effigies of the King on one ſide, and the city arms on the reverſe.

DA'PING, angling near the ſurface of the water.

*DA'PPER*, du. 1 clever, neat, tight, briſk, lively, active. 2 of little ſtature.

DA'PPLE, or DA'PPLED, ſpotted with a deeper colour.

To DARE. 1 to venture, or hazard. 2 to challenge, defy, or provoke a perſon.

DA'RING, bold, adventurous, hardy.

DA'RING *Glaſs*, a device to catch larks.

DARK, adj. 1 gloomy, without light, full of darkneſs. 2 obſcure, difficult, hard to be underſtood.

DARK, or DARKNESS, ſubſt. gloomineſs, or obſcurity.

DA'RKING. [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51°. 18'.] A market-town in Surry, ſituate on a branch of the Mole, 10 miles eaſt of Guildford. It ſtands on a ſoft, ſandy rock, in which are dug very convenient cellars. The great Roman way, called Stony-ſtreet, runs through the church-yard. Near the town is a common, called Cottman-Dean, the air of which is reckoned, by many phyſicians, to be the beſt in England. The market here, is on thurſday, and the fair on Holy-thurſday; the market is much noted for poultry, particularly for large capons; and the fair is the greateſt in England for lambs. According to a cuſtom of this manor, the youngeſt ſon, or youngeſt brother of a cuſtomary tenant, is heir of the cuſtomary eſtates of the tenant dying inteſtate. Diſtant from London 20 computed, and 24 meaſured miles.

DA'RLING, ſubſt. a favourite, or a beloved child.

DARLING, adj. dear, or beloved.

DARLINGTON. [W. lon. 1°. 15'. lat. 54°. 30'.] A market-town in the biſhoprick of Durham, ſituate 20 miles ſouth of the city of Durham, on a flat near the river Skern, over which it has a ſtone-bridge. 'Tis a poſt-town, and thorough-fare from London to Berwick, and the moſt noted town in the north of England for the linen manufacture, particularly of huckabecks 10 quarters wide, which are made no-where elſe in the kingdom. Some fine linen is alſo made here, the Skern water being ſo famous for bleaching it, that great quantities have been ſent hither from Scotland, for that purpoſe. The town is conſiderably large, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, with a ſpacious market-place, and a handſome church with an high ſpire; but the ſtreets, not being paved, are very dirty in wet weather. Here is a market every monday, and a fair on Whit-monday. Diſtant from London 186 computed, and 243 meaſured miles.

To DARN, to mend, patch, or ſtop a hole in a garment, by ſewing it in imitation of weaving.

DA'RNEL, the cockle weed.

DA'RNEX, a ſtuff ſo called.

To DART (of *darder*, fr.) 1 to caſt, or throw a javelin, dart, or arrow. 2 to come ſuddenly upon.

DART. 1 an arrow. 2 a ſhort javelin.

DARTFORD. [E. lon. 16 min. lat. 51°. 25'.] A market-town in Kent, ſeated on the Darent, near its influx into the Thames. Here are two church-yards; one about the church, the other on the top of the hill, towards Northfleet, which is ſo ſteep that it overlooks the top of the tower of the church. It is a pretty large town, and is well ſtocked with inns, and other public houſes, on account of its being on the road to Canterbury and Dover. Here is a large market on ſaturday, well ſtored with corn, and other proviſions; and a fair on the 22d of July. Diſtant from London 12 computed, and 16 meaſured miles.

DARTMOUTH. [W. lon. 3°. 45'. lat. 50°. 25'.] A borough and port-town of Devon-

Devonshire, on the mouth of the river Dart, lying on the side of a craggy hill, in a sort of semicircle round the west-side of the harbour; the streets are very irregular, being in some places two or three one above another; but the houses are generally very high. Here are three churches, besides a large Dissenting meeting-house. Though the entrance into the harbour is but half a mile wide, 500 sail of ships may ride in the harbour, which is defended by three castles, besides forts and blockhouses; and the entrance may on occasion be shut up with a chain. The key is very large; before it is a spacious street, where live some considerable merchants, who carry on a thriving trade to Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the plantations, with fish, particularly pilchards, which are caught here in great plenty. The town is governed by a mayor, 12 magistrates, 12 common-councilmen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and a high-steward. It sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by 78 freemen, and returned by the mayor. It has a good market on friday. Distant from London 165 computed, and 192 measured miles.

DASE, or DACE, a sort of a fresh-water fish.

To DASH. 1 to hit, or strike against. 2 to be dashed, hurt, or bruised. 3 to spatter with water, or dirt. 4 to mingle, or mix; as wine with water, &c. 5 to frustrate one's hopes. 6 to silence, or put one out of countenance. 7 to cancel, or strike out with a pen.

DASH. 1 a blow, or stroke. 2 a spot of water, or dirt. 3 a mixture. 4 a stroke with a pen.

DA'STARD (of ᵹnaeꝛ, sax. dismayed, and ærde, du. nature) a coward, or faint-hearted fellow.

*DATA*, a term in Mathematics for such things or quantities as are known or given, in order to find out other things thereby, which are unknown.

DA'TARY (of *dataire*, fr.) an officer in Rome, for the collation of church benefices.

*DATE*, fr. 1 a mark in a letter, expressing the time when, and place where any thing is done. 2 an account of time.

DATE (of *datte*, fr. of δάκτυλος, gr. a finger) the fruit of the palm-tree, that grows like a finger.

DA'TIVE *Case*, in Grammar (of *dativus*, lat. of *do* to give) the third case in the declension of nouns; expressing the state, or relation of a thing, to whose profit or loss some other thing is referred.

*DAU'CUS*, lat. a sort of wild carrot.

DA'VENTRY, or DAINTRY. [W. lon. 1°. 15'. lat. 52°. 12'.] A market-town of Northamptonshire; it is a great thoroughfare to the north-west counties, and therefore has many good inns, which are its chief support. It is governed by a mayor, alderman, steward, and twelve freemen. It has a good market on wednesday, and fairs on Easter-tuesday, Whit-tuesday, July the 23d, the 4th and 28th of August, and on September the 21st. Here was formerly a monastery, and now a charity-school. Distant from London 60 computed, and 73 measured miles. It gives title of Baron to the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

DAU'GHTER, a female child.

St. DAVID's. [W. lon. 5°. 20'. lat. 52 deg.] A very ancient city of Pembrokeshire in South-Wales, situate near the Irish channel, 20 miles north-west of Pembroke. It is a bishop's see: but the town is so much decayed, that there are but very few inhabitants, and they have no market; so that there is but little notice taken of it, except on account of its cathedral, whose roof is said to be higher than that of any church in England. Distant from London 207 computed, and 268 measured miles.

To DAUNT, to frighten, terrify, discourage, intimidate, or put out of heart.

DAU'NTLESS, intrepid, fearless.

DAU'PHIN, a title given to the presumptive heir of France; so called from Dauphiny, which was given, by Hubert II. to Philip of Valois, on condition that the eldest sons of France should bear the arms and title of that province.

To DAWB. 1 to besmear, or lay over with. 2 to cloak, or disguise. 3 to flatter, or sooth. 4 to bribe, or corrupt. 5 to defile, or bewray.

DAWN, the break of day, the first appearance of day-light.

DAY. 1 the light, in opposition to night. 2 a space of time; and is either natural, artificial, or civil.

*Natural* DAY, is the space of time determined by the motion of the sun round the earth, or the revolution of the earth about its axis, which is performed in twenty-four hours, and begins at twelve at night.

*Artificial* DAY, is the time between the sun's rising and setting. The length of this varies in different places of the earth; for under the equinoctial they are but twelve hours long, and under the poles they are half a year.

*Civil* DAY, differs from the natural only in its beginning, which is various, according to the customs of divers nations. The Babylonians began to account their day from the sun-rising; the Jews and Athenians from the sun-setting; whom the Italians now follow, beginning their first hour at sun-set. The Egyptians, with the ancient Romans, began at midnight, but the Um-

bri and Arabians began at noon, as we account the aſtronomical day.

DAY, ſometimes ſignifies battle, or victory; as, Who got the day? that is, Who conquered?

DAYS, time, age, life.

DAY'*s-man*, an umpire, or arbitrator.

DAZE, a kind of glittering ſtone, found in the tin and lead mines.

To DA'ZLE, or DA'ZZLE (of duyſelen, du.) 1 to hurt the ſight by too much luſtre. 2 to caſt a miſt before the eyes.

DEA'CON (of διάκονος, gr. of διακονέω to aſſiſt) one in half orders, whoſe buſineſs is to aſſiſt the prieſt at divine ſervice, &c.

DEAD. 1 without life. 2 numbed, as limbs are. 3 heavy and dull. 4 ſenſeleſs, heartleſs.

To DEA'DEN, to weaken the force of a blow.

DEA'DLY, adj. 1 mortal, dangerous. 2 fatal, or appointed by fate. 3 ſtrange, wonderful. 4 violent, terrible, great, unappeaſeable.

DEADLY, adv. 1 mortally, fatally. 2 grievouſly, cruelly, bitterly.

DEAD *reckoning* (in Navigation) the eſtimation of the place a ſhip is in, made by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, and by rectifying all, with allowance for drift lee-way, by the ſhip's trim.

DEAF, not having the uſe of hearing.

DEA'FNESS, the ſtate of a perſon who wants the ſenſe of hearing; or a diſeaſe of the ear, which prevents its due reception of ſounds.

DEAL. [E. lon. 1°. 30′. lat, 51°. 16′.] An handſome large town in Kent, but has no market, being deemed only a part of Sandwich. Between this place and the Goodwin Sands is the famous road for ſhipping, called the Downs, where all ſhips going out, or coming home, uſually ride; which makes this town much reſorted to by ſeafaring men, and thoſe who have any dealings with them. Diſtant from London 57 computed, and 74 meaſured miles.

DEAL. 1 a quantity, or great deal. 2 (at Cards) the way, or right of diſtributing them. 3 a ſort of wood.

To DEAL. 1 to trade, or traffic. 2 to bargain with a perſon. 3 to diſtribute the cards. 4 to manage, or govern.

DEA'LING. 1 buſineſs, or trade. 2 doing, or acting. 3 diſtributing the cards. 4 treatment, or uſage. 5 intercourſe, or correſpondence.

DEAMBULA'TION (of *deambulatio*, lat. of *de* about, and *ambulo* to walk) a walking abroad, or from place to place.

DEAN (of *decanus*, lat. a leader) a church dignitary, the head of the college of prieſts.

*Rural* DEAN, a clergyman appointed to rule over other miniſters and pariſhes adjoining to his own living.

DEAN-GREAT, the principal town of the foreſt of Dean, in Glouceſterſhire, has a good church with an handſome ſpire, but conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet. It has a market on mondays; and fairs on Eaſter-monday, July the 9th, and Michaelmas-day. Diſtant from London 99 computed, and 114 meaſured miles.

DEAR. 1 beloved. 2 coſtly, of great price.

DEARTH, ſcarcity, or famine.

DEATH, the ſeparation of ſoul and body; the privation of life.

DEATH *Watch*, a little inſect that makes a noiſe like a watch; which, by the vulgar, is took for a preſage of death in the family where it is heard. It is a ſmall, greyiſh inſect, much like a louſe; the noiſe is made by beating its head againſt paper, and is the way whereby they woo, find out, and invite one another to copulation.

DEA'THFUL, mortal. *Pope.*

DEA'THLESS, immortal, that cannot die.

To DEAU'RATE (of *deauro*, lat. of *de* about, and *auro* to gild) to gild, or cover with gold.

To DEBA'R. 1 to ſhut out, or exclude. 2 to hinder, or keep from.

To DEBA'RQUE, or to DEBA'RK (of *debarquer*, fr.) to diſembark, or to land.

To DEBA'SE (of *abbaiſſer*, fr.) 1 to caſt down. 2 to leſſen, or undervalue one's ſelf. 3 to diſparage, or contemn a thing.

To DEBA'SE *Coin*, to forge, or counterfeit it.

To DEBA'TE (of *debatre*, fr.) 1 to diſcourſe, reaſon, or conſult. 2 to adviſe with one's ſelf. 3 to quarrel, or contend.

DEBA'TE. 1 diſpute in words, a conſultation on a ſubject. 2 ſtrife, or contention.

To DEBAU'CH (of *debaucher*, fr.) 1 to corrupt, mar, or make lewd. 2 to deflower a woman. 3 to play the debauchee, to live riotouſly.

DEBAUCHE'E, a libertine, or lewd fellow; one that practiſes all manner of lewdneſs.

DEBAU'CHERY, riotous banqueting and revelling, hard drinking, inordinate eating, lewdneſs, &c.

DE'BENHAM. [E. lon. 1°. 20′. lat. 52°. 20′.] A market-town in Suffolk, ſituate on an hill near the river Deben, 20 miles eaſt of Bury. It is a tolerably clean place, as being on an hill; but, the roads being ſtiff and dirty, it is little frequented, and but thinly inhabited. Here is a market weekly on friday, and a fair on the 24th of June. Diſtant from London 68 computed, and 86 meaſured miles.

DEBE'NTURE (in Traffic) is the allowance of cuſtom paid to a merchant for exporting particular commodities.

DEBENTURE. 1 a bill drawn on the public for the payment of a ſoldier's arrears. 2 a bill given to the king's houſhold-ſervants, for the payment of their wages.

*DE'BET*, lat. he oweth. (In Merchants Accompts) is a term applied to that which remains after the account is ſtated.

To DEBI"LITATE (of *debilito*, lat. to weaken) to weaken, or enfeeble.

DEBI"LITY, weakneſs, infirmity, feebleneſs.

DEBONNA'IR (of *debonnaire*, fr.) 1 meek, kind-hearted. 2 courteous, complaiſant. 3 merry, gay, lively.

DEBOSHE'E. See DEBAUCHEE.

DEBT (of *dette*, fr. of *debitum*, lat. of *debeo* to owe) what is owing from one man to another.

DE'BTOR, he that owes any thing to another; in oppoſition to *Creditor*, which is he to whom it is owing.

*DECA'DE*, fr. (of δέκα, gr. ten) the number of ten.

*DECA'DENCE*, fr. a word lately borrowed of the French, to expreſs downfal, or decay.

DE"CAGON (of δεκάγωνος, gr. of δέκα ten, and γωνία an angle, or corner) a figure in Geometry, of ten ſides and ten angles.

DE'CALOGUE (of δεκάλογος, gr. of δέκα ten, and λόγος a ſpeech) the ten commandments.

To DECA'MP (of *decamper*, fr.) to remove the camp from the place where it lay to another.

To DECA'NT, to pour a liquor from off the dregs, by gently inclining the lip, or *canthus*, of the veſſel.

DECA'NTER, an handſome flint glaſs bottle to put wine or other liquor into, for the more eaſy pouring it into drinking-glaſſes.

† To DECA"PITATE (of *decapiter*, fr. of *caput*, lat. a head) to behead, or take off one's head.

To DECA'Y (of *decheoir*, fr.) 1 to fail, to fall, to decreaſe. 2 to wither, or fade. 3 to grow worſe. 4 to loſe one's, or its ſtrength.

† To DECEA'SE (of *decedo*, lat. of *de* from, and *cedo* to depart) to die, or depart out of this world.

DECEA'SE, the death, or departure of a perſon out of the world.

DECEI'T, cheat, fraud, or guile.

To DECEI'VE (of *decipio*, lat. of *de* by, and *capio* to wheedle) 1 to beguile, or chouſe. 2 to cozen, or cheat. 3 to mock, or delude. 4 to wheedle, allure, or trepan. 5 to fruſtrate one's expectations.

*DECE'MBER*, lat. (of *decem* ten, being the tenth month from March, which was the firſt month of the year with the old Romans) the laſt month of the year, wherein the ſun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter ſolſtice.

DECE'MVIRAL, belonging or pertaining to the office of the Decemviri.

DECE'MVIRATE, the office of the Decemviri.

*DECE'MVIRI*, lat. (of *decem* ten, and *viri* men) ten men, who were appointed by the ancient Romans, to write the twelve tables of the Roman law, and alſo to govern the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls; but their government laſted but two years.

DE'CENCY (of *decentia*, lat. of *deceo* to become) comelineſs, or the being decent.

DECE'NNIAL (of *decennalis*, lat. of *decem* ten, and *annus* a year) of ten years, or that laſts ten years.

*DE'CENT*, fr. (of *decens*, lat. of *deceo* to become) ſeemly, comely, meet, handſome.

DECE'PTION (of *deceptio*, lat. of *decepto* to deceive) a deceiving, or beguiling.

To DECI'DE (of *decido*, lat. of *de* with, and *cædo* to end) 1 to determine, or end. 2 to judge, give ſentence, or conclude.

DECI"DUOUS (of *deciduus*, lat. of *de* from, and *cado* to fall) that which is apt, or ready to fall; generally ſpoken of the flowers, leaves, and ſeeds of plants.

DE"CIMAL *Arithmetic*, is the art of managing decimal fractions.

DECIMAL *Fractions*, are ſuch as have 10, 100, 1000, &c. for their denominators.

DECIMAL *Scales*, are, in general, any ſcales upon a flat rule, that are divided decimally.

To DE'CIMATE, to take tythe.

DECIMA'TION, a puniſhment which the Romans inflicted on the ſoldiers that had raiſed a mutiny, quitted their poſt, or otherwiſe failed in their duty; for which every tenth man was drawn out by lot, to be put to death as an example to the reſt.

To DECI'PHER (of *decbifrer*, fr.) 1 to explain any thing wrote in ciphers, or characters. 2 to unravel, or diſcover an intricate or ſecret buſineſs. 3 to deſcribe, or ſet one out in his proper colours.

*DECI'SION*, fr. 1 the ending of a thing in diſpute. 2 a judging, or determining how a thing ſhall be.

To DECK, to ſet off, or adorn.

DECK, the floor of a ſhip, whereon the guns are laid, and the men walk, being like the ſtories of an houſe.

To DECLA'IM (of *declamo*, lat. of *de* of, and *clamo* to ſpeak aloud) 1 to ſpeak ſet ſpeeches in public. 2 to inveigh, or cry out againſt.

DECLAMA'TION, a diſcourſe, or ſpeech made in public, in the tone and manner of an oration. Among us, it is certain exerciſes which ſcholars perform, to teach them to ſpeak in public.

DECLARA'TION, 1 a ſhewing, declaring, or

or ſetting forth. 2 a proclamation, or public order. 3 an explication, or expoſition. 4 a teſtimony, or bearing witneſs.

To DECLA'RE (of *declaro*, lat. to ſhew) 1 to publiſh, ſhew, or tell. 2 to make plain, or ſhew evidently. 3 to open one's mind or thoughts. 4 to bear witneſs.

DECLE'NSION (of *declinatio*, lat. of *declino* to turn) (in Grammar) the inflexion of a noun according to its diverſe caſes.

DECLENSION *of a diſeaſe*, is when a diſtemper being come to its criſis, ſenſibly abates.

DECLENSION *of manners*, is a growing looſer in them, or a corruption of morals.

DECLINA'TION (of *declinatio*, lat. of *de* from, and *clino* to bend) 1 a declining, or decaying. 2 a bowing down.

DECLINATION *of any object* (in Aſtronomy) is its diſtance from the equator, meaſured in an arch of a great circle, perpendicular to the equator, as *k e*, is the declination of the object at *e*. See fig. 6.

DECLINATION *apparent* (in Aſtronomy) is the diſtance of the apparent place of an object from the equator.

DECLINATION *of the ſea compaſs* (in Navigation) is its variation from the true Meridian of any place; or, it is an arch of the horizon, contained between the interſection of the magnetic and true meridian.

DECLINATION *of a wall, or plane* (in Dialling) is an arch of the horizon, contained either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if you reckon it from eaſt or weſt; or elſe between the meridian and the plane, if you account it from the north or ſouth.

DECLINA'TOR, an inſtrument, in Dialling, whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination of planes is determined.

To DECLI'NE (of *declino*, lat. of *de* from, and *clino* to bend) 1 to avoid, or refuſe. 2 to bend downwards. 3 to vary a noun, &c. 4 to decay, fail, or grow weak.

DECLI'VITY (of *declivitas*, lat. of *de* by, and *clivus* a cliff) a bending, or leaning downward, the ſteepneſs of a hill.

DECO'CTION (of *decoctum*, lat. of *de* from, and *coquo* to boil) 1 the act of boiling plants, or other drugs. 2 a diet-drink made by boiling the ingredients.

DECOLLA'TION (of *decollatio*, lat. of *decollo* to behead) a beheading.

DECOMPO''SITE, or DECOMPOU'NDED (of *decompoſitus*, lat. of *de* from, *con* together, and *pono* to put) a double compound, or word compounded of more than two.

To DE''CORATE (of *decoro*, lat. of *decus* a grace) to grace, adorn, embelliſh, or trim.

DECORA'TION, an ornament, or embelliſhment.

† DE''COROUS (of *decorus*, lat. of *decco* to become) handſome, comely, graceful.

*DECO'RUM*, lat. 1 handſomeneſs, decency, or good grace. 2 (in Architecture) the ſuitableneſs of the ſeveral parts and ornaments of a building.

DECO'Y. 1 a place for catching wild fowl 2 a lure, or wheedle to draw in.

To DECOY, to allure, entice, or draw in.

To DECREA'SE. 1 to diminiſh, or wear away. 2 to wane, as the moon doth.

DECRE'E (of *decretum*, lat. of *decerno* to determine) 1 a ſtatute, or ordinance. 2 a principle, or precept of a wiſe man. 3 a purpoſe, or reſolution.

To DECREE. 1 to order or appoint. 2 to determine or reſolve.

DE'CREMENT (of *decrementum*, lat. of *decreſco* to decreaſe) decreaſe, or waſte.

*DECRE''PIT*, fr. (of *decrepitus*, lat. of *decrepo* to wax old) crazy, or decayed with age.

DECRE''PITA'TION (in Chemiſtry) 1 the operation of drying and calcining ſalts over the fire, continued till they ceaſe to crackle. 2 the noiſe or crackling of the ſalts during the operation.

† DECRE'SCENT (of *decreſcens*, lat. of *decreſco* to decreaſe) the moon in the laſt quarter.

DECRE'TAL, adj. of, or belonging to a decree.

DECRETALS (of *decretales*, fr.) 1 the ſecond of the three volumes of the Canon law. 2 a reſcript, or letter of a Pope, whereby ſome point, or queſtion in the Eccleſiaſtic law is ſolved, or determined.

To DECRY' (of *decrier*, fr.) 1 to cry down, or ſpeak ill of. 2 to aboliſh, or abrogate.

DECU'MBITURE (among Phyſicians) is when a diſeaſe ſeizes a man ſo violently, that he is obliged to keep his bed.

DECU'PLE (of *decuplus*, lat. of *δέκα*, gr. ten, and *plus*, lat. more) tenfold, or ten times as much as another.

DECUSSA'TION, a term in Optics, ſignifying the croſſing of any two lines, rays, &c. when they meet in a point, and then go on ſeparately from each other.

To DECY'PHER. See *To* DECIPHER.

DE'DDINGTON, [W. lon. 1°. 20'. lat. 51°. 55'.] A pretty large market-town in Oxfordſhire, was formerly a town corporate, and, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. ſent members to parliament, but never ſince. It is governed by a bailiff. Here is a charity-ſchool. It has a market on ſaturdays, and fairs on Whitmonday, Auguſt the 10th, and November the 11th. Near this town is a well of medicinal water, of a ſtrong ſulphureous ſcent, highly impregnated with a vitrioline ſalt. Diſtant from London 51 computed, and 62 meaſured miles.

DEDHAM,

BEDHAM, [E. lon. 1°. 10'. lat. 52°. 5'.] A market-town in Eſſex, 30 miles north-eaſt of Chelmsford. Here is a market on tueſday. The town ſtands on a riſing ground near the river Stour; enjoys a very healthy air, and is noted for the boarding-ſchools for young gentlemen and ladies. Diſtant from London 58 meaſured miles.

To DE'DICATE (of *dedico*, lat. of *de* for, and *dico* to appoint) to conſecrate, devote, or addreſs.

DE'DICA'TION, 1 the conſecration of a church. 2 the dedicating, or addreſſing a book to a perſon.

To DEDU'CE (of *deduco*, lat. of *de* from, and *duco* to draw) 1 to gather or infer one thing from another. 2 to derive one word from another.

To DEDU'CT (of *deduco*, lat. of *de* from, and *duco* to take) to ſubtract, or take away from.

DEDU'CTION, 1 a concluſion, conſequence, or inference. 2 an abatement, or ſubtraction of a leſſer ſum from a greater.

DEED, 1 an action, or thing done. 2 an inſtrument, or contract.

DEED *poll*, a ſingle deed unindented.

To DEEM, to think, or judge.

† DE'EMSTER, a kind of judge, or arbitrator in the Iſle of Man, choſen yearly from among themſelves; who decides all controverſies without writings, proceſs, or any charges.

DEEP, adj. 1 profound, or great; as, *deep* learning. 2 profound, or dead; as, a *deep* ſleep, &c. 3 cunning, or crafty. 4 ſecret, or very cloſe. 5 abſtruſe, difficult. 6 far from the bottom.

DEEP, ſubſt. the ſea.

DEEPING, [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 52°. 35'.] A ſmall, dirty market-town among the fens in Lincolnſhire, on the north-ſide of the river Wayland; its market is on thurſday, and has a fair on the 29th of September. Diſtant from London 71 computed, and 87 meaſured miles.

DEER, a certain wild beaſt of the foreſt.

To DEFA'CE (of *effacer*, fr.) 1 to ſpoil, or abliſh. 2 to diſfigure, or deform. 3 to blot out, or expunge. 4 to corrupt, or deprave.

DEFAI'LANCE, a default.

To DEFA'LK (of *defalco*, lat. of *de* from, and *falco* to cut, or prune) 1 to prune, or trim trees. 2 to abate, or deduct from an account.

DEFA'MATORY, ſlanderous, or tending towards the injuring a perſon's character.

To DEFA'ME (of *defamo*, lat. to ſlander) to ſlander, diſcredit, backbite, or hurt a perſon's character.

To DEFA'TIGATE (of *defatigo*, lat. of *de* about, and *fatigo* to tire) to weary, or tire.

DEFAU'LT (of *defaut*, fr.) 1 defect or want. 2 non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned. 3 (in Hunting) when the dogs are at a fault, or loſs.

DEFEA'SANCE, DEFEI'SANCE, or DEFEA'ZANCE (of *defaire*, fr. to undo) a ſecret agreement, or deed that ſuperſedes another more public or ſolemn.

To DEFEA'T (of *defaire*, fr.) 1 to rout, or overthrow. 2 to deceive, or diſappoint. 3 to aboliſh, or make void.

DEFEAT, a rout, overthrow, or loſs of a battle.

† To DEFE'CATE (of *defæco*, lat. of *de* from, and *fæx* dregs) to draw from the dregs, to decant, to ſtrain through a ſtrainer, or ſieve.

DEFE'CT (of *defectus*, lat. of *de*, and *facio* to make) 1 want, failing. 2 a blemiſh, ſpot, ſtain, or imperfection. 3 a fault, miſtake, or error.

DEFE'CTION. 1 a wanting, or failing. 2 a revolt, or abandoning a king, general, &c. 3 an apoſtacy from the church.

DEFE'CTIVE. 1 imperfect, unfiniſhed. 2 faulty, full of errors.

DEFE'NCE (of *defenſio*, lat. of *defendo* to defend) 1 guard, or protection. 2 a maintaining, or juſtifying. 3 oppoſition, or reſiſtance. 4 (in Law) an anſwer made by the defendant to the declaration of the plaintiff.

DEFE'NCES. 1 (in Fortification) are all ſorts of works that cover and defend the oppoſite poſts, as flanks, parapets, caſements, &c. 2 (in Heraldry) the weapons of any beaſt, as the horns of a ſtag, the tuſks of a wild boar, &c.

To DEFE'ND (of *defendo*, lat. of *de* from, and *fendo*, i. e. *arceo*, to keep off) 1 to preſerve, or keep. 2 to avouch, maintain, or ſtand to a thing. 3 to fortify a place beforehand.

DEFE'NDANT (in Law) the perſon who is ſued in an action perſonal.

DEFE'NSATIVE, an antidote, or counter-poiſon.

DEFENSATIVE (in Surgery) a plaiſter, or bandage to keep on the dreſſing, hinder the flux of blood, and defend the wounds from the air.

To DEFE'R (of *defero*, lat. of *de* from, and *fero* to carry) 1 to put off, or delay. 2 to pay a deference to. Vid. *Locke* on education.

*DE'FERENCE*, fr. reſpect, complaiſance, or ſubmiſſion.

DE'FERENT (in the old Ptolemaic ſyſtem) is an imaginary circle, which (as it were) carries about the body of a planet, and is the ſame with *Excentric*.

*DEFI'ANCE*, fr. 1 a challenge. 2 contempt of religion, &c.

DEFI'CIENCY. 1 a defect, or want. 2 an inability to pay.

DEFI"CIENT, imperfect, or wanting.

DEFI"CIENT *hyperbola*, is a curve having but one aſymptote, and two hyperbolic legs, running out infinitely, next to the aſymptote, contrary ways.

DEFICIENT *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are ſuch, whoſe parts added together, make leſs than the integer whereof they are parts; as 8, whoſe parts being 1, 2, 4, make but 7; or 16, whoſe parts, 1, 2, 4, 8, make but 15.

DEFI'LE, or DEFILE'E (of *defilé*, fr.) a ſtrait or narrow paſſage, through which a company of horſe or foot can only paſs in file, by making a ſmall front.

To DEFI'LE. 1 to pollute, or profane. 2 to deflower, or raviſh. 3 to dawb, ſmear, or ſtain. 4 to march off file by file.

To DEFI'NE (of *definio*, lat. of *de* by, and *finio* to limit) 1 to give a definition of, or deſcribe. 2 to bound, or limit. 3 to determine, or conclude.

DE"FINITE, certain, bounded, limited, aſcertained.

DEFINI"TIONS, are our firſt conceptions of things, by means whereof they are diſtinguiſh'd among themſelves, and from whence, whatſoever things being conceived by them, the reſt are deduced; or, a diſcourſe ſetting forth thoſe attributes which circumſcribe, and determine the nature of a thing. There are two kind of definitions, viz. nominal, and real.

*Nominal* DEFINITION, is an enumeration of ſuch known things that are ſufficient for the diſtinguiſhing of any propoſed thing from others; as is that of a ſquare, if that be ſaid to be a quadrilateral, equilateral, and rectangular figure.

*Real* DEFINITION, is a diſtinct notion of the geneſis of a thing, that is, which expreſſes the manner how the thing can be done, or made; as is this definition of a circle, viz. that it is deſcribed by the motion of a right line about a fixed point.

DEFI"NITIVE, deciſive, poſitive, expreſs; that determines or decides a queſtion or proceſs.

DEFLE'XION (of *deflexio*, lat. of *deflecto*, of *de* from, and *flecto* to bend) a bending, or turning aſide.

DEFLEXION (in Navigation) is the tendency of a ſhip from her true courſe, by reaſon of currents, &c. which turn her out of her direct courſe. But this word, by Dr. Hooke, is applied to the rays of light; that is, Deflexion of the rays of light is different both from reflexion and refraction, and is made towards the ſurface of the opacous body perpendicularly. This is the ſame property that Sir Iſaac Newton calls Inflexion.

To DEFLOU'R, or DEFLOWER (of *deflorer*, fr.) to violate, or rob a maiden of her virginity.

DEFLU'XION (of *defluxio*, lat. of *defluo*, of *de* from, and *fluo* to flow) a flowing downwards.

DEFLUXION (in Phyſic) a falling or flowing down of ſome humour to any part of the body.

To DEFO'RM (of *deformo*, lat. of *de* from, and *forma* a ſhape) 1 to diſfigure, or make ugly. 2 to ſpoil the regular form of a thing.

DEFO'RMITY, uglineſs, or ill-favouredneſs.

To DEFRAU'D (of *defraudo*, lat. of *de* from, and *fraudo* to cheat) to cheat, cozen, impoſe on, beguile, or rob a perſon by craft.

To DEFRAY' (of *defrayer*, fr.) to bear the expences of.

DEFU'NCT (of *defunt*, fr. of *defunctus*, lat. a dead corpſe) dead, without life.

To DEFY' (of *defier*, fr.) 1 to challenge, or out-brave. 2 to renounce, or proteſt againſt.

To DEGE"NERATE (of *degenero*, lat. of *degener*, unlike his anceſtors) to grow out of kind, to fall from a more perfect to a baſer kind, to forſake the virtuous ſteps of his anceſtors.

DEGE"NERA'TION, the falling, or declining from a more perfect or valuable kind to a leſs.

† DEGE"NEROUS, degenerated, baſe, vile.

To DEGLU'TINATE (of *degluer*, fr.) to unglue.

DEGLUTI"TION, the act of ſwallowing one's food.

*DEGRADATION*, fr. the act of depriving or ſtripping a perſon for ever of a dignity, or degree of honour; and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof. It is the ſame with *Depoſition*, only more formal.

DEGRADATION (in Painting) is the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects, ſo that they may appear the ſame as they would to an eye placed at that diſtance from them.

To DEGRA'DE (of *degrader*, fr.) to diſqualify, or deprive of an office, dignity, or title.

DEGRE'E (of *degré*, fr.) 1 a ſtep, or ſtair. 2 order, or rank. 3 a ſtem, or pedigree. 4 eſtate, or condition.

DEGREE (in Mathematics) is the three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. It is ſubdivided into ſixty parts, called minutes, and each of them again into ſixty parts, called ſeconds, &c.

DEGREE (in Phyſic) is the vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of any mixed body.

To DEHO'RT (of *deborter*, lat. of *de* from, and *borter* to adviſe) to diſſuade, or adviſe to the contrary.

DE'ICIDES 3 (of *Deus* God, and *cædo* to kill, lat.) a name or title given to the Jews, becauſe they put our Saviour to death.

To DEJE'CT (of *dejicio*, lat. of *de* from, and *jacio* to caſt) 1 to caſt down. 2 to repine, to vex, or fret. 3 to diſcourage, or ſink the ſpirits of.

DEJE'CTION. 1 a caſting down, or lowneſs of ſpirits. 2 (in Phyſic) an evacuation of the excrements.

To DE'IFY 3 *one* (of *deifier*, fr. of *Deus* God, and *fio* to be made, lat.) to make him a God, or adore him as ſuch.

To DEIGN (of *daigner*, fr. to vouchſafe) to condeſcend, to be pleaſed, to vouchſafe.

DE'ISM (of *deiſme*, fr.) the doctrine, or belief of thoſe who reject all revelation as an impoſition, and believe no more than what natural light diſcovers to them; as, That there is a God, a Providence, a future ſtate, with rewards for the good, and puniſhments for the bad; that God muſt be honoured, and his will, ſo far as we can know it, performed; but that each perſon is to do this after his own manner, and as his own conſcience ſuggeſts.

DE'IST, one who adheres to deiſm, a Free-thinker.

DE'ITY (of *deitas*, lat. of *Deus* God) 1 the Godhead. 2 a fabulous God.

DELA'PSION (of *delapſio*, lat. of *delabor*, of *de* from, and *labor* to ſlide) a ſliding, or falling down.

DELAPSION (in Phyſic) the bearing down of the womb, fundament, &c.

DELA'Y (of *delai*, fr.) 1 a ſtay, ſtop, let, or hindrance. 2 a putting off to another time.

To DELAY. 1 to put off from day to day. 2 to daily, or prolong time. 3 to hinder.

DELE'CTABLE (of *delectabilis*, lat. of *de* with, and *lecto* to allure) pleaſant, charming, delightful.

DELECTA'TION, delight, pleaſure, contentment.

DE''LEGATE (of *delegatus*, lat. of *delego* to aſſign) a commiſſioner, or one appointed to determine matters.

To DELEGATE (of *delego*, lat. of *de* for, and *lego* to chuſe) to appoint judges, by an extraordinary commiſſion, to hear and determine a particular caſe.

DELEGA'TION. 1 a commiſſion extraordinary, given to a judge to take cognizance of, and determine ſome cauſe which ordinarily does not come before him. 2 (in the Civil Law) is when a debtor appoints one who is indebted to him to pay, or ſatisfy his creditors.

DELE'TION (of *deletio*, lat. of *de* from, and *leo* to beſmear) a blotting out, expunging, or erafing.

DELETE'RIOUS (of $\delta\eta\lambda\epsilon\omega$, gr. to hurt) that is of a poiſonous, or pernicious quality.

To DELI''BERATE (of *delibero*, lat. of *de* from, and *libero* to free) 1 to conſider, weigh, or ponder upon. 2 to conſult, or examine.

DELIBERATE, prudent, wary, circumſpect.

DE''LICACY (of *delicateſſe*, fr.) 1 beauty, comelineſs. 2 daintineſs, or fineneſs in eating. 3 neatneſs, or elegance. 4 ſoftneſs, tenderneſs.

DE''LICATE. 1 beautiful, comely. 2 dainty, nice. 3 excellent, fine, curious. 4 ſoft, tender.

DELI'CIOUS, delicate, charming, pleaſant.

*DELIGA'TION* (of *deligo*, lat. to bind up) 1 that part of Surgery which concerns the applying of bandages. 2 the act of applying a bandage.

DELI'GHT (of *delice*, fr.) pleaſure, joy, content, ſatisfaction.

To DELIGHT. 1 to be agreeable to. 2 to be pleaſed with. 3 to take pleaſure in.

To DELI''NEATE (of *delineo*, lat. of *de* by, and *linea* a line) to draw the out-lines, or ſketch of any thing.

DELI'NQUENCY (of *delinquentia*, lat. of *de* for, and *linquo* to leave) an offence, or failing in one's duty.

DELI'NQUENT, a criminal or offender, one that has committed ſome fault.

DELI''RIOUS (of *delirus*, lat. of *de* with, and *lira* a baulk) light-headed, raving, doating.

*DELI''RIUM*, lat. (in Medicine) light-headedneſs; a ſymptom frequent in fevers cauſed by inflammations, wounds, &c. whereby the mind is depraved to a degree of folly, or even phrenſy.

To DELI''VER (of *delivrer*, fr.) 1 to give up, or yield. 2 to ſpeak out in diſcourſe. 3 to free, or ſet at liberty. 4 as a midwife does a woman with child.

DELI''VERANCE. 1 a ſetting free or at liberty. 2 the giving, or ſurrendering a thing.

DELI''VERY. 1 parturition, or child-birth; the bringing a perfect fœtus out of the mother's womb, whether it be living or dead. 2 the manner of ſpeaking in a public audience: utterance.

*DELPHI'NUS*, lat. (i. e. a dolphin) a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of eighteen ſtars, according to Mr Flamſteed's catalogue.

To DELU'DE (of *deludo*, lat. of *de* with, and *ludo* to play) 1 to beguile, cheat, or deceive. 2 to mock, or make a fool of.

To DELVE, to dig down into the earth.

*DE''LUGE*, fr. 1 an inundation, or overflowing. 2 a calamity, or deſtruction.

DELU'SION, a cheat, deceit, impoſture, or pretended miracle.

DELU'SIVE, deceitful, falſe, that tends to the impoſing on a perſon.

DE'MAGOGUE (or $\delta\eta\mu\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\circ\varsigma$, gr. of $\delta\eta\mu\circ\varsigma$ the people, and $\alpha\gamma\omega$ to lead) a ring-leader of the rabble, a popular and factious orator.

DEMA'IN, or DEME'SNE (of *domain*, fr.) patrimony, or inheritance.

*The king's* DEMAIN, crown-lands.

DEMA'ND (of *demande*, fr.) 1 a claim, a calling for, claiming, or requiring as one's due. 2 a queſtion, or interrogation.

To DEMAND. 1 to require, or inſiſt on. 2 to lay claim to a thing. 3 to queſtion, or interrogate.

DEMA'NDANT, the proſecutor in a real action, and is the ſame as plaintiff in a perſonal one. It ſtands in oppoſition to *Tenant*.

To DEMEA'N *one's ſelf*, to carry or behave one's ſelf, to act well, or ill.

DEMEA'NOUR, conduct, deportment, carriage, behaviour.

DEME"RIT (of *demerite*, fr.) what makes one, or a thing, worthy of blame or puniſhment.

DEME'SNE. See DEMAIN.

*DE"MI*, fr. a word uſed in compoſition for half.

DE"MI-*baſtion*, is a kind of fortification having only one face and one flank.

DE"MI-*cannon loweſt*, the name of a great gun. (The ordinary ones are about ſix inches bore, five thouſand four hundred pound weight; ſome ten, ſome eleven foot long, and carry a ſhot of about thirty pound weight.) It carries point-blank an hundred and fifty-ſix paces. Its charge of powder is fourteen pounds.

DEMI-*cannon ordinary*, is ſix inches and a half in bore, twelve foot long, weighs five thouſand ſix hundred pounds. Its charge of powder is ſeventeen pounds eight ounces, carries a ſhot of ſix inches one eighth in diameter, whoſe weight is thirty-two pounds, and the piece ſhoots point-blank an hundred and ſixty-two paces.

DEMI-*cannon of the largeſt ſize*, is ſix inches three fourths bore, twelve foot long, ſix thouſand pounds weight. Its charge is eighteen pounds of powder, and the piece ſhoots point-blank an hundred and eighty paces.

DEMI-*chaſe boots*, a ſort of riding boots for ſummer.

DEMI-*croſs*, an inſtrument uſed by the Dutch to take the altitudes of the heavenly bodies at ſea; but is out of uſe with us, our ſea quadrant being better.

DEMI-*culvering of the leaſt ſize*, is a piece of ordnance of four inches and a quarter bore, ten foot long, and two thouſand pounds weight. Its charge is ſix pounds four ounces of powder; carries a ball of four inches diameter, and of nine pounds weight; and its level-range is an hundred and ſeventy-four paces.

DEMI-*culvering of the largeſt ſize*, is four inches and three quarters in bore, ten foot and one third long, and three thouſand pounds weight. Its charge of powder is eight pounds and eight ounces; the ball is four inches and a half diameter, weighs twelve pounds eleven ounces, and it ſhoots point-blank an hundred and ſeventy eight paces.

DEMI-*diſtance of polygons* (in Fortification) is the diſtance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-*ditone*, a note in Muſic, being the ſame as *tierce-minor*. See MONOCHORD.

DEMI-*gods*, are thoſe gods, among the Heathens, who partook of human nature, as Hercules, &c.

DEMI-*gorge* (in Fortification) is half the gorge, or entrance into the baſtion, not taken directly from angle to angle, where the baſtion joins to the courtin, but from the angle of the flank to the centre of the baſtion, or angle the two courtins would make, were they protracted to meet in the baſtion.

DEMI-*lune* (in Fortification.) See HALF-*moon*.

DEMIGRA'TION (of *demigratio*, lat. of *de* from, and *migro* to ſhift his habitation) a ſhifting of quarters, or removing from one place to another.

DEMI *ſemiquaver*, the laſt note in Muſic, being half the ſemiquaver.

DEMI'SE. 1 the death, or deceaſe of a king, or other perſon. 2 the letting, giving, or making over of lands by leaſe, or will.

DEMO"CRACY (of δημοκρατία, gr. of δημος the people, and κρατεω to rule) a form of government, wherein the ſupreme authority is lodged in the people, who exerciſe the ſame by perſons of their own order, deputed for that purpoſe.

DEMOCRA"TICAL, popular, or belonging to democracy.

To DEMO"LISH (of *demolior*, lat. of *de* from, and *molior* to remove) 1 to throw, pull, or take down any thing that is built, or made. 2 to deſtroy, or aboliſh. 3 to ruin, or undo.

DE'MON. See DÆMON.

DEMO'NIAC (of *demoniaque*, fr. of δαιμονιακος, gr. of δαιμων a devil) one that is poſſeſſed with a devil.

DEMO'NSTRABLE, that may be demonſtrated.

To DEMO'NSTRATE (of *demonſtro*, lat. of *de* by, and *monſtro* to ſhew) to prove evidently, or unanſwerably.

DEMONSTRA'TION, the higheſt degree of proof that human reaſon is capable of attaining to, by a train of arguments deduced or drawn from ſuch plain axioms, and other ſelf-evident truths, as cannot be denied by any one that conſiders them.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE, that proves evidently, or beyond contradiction.

DEMU'RE. 1 baſhful, modeſt. 2 ſilent, cloſe, reſerved.

To DEMU'RR (of *demeurer*, fr.) 1 to pauſe in doubts and objections. 2 to ſtop proceedings till ſome difficulty be determined.

DEMU'R

DEMU'RRAGE (in Commerce) an allowance made by the merchants, to the maſter of a ſhip, for ſtaying at a port longer than the time appointed.

DEN. 1 a cave, cavern, or lurking-place under ground, where beaſts of prey lodge themſelves. 2 a dark place in a priſon.

DE'NBIGH. [W. lon. 3°. 30'. lat. 53°. 15'.] The principal town of Denbighſhire, ſeated on a rocky hill, near a branch of the river Cluyd. It is moderately large, well built, and has a pretty good trade; the chief manufacture is the tanning of leather, and making of gloves. It is governed by two aldermen, two bailiffs, and 25 capital burgeſſes, with under-officers; has a good market on wedneſday, for corn, cattle, and proviſions; and fairs on May the 3d, and July the 7th. Diſtant from London 160 computed, and 209 meaſured miles.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county in North-Wales, moſtly in the dioceſe of St Aſaph; but the vale of Cluyd is all or moſt in the dioceſe of Bangor. It extends from eaſt to weſt 31 miles, and 20 from north to ſouth; is 116 miles in circumference, and contains 410,000 acres of land; and is divided into twelve hundreds, which contain 57 pariſhes, and 4 market-towns. Rye is produced here in great plenty; goats and ſheep are alſo very plentiful; beſides which there are ſeveral mines that produce great quantities of lead-ore. It ſends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Denbigh; and gives title of Earl to the noble family of Fielding.

DENI'AL (from *To Deny*) a denying, or refuſing.

*DE'NIER*, fr. a French copper coin, twelve whereof make a French penny.

DE'NISON, or DE''NIZON, an alien enfranchiſed in England by the king's charter, and thereby enabled, in many reſpects, to do as the king's native ſubjects do.

To DENO''MINATE (of *denomino*, lat. of *de* by, and *nomino* to name) to give a name to.

DENO''MINA'TION. 1 the naming, or giving a name to. 2 the name or title itſelf.

DENO''MINA'TOR *of a fraction*, is the number or letter below the line; ſhewing into how many parts the integer is ſuppoſed to be divided by the fraction. Thus, in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ three fourths, the number 4 is the denominator, and ſhews that the integer is here divided into 4 parts. So, in the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$, $b$ is the Denominator. The number above the line is called the Numerator.

DENOMINATOR *of any ratio*, is the quotient ariſing from the antecedent by the conſequent; as 6 is the denominator of the ratio of 30 to 5, for the quotient of 30 divided by 5, is equal to 6; and this is alſo called the Exponent of the ratio.

To DENO'TE (of *denoto*, lat. of *de* with, and *noto* to mark) 1 to ſet a mark upon. 2 to point out, or ſet down.

To DENOU'NCE (of *denoncer*, fr. of *denuncio*, lat. of *de* of, and *nuncio* to declare) to declare, or proclaim.

DENSE (of *denſus*, lat. thick) thick and compact, ſolid.

DE'NSITIES *of bodies*, are their thickneſs; and a body is ſaid to be denſer, when it contains more matter under the ſame bulk, than another body.

*DENT*, fr. a notch about the edge.

DE'NTED *verge* (in Botany) leaves of plants notched about the edges.

DE'NTICLES, or DE'NTELS (in Architecture) are ornaments in a cornice, cut after the manner of teeth. Theſe are particularly affected in the Doric order; and the ſquare member whereon they are cut, is called the *denticule*.

DE'NTIFRICE (of *dentifricium*, lat. of *dens* a tooth, and *frico* to rub) (in Medicine) a remedy to rub the teeth with, in order to cleanſe, or faſten them; whether it be a powder, electuary, or liquor.

DENUNCIA'TION (of *denunciatio*, lat. of *de* of, and *nuncio* to declare) a denouncing, or proclaiming; a ſolemn promulgation of any thing.

To DENY' (of *denier*, fr. of *denego*, lat. of *de* for, and *nego* to refuſe) 1 to refuſe, or not grant. 2 to gainſay, or diſown. 3 to renounce, or abjure.

DEO'BSTRUENT *medicines*, are ſuch as open obſtructions.

DE'ODAND (of *Deo dandus*, lat. to be given to God) a thing given, or forfeited to God. In caſe of a miſadventure whereby a man or woman comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature; the inſtrument is to be ſold, and the price diſtributed to the poor by the lord high-almoner.

† To DEPAI'NT (of *depingo*, lat. of *de* for, and *pingo* to paint) 1 to paint, or draw in picture. 2 to deſcribe, or ſet forth the actions of a perſon.

To DEPA'RT (of *departir*, fr.) 1 to go away. 2 to go out. 3 to die, or expire. 4 to leave, or abandon.

DEPA'RT, a method of refining, or ſeparating gold from ſilver, by means of aqua fortis.

DEPA'RTURE (in Navigation) is the eaſting or weſting of a ſhip, with regard to the meridian ſhe departed, or ſailed from.

To DEPAU'PERATE (of *depaupero*, lat.) to impoveriſh, or make poor.

† DEPECULA'TION (of *depeculatio*, lat. of *de* of, and *peculor* to rob, or defraud the public) a robbing the public treaſury of a prince, or commonwealth.

To DEPE'ND (of *dependeo*, lat. of *de* for, and *pendeo* to rely on) 1 to have a dependence upon. 2 to rely on, or repoſe confidence in.

DEPE'NDENT, adj. depending, or relying on another.

DEPENDENT, ſubſt. one who depends on, or is ſuſtained by another.

DEPHLE'GMATED (in Chemiſtry) cleared from water or phlegm.

DEPI'CTED (of *depictus*, lat. of *depingo* to paint) painted, or repreſented.

DEPILA'TION (of *depilatio*, lat. of *de* for, and *pilo* to make bald) a pulling off of hair.

DEPI'LATORY, that makes the hair fall off.

DEPLO'RABLE, to be deplored, or lamented, that deſerves compaſſion.

To DEPLO'RE (of *deploro*, lat. of *de* for, and *ploro* to bewail) 1 to lament, moan, or commiſerate. 2 to complain, or make grievous complaint to.

DEPO'NENT (of *depoſant*, fr.) an evidence, or one that makes oath of a thing before a magiſtrate.

*Verb* DEPO'NENT (in Grammar) is a verb that has an active ſignification, but a paſſive termination.

To DEPO''PULATE (of *depopulor*, lat. of *de* by, and *populor* to deſtroy) to unpeople, ſpoil, or lay waſte a place.

To DEPO'RT (of *deporto*, lat. of *de* by, and *porto* to carry) to demean, or behave one's ſelf.

DEPO'RTMENT, carriage, or behaviour.

To DEPO'SE (of *depoſer*, fr. of *depono*, lat.) 1 to give evidence as a witneſs. 2 to turn out of his office. 3 to lay down money. 4 to dethrone a ſovereign prince.

DEPO''SITE. any thing put into the hands of another, to be kept for a perſon's uſe.

To DEPO''SITE (of *depoſer*, fr.) 1 to lay, or put down. 2 to affirm upon oath. 3 to truſt a thing with one.

DEPOSI''TION. 1 the ſequeſtering, or depriving a perſon of his dignity and office. 2 a teſtimony given in a court of judicature, by a witneſs upon oath.

DEPRAVA'TION, a corrupting, or ſpoiling.

To DEPRA'VE (of *depravo*, lat. i. e. *pravum facio*, to make wicked) to ſpoil, or corrupt.

To DE'PRECATE (of *deprecor*, lat. of *de* and *precor* to pray) to pray againſt.

To DEPRE'CIATE (of *de* from, and *pretium* a price) to undervalue, or run down the price of any thing.

*DEPREDA'TION*, fr. a robbing, pillaging, ſpoiling, or plundering.

To DEPREHE'ND (of *deprehendo*, lat. of *de* upon, and *prehendo* to take) to catch, or take unawares.

To DEPRE'SS. 1 to thruſt down. 2 to humble, abaſe, or ſubject.

DEPRE'SSION. 1 a preſſing, or forcing down, 2 an humbling, or abaſing.

DEPRESSION *of the pole*. So many degrees as you ſail or travel from the pole towards the equator, you are ſaid to *depreſs* the pole, becauſe it comes the ſame number of degrees lower, or nearer the horizon.

DEPRESSION *of an equation* (in Algebra) is the bringing it into lower, or more ſimple terms by diviſion.

*DEPRE'SSOR* (in Anatomy) a name common to thoſe muſcles whoſe office is to move the parts they are faſtened to, downwards.

To DEPRE'TIATE. See *To* DEPRECIATE.

DEPRIVA'TION, a bereaving of, or taking away one's preferment.

To DEPRI'VE (of *de* from, and *privo* to take away, lat.) 1 to bereave, or take away from. 2 to diſinherit.

DE'PTFORD, a town in Kent, ſituate on the river Thames, four miles and an half eaſt of London; conſiderable on account of its fine docks for building of ſhips, and the King's yard there.

DEPTH. 1 profundity, or the deepneſs, or meaſure of a thing from the ſurface to the bottom. 2 height, or pitch, as, the *depth* of winter.

DEPURA'TION (of *depuratio*, lat. of *depurgo* to cleanſe) purification, or a clearing from filth, lees, &c.

DEPUTA'TION, a miſſion of certain ſelect perſons out of a company or body, to a prince, or aſſembly, to treat of matters in the name of the whole body.

To DEPU'TE (of *deputer*, fr.) to appoint, or ſend as a delegate, or deputy.

DE'PUTY, a delegate, or one appointed to repreſent, or act in the place of another.

DE'RBY. [W. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 53 deg.] The principal town of Derbyſhire, ſituate on the river Derwent; it is a very populous, neat, well built place, divided into five pariſhes. One of the churches, viz. All-ſaints, appears, by an inſcription in it, to have been erected about the reign of Q. Mary, and half of the expences paid by the bachelors and maidens of the town; it was pulled down ſome years ago to be rebuilt. The trade of the town is not very conſiderable, it being moſtly inhabited by gentry, who have eſtates in the Peak; and though there is a ſtaple for wool, yet it depends chiefly on buying corn, and ſelling it to the Peak, and other places in the hilly country; and in making malt, and brewing ale, great quantities of which they ſend to London. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, 9 aldermen, a recorder, 14 brethren, 14 common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. The county aſſizes are uſually held here; likewiſe the quarterly ſeſſions, two court-leets in the year, and a court of record

record every other tueſday. The markets here are on wedneſday, friday, and ſaturday; and the fairs on the fridays after Epiphany, Eaſter-week, May-day, and Whit-ſunday; and on the fridays before Midſummer, St James's day, and Michaelmas; and on St Paul's day. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Stanley. In an iſland of the Derwent, facing the town; is that curious machine (the only one in the three kingdoms) viz. the mill near a quarter of a mile long, for the ſilk manufacture, erected in 1734, by Sir Thomas Lombe, who brought the plan out of Italy at the hazard of his life. The model of it (for which, and for his expence and danger in procuring it, Sir Thomas was allowed 14,000 l. by parliament) is kept in the Record office in the Tower of London, in order to ſecure and perpetuate the art of making the ſame for the future. Diſtant from London 98 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

DERBYSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry; bounded by Leiceſterſhire on the ſouth, by Staffordſhire on the weſt, by Nottinghamſhire on the eaſt, and on the north by Yorkſhire. It is about 200 miles in circumference, contains 680,000 acres, and is divided into ſix hundreds, in which are 160 pariſhes, and nine market-towns. Sends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Derby. It is divided into two parts by the river Derwent, which, riſing in the northern borders of it, flows ſouthward quite a-croſs the county, and empties its water into the Trent: The ſoil on each ſide is very different; the eaſt and ſouth parts are well cultivated, fruitful, and full of gentlemen's ſeats and parks; the weſt part, called the Peak, is all rocky, rough, and conſequently barren as to corn, graſs, &c. yet rich in lead, iron, and coal, and convenient enough for the feeding of ſheep.

DE'REHAM. [E. lon, 1 deg. lat. 52°. 40'.] A market-town in Norfolk, ſituate 15 miles weſt of Norwich. It is a large town, with many hamlets belonging to it; its market is on friday, and a fair is held here on June the 22d. Diſtant from London 83 computed, and 97 meaſured miles.

DERELI'CT (of *derelictus*, lat. of *derelinquor*, of *de* by, and *relinquor* to be left) abandoned, or forſaken.

DERELI'CTION, a leaving, or forſaking.

To DERI'DE (of *derideo*, lat. of *de* and *rideo* to laugh at) to mock, or laugh to ſcorn.

DERI'SION, a deriding, mocking, or laughing to ſcorn.

DERIVA'TION (in Grammar) the affinity one word has with another, by having been originally formed from it.

DERIVATION (in Phyſic) the diverting an humour which flows on ſome noble part, and drawing it to ſome neighbouring part where it is leſs dangerous.

DERI'VATIVE, that is derived or taken from another.

To DERI'VE (of *deriver*, fr. of *derivo*, lat. of *de* from, and *rivus* a brook) 1 to deduce, or draw from. 2 to proceed, or come originally from.

*DE'RMA*, gr. (of δέρειν, to excoriate) the ſkin of an animal, the cutis.

DERN. 1 lonely, ſolitary. 2 barbarous, cruel.

To DE"ROGATE (of *deroger*, fr. of *derogo*, lat. or *de* from, and *rogo* to borrow) 1 to leſſen, or take from the worth of any thing. 2 to ſwerve from.

DERO"GATORY, that takes away from, or leſſens the value or eſteem of a perſon or thing.

DE'RVISES, a very ſtrict order of monks among the Turks.

DE'SART, a large uninhabited country. See DESERT.

DESCA'NT. 1 a long diſcourſe. 2 a paraphraſe, or comment upon a thing.

DESCANT (in Muſic) is the art of compoſing in ſeveral parts, and is threefold, viz. plain, figurative, and double.

*Double* DESCANT, is when the parts are ſo contrived, that the treble may be made the baſe, and, on the contrary, the baſe the treble.

*Figurative, or florid* DESCANT, is that when diſcords are concerned as well (though not ſo much) as concords, and hath all the variety of points, figures, ſyncopes, diverſities of meaſures, and whatſoever elſe is capable of adorning the compoſition.

*Plain* DESCANT, is the ground-work, or foundation of the muſical compoſition, and wholly conſiſts in the ordinary placing of many chords.

To DESCANT *upon a thing*, to make it more plain by diſcourſe.

To DESCE'ND (of *deſcendo*, lat. of *de* from, and *ſcando* to climb) 1 to come, or go down. 2 to ſtoop to. 3 to derive one's original from.

DESCE'NDANTS, off-ſpring, progeny, poſterity.

DESCE'NSION *oblique*. See OBLIQUE *Deſcenſion*.

DESCENSION *right*. See RIGHT *Deſcenſion*.

DESCE'NT. 1 a going down. 2 the declivity of a hill. 3 birth, or extraction. 4 an incurſion, or irruption.

DESCE'NT *of heavy bodies*, is their tendency towards the centre of the earth.

DESCE'NTS (in Fortification) are the holes, vaults, and hollow places, made by undermining the ground; as the counterſcarp, or covert-way; ſo that a deſcent into the moat

moat or ditch, is a deep digging into the earth of the covert-way, in figure of a trench, of which the upper part is covered with madriers or clays, againſt fires, to ſecure the paſſage into the moat.

To DESCRI'BE (of *deſcribo*, lat. of *de* from, and *ſcribo* to write) to repreſent an action, or thing, in writing, or diſcourſe.

To DESCRIBE (in Geometry) to draw a line, circle, &c.

DESCRI'BENT (in Geometry) ſignifies a line or ſuperficies, that by means of the motion of it, a ſuperficies or ſolid is deſcribed.

DESCRI''PTION, a deſcribing, or ſetting forth the nature and properties of a thing, either by figures, words, &c.

To DESCRY', to ſpy out, diſcover, or diſcern afar off.

DE'SERT (of *deſertum*, lat. of *deſerto* to forſake) 1 a wilderneſs, or ſolitary place; a large uninhabited country. 2 worth, or merit.

To DESE'RT (of *deſerter*, fr. of *deſero*, lat. of *de* from, and *ſero* to ſpread abroad) 1 to run away from one's colours. 2 to forſake, or abandon.

DESE'RTER, a run-away; a ſoldier on the muſter-roll, who quits the ſervice, or abſents himſelf from his company, without leave; or liſts himſelf into another regiment.

To DESE'RVE, to be worthy of either rewards, or puniſhments.

To DESI'CCATE (of *deſicco*, lat. of *de* from, and *ſicco* to dry) to dry up.

DESI'CCATIVE, apt to dry up, or of a drying quality.

DESICCATIVES (in Medicine) ſuch remedies as have the power of drying up ſuperfluous moiſture.

DESI'GN (of *deſſein*, fr.) 1 purpoſe, intention, or reſolution. 2 the ſketch, or firſt draught of a thing. 3 a plot, or conſpiracy.

To DESIGN (of *deſigno*, lat. of *de* for, and *ſigno* to mark out) 1 to mark out, or draw a ſketch of. 2 to appoint, or aſſign. 3 to reſolve, or conclude. 4 to plot, or contrive.

DESI'GNING. 1 that has ill deſigns. 2 cunning, crafty.

DESI'RE (of *deſir*, fr.) 1 wiſh, longing, paſſion. 2 requeſt, petition, demand.

To DESIRE. 1 to wiſh, or long for. 2 to pray, or requeſt. 3 to bid, or order.

DESI'ROUS, earneſtly wiſhing for.

To DESI'ST (of *deſiſto*, lat. of *de* and *ſiſto* to ſtand ſtill) to leave off, diſcontinue, or give over.

DESK. 1 a pew, or place in a church for the reader. 2 a conveniency to write on, put papers in, &c.

DE''SOLATE (of *deſolatus*, lat. of *de* and *ſolus* alone) 1 ravaged, or laid waſte. 2 ſolitary, lonely, or retired. 3 uninhabited. 4 afflicted, or full of grief. 5 abandoned, or without comfort.

DESOLA'TION. 1 ruin, or deſtruction. 2 grief, trouble, or affliction.

To DESPA'IR (of *deſpero*, lat. of *de* negative, and *ſpero* to hope) to be heartleſs, or out of hopes.

*DESPERA'DO*, ital. a deſperate man.

DE''SPERATE. 1 who is in deſpair. 2 deſpaired of. 3 raſh, fool-hardy, unadviſed. 4 dangerous, hazardous, perilous. 5 violent, fierce.

DE''SPICABLE (of *deſpicabilis*, lat. of *deſpicor* to deſpiſe, or contemn) contemptible, mean, vile.

DESPI'GHT. See DESPITE.

To DESPI'SE (of *deſpicio*, lat. of *de* and *ſpecio* to behold) to ſlight, or look upon with contempt or diſdain, to diſeſteem.

DESPI'TE (of *deſpectus*, lat. of *deſpicio* to deſpiſe) 1 contempt, or diſdain. 2 ſpite, envy, malice.

To DESPOI'L (of *depouiller*, fr. of *deſpolio*, lat. of *de* of, and *ſpolio* to plunder) 1 to rob, to plunder, to pillage. 2 to impoveriſh, to rob.

To DESPO'ND (of *deſpondeo*, lat. of *de* neg. and *ſpondeo* to promiſe) to deſpair, or be quite diſheartened or dejected.

DE'SPOTE (of δεσπότης, gr. of δεσπόζω to rule) a prince or governor in the Ottoman empire.

DESPO''TICAL, or DESPO''TIC, abſolute, or arbitrary.

DESPUMA'TION (of *deſpumatio*, lat. of *deſpumo* to ſcum) a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION (in Pharmacy) is the clearing or clariſying any liquor, by taking off the ſcum.

*DE'SSERT*, fr. the laſt ſervice brought on a table, conſiſting of fruits, confections, paſtry-works, &c.

To DESSI'CCATE. See *To* DESICCATE.

To DE''STINE, or DE''STINATE (of *deſtino*, lat. to appoint) to appoint or deſign.

DE''STINY (of *deſtin*, fr.) fate, the order and ſeries of cauſes, the courſe of nature.

DESTINY-*readers*, fortune-tellers.

DE''STITUTE (of *deſtituë*, fr.) 1 bereſt, or deprived. 2 abandoned, or forſaken.

To DESTRO'Y (of *detruire*, fr. of *deſtruo*, lat. to overthrow) 1 to conſume, or make an end of. 2 to raze, or overthrow. 3 to depopulate, or lay waſte. 4 to ſpoil, or corrupt. 5 to conſume, or ſquander away.

DESTRU'CTION. 1 ruin, deſolation, &c. 2 ſlaughter, or carnage.

DESTRU'CTIVE, miſchievous, tending to the deſtruction of any thing.

DESU'ETUDE 4 (of *deſuetudo*, lat. of *de* negative, and *ſueo* to uſe) diſuſe, lack of cuſtom.

DESU'LTORY (of *deſultorius*, lat. of *deſulto* to dance) mutable, inconſtant, volatile.

To

To DETA'CH (of *detacher*, fr.) to ſend away a party of ſoldiers on ſome expedition.

DETA'CHED, drawn off, ſeparated from, diſengaged, at a diſtance from.

*DETACHMENT*, fr. a party of ſoldiers drawn out of a greater body, either to ſtrengthen a leſſer, or to go on ſome expedition.

*DETAIL*, fr. particulars, or an exact account.

To DETAI'N (of *detenir*, fr. of *detineo*, lat. of *de* for, and *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 to keep, or confine. 2 to keep back, or with-hold. 3 to amuſe, or make ſtay. 4 to let or hinder.

To DETE'CT (of *detego*, lat. of *de* negative, and *tego* to cover) to diſcloſe, diſcover, or reveal.

DETE'NSION, or DETE'NTION (from *To Detain*) 1 a keeping, or detaining. 2 impriſonment, or confinement.

To DETE'R (of *deterreo*, lat. of *de* from, and *terreo* to affright) to keep or fright one from a thing.

To DETE'RGE (of *detergo*, lat. of *de* from, and *tergo* to wipe) to wipe or rub off.

DETE'RGENTS (in Surgery) ſuch medicines as cleanſe, mundify, and carry off viſcid and glutinous humours.

*DETERIORA'TION*, fr. waſte, or ſpoiling.

DETE'RMINABLE, that may be determined.

DETE'RMINATE. 1 limited, bounded. 2 poſitive.

DETERMINA'TION, deciſion or concluſion.

To DETE'RMINE (of *determino*, lat. of *de* and *termino* to bound) 1 to end, or conclude. 2 to judge between party and party. 3 to fix a reſolution, purpoſe, or deſign.

DETE'RMINED *problem* (in Geometry) is ſuch as has but one, or but one certain number of ſolutions.

DETE'RSIVE (from *To Deterge*) clearing or cleanſing.

DETERSIVES, are ſuch medicines as are of a cleanſing quality; the ſame as Detergents.

To DETE'ST (of *deteſtor*, lat. of *de*, and *teſtor* to declare) to loath, abominate, or abhor.

DETE'STABLE, to be abhorred, vile, wicked, baſe.

DETESTA'TION, a loathing, or abhorring.

To DETHRO'NE (of *detroner*, fr.) to depoſe, or drive a ſovereign prince from his throne.

DETONA'TION (of *detono*, lat. to thunder) a thundering, or great noiſe.

DETONATION (in Chemiſtry) is the thundering noiſe that ſome mixtures make when they are enkindled in the containing veſſel.

To DETRA'CT (of *detrabo*, lat. of *de* from, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to ſlander, or ſpeak ill of. 2 to take off, or diminiſh.

DETRACTION, ſlander, or calumny.

*DE'TRIMENT*, fr. (of *detrimentum*, lat. of *detero* to hurt) damage, diſadvantage, prejudice.

To DETRU'DE (of *detrudo*, lat. of *de* from, and *trudo* to thruſt) to thruſt down.

DEVASTA'TION (of *devaſtatio*, lat. of *devaſto* to deſtroy) deſolation, or a laying waſte.

To DEVE'ST (of *deveſtio*, lat. of *de* negative, and *veſtio* to cloath) 1 to ſtrip, or uncloath. 2 to deprive of, or diſpoſſeſs.

† DEVE'XITY (of *devexitas*, lat. of *de* from, and *veho* to carry) the hollowneſs of a valley, a bending down, a ſloping.

To DEVIATE (of *devio*, lat. of *de* from, and *via* the way) 1 to go out of the way. 2 to vary, or ſwerve from.

DEVI'CE (of *deviſe*, fr.) 1 an invention, or contrivance. 2 a fable, or feigned ſtory.

DE'VIL (of *diable*, fr. of διαβολος, gr. a calumniator) an evil ſpirit.

DEVIL's-*bit*, the name of an herb.

DEVIL's-*dung*, the gum aſa fœtida.

DE'VILISH. 1 of or belonging to the devil. 2 ill, wicked, malicious.

*DEVI'SE*, 1 a compound of the picture, and of the motto. 2 the act whereby a teſtator bequeaths his lands or goods by his laſt will.

To DEVI'SE. 1 to invent or find out. 2 to fancy or imagine. 3 to feign or forge. 4 to plot or contrive. 5 to frame and faſhion. 6 to conſult or deliberate. 7 to bequeath, or give by will, &c.

DEVISE'E, the perſon to whom any thing is deviſed, or bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SOR, he that has bequeathed his lands, &c. to another.

DEVI'ZES. [W. lon. 2°. 6'. lat. 51°. 25'.] A borough town in Wiltſhire, ſituate 18 miles north-eaſt of Saliſbury. It is a pretty populous town, ſeated on a high ground, fenced from the eaſt-winds by ſome hills at two miles diſtance. Many wealthy clothiers live here; who, from making broad cloths, generally manufacture druggets, which are now the chief manufacture of the place, except malt. The houſes are old and, for the moſt part, of timber; but, as they are built in a genteel taſte, they look tolerable. There are two churches, a chapel, and a meeting-houſe for Diſſenters in the town; beſides a very handſome church and a chapel in the ſuburbs. It was beſieged ſeveral times in the civil wars, but was taken and deſtroyed at laſt by the parliament forces. Here is a market on thurſdays, which is ſaid to be the beſt in England, being much frequented for corn, wool, horſes, and all ſorts of cattle. The fairs are on February the 2d, Holy-thurſday, Trinity-thurſday, June the 24th, Auguſt the 29th, and September the 21ſt; and one on October the 9th, which holds ſix days. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 11 maſters, and 36 common-council.

cil. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 72 computed, and 89 meaſured miles.

DEVOI'D. See VOID.

*DEVOI'R*, fr. duty, or what every one ought to do, according to the rules of civility and reaſon.

To DEVO'LVE (of *devolvo*, lat. of *de* on, and *volvo* to roll) 1 to roll, or come from one to another. 2 to confer a truſt upon one

DEVO'LUTARY (of *devolutaire*, fr.) one that claims a benefice fallen to lapſe, or become void.

DE"VONSHIRE, a maritime county in the weſt of England, bounded by the Iriſh or Britiſh channel on the north; by Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire on the eaſt; by the Engliſh channel on the ſouth; and by Cornwall on the weſt. It is about 54 miles broad in the wideſt part, and 61 miles long; about 200 miles in circumference, and contains near 1.920,000 acres of land. It has ſeveral harbours for the royal navy, 32 market-towns, and 394 pariſhes. The ſoil of this county is very different, in different places; in ſome places, it is ſo fertile as to need no aſſiſtance from art; and ſo barren in others, that no art can mend it; but, in theſe barren parts, nature has made large amends by the fine mines of tin and lead; and the ſea that ſurrounds it yields great quantities of herrings, pilchards, and other fiſh. Its chief manufactures are kerſeys, ſerges, and bone-lace. Hence the noble family of Cavendiſh takes the title of Duke. It ſends twenty-ſix members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and twenty-four for twelve borough-towns.

DEVOTE'E, or DEVO'TO (of *devot*, fr.) a bigot, or ſuperſtitious hypocrite.

To DEVOTE (of *devoüer*, fr. of *devoto*, lat. of *de* for, and *voveo* to vow) to vow, appoint, or conſecrate to religious uſes.

DEVO'TED. 1 vowed, dedicated, or conſecrated to the ſervice of a perſon. 2 accurſed, or banned.

DEVO'TION. 1 religious zeal. 2 ſervice, or diſpoſal.

To DEVOU'R (of *devourer*, fr. of *devoro*, lat. of *de* of, and *voro* to eat greedily) 1 to eat greedily. 2 to abſorb or conſume. 3 to oppreſs or overbear.

DEVOU'RER, a ſpendthrift, or prodigal.

DEVOU'T (of *devot*, fr.) 1 godly, religious, pious. 2 bigotted, or ſuperſtitious.

DEUTERO"NOMY (of δευτερονομιον, gr. of δευτερος the ſecond, and νομος a law) the ſecond law; the name of the fifth book of Moſes, ſo called becauſe it is a repetition of the law.

DEW, a thin cold vapour, exhaled from the earth by the heat of the ſun, but in the cool of the evening it convenes into drops, and then falls down again to the earth.

DEW-*beater*, a ſplay-footed fellow.

DEW-*berry*, a ſort of fruit.

DEW-*claws* (among Hunters) the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot.

DEW-*horn*, a diſtemper among cattle.

DE'WLAP, that double ſkin which hangs down under the throat of ſome creatures, as the bull, hound, &c.

DEWCE (of *deux*, fr.) 1 the two at dice or cards. 2 the devil.

DEXTE"RITY (of *dexterité*, fr. of *dexteritas*, lat. of *dexter* right-handed) aptneſs, readineſs, nimbleneſs.

DE'XTEROUS, handy, cunning, ſkilful.

DEY. the title of the ſupreme governor of Tunis, in Barbary.

*DIABE'TES*, gr. (of δια through, and βαινω to flow) a diſtemper wherein the drink is involuntarily diſcharged by the urinary paſſages, very little altered from what it was when taken down; accompanied with an ardent thirſt, and leanneſs of the whole body.

DIABO"LICAL (of διαβολικος, gr. of διαβολος the devil) deviliſh, very wicked.

DIACO'DIUM (of δια with, and κωδια the top of a plant) a ſyrup made of the tops of poppies. See CODIA.

DIACOU'STICS (of δια through, and ακουω to hear) is the conſideration of refracted ſound, as it paſſes thro' different mediums.

*DIA'CRISIS*, gr. (of δια in, and κρινω to judge) a judging in, and diſtinguiſhing diſeaſes with their reſpective ſymptoms.

DI'ADEM (of διαδημα, gr. of διαδεω to bind) an imperial or royal crown.

DIADO'CHE 4 (of διαδοχος, gr. of διαδεχομαι to ſucceed) ſucceſſion.

DIADOCHE (in Phyſic) is the progreſs of a diſeaſe.

*DIÆ"RESIS*, gr. (of δια with, and αιρεω to hold) a poetical figure, when one ſyllable is divided into two.

DIAGNO'STIC (of δια with, and γινωσκω to know, gr.) that knows, or diſcerns thoroughly.

DIAGNOSTIC *ſigns* (in Phyſic) thoſe ſigns or ſymptoms of a diſeaſe, which diſcover its preſent ſtate, nature, and cauſe.

DIA"GONAL (of διαγωνιος, gr. of δια through, and γωνια an angle) is a ſtraight line drawn a-croſs a figure, from one angle to another, and is called a diameter by ſome. Theſe are chiefly in quadrilateral figures, as the lines AD, BC, are diagonals in the parallelogram ABCD. See fig. 26.

DI'AGRAM (of διαγραμμα, gr. of δια with, and γραφω to deſcribe) is a ſcheme for the deſignation or demonſtration of any figure.

DIAGRAM (in Muſic) is a proportion of meaſure diſtingiuſhed by certain notes

DIAGRA"PHIC *art* (of διαγραφικη, gr. of δια

διὰ with, γράφω to deſcribe) the art of painting.

*DIAGRI'DIUM*, lat. a preparation of ſcammony.

DI'AL (of *dies* a day) or *ſun-dial*, is a deſcription of lines upon a given plane, or on the given ſuperficies of any body, after ſuch a manner, that the ſhadow of a gnomon, or the rays of the ſun tranſmitted through ſome hole, or reflected from a very little reflecting ſubſtance, ſhall touch given lines at a given hour; and the manner of this deſcription is called *Dialing*.

DI'ALECT (of διαλεκτικὸς, gr. of διὰ with, and λεγω to ſpeak) the peculiar language of ſome province, or part of a nation, formed by corruption of the general or national language.

DIALE'CTIC or *DIALECTICA* (of διαλεκτικὴ, gr. of διὰ with, and λεγω to ſpeak) logic, or the art of reaſoning and diſputing juſtly.

*DIALE'PSIS*, gr. a prevention, or a ſpace between.

DIALEPSIS (in Surgery) is that part of wounds and ulcers that is left open for their cure.

DI'ALING, the art of making dials.

DIALING *globe*, is an inſtrument of braſs or wood, with a plane fitted to the horizon, and an index particularly contrived, to give a clear demonſtration of that art.

DIALING *lines or ſcales*, are ſuch divided lines, as being put on rulers, or the edges of quadrants, and other ſuch like inſtruments, ſerve to ſhorten the buſineſs of dialing.

DIALING *ſphere*, is an inſtrument made of braſs, with ſeveral ſemi-circles ſliding over one another, upon a moveable horizon, to demonſtrate the nature of ſpherical triangles, and to give the true idea of drawing dials on all ſorts of planes.

*DIALO'GO*, It. (in Muſic) is a piece of muſic for two or more voices or inſtruments, which anſwer one to another.

DI'ALOGUE (of διάλογος, gr. of διὰ together, and λεγω to ſpeak) a converſation or diſcourſe between two or more perſons.

DIA'METER (of διάμετρος, gr. of διὰ through, and μετρεω to meaſure) a right line, that goes through the centre of any figure.

DIAMETER *of a circle*, is a right line that paſſes through the centre of the circle, and is both ways terminated by the circumference, and divides the circle into two equal parts; as the right line F B, fig. 15.

DIAMETER *of a curve*, is a right line, as A C, that biſects the right lines D E, F G, drawn parallel to each other; and are either of a finite or infinite length. See fig. 22.

DIAMETER *conjugate*, in the ellipſis. See CONJUGATE *Diameter*.

DIAMETER *of gravity*, in any ſurface or ſolid, is that line in which the centre of gravity is placed.

DIAMETER *principal*. See PRINCIPAL *Diameter*.

DIAMETER *tranſverſe*. See TRANSVERSE *Diameter*.

DIA"METRAL or DIAME"TRICAL, belonging to, or that is in the form of a diameter.

DIAME"TRICALLY *oppoſite*, is when two things are the moſt oppoſite to one another that they can be; as one end of the diameter of a circle is to the other.

DI'AMOND (of *diamant*, fr.) the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all precious ſtones.

*DIA'NA*, the poetical goddeſs of hunting.

DI'APASM (of διαπασμα, gr. of διὰ with, and πασσω to ſprinkle) a perfumed powder.

*DIAPA'SON*, gr. a term in muſic, being a chord including all tones; and is the ſame with what we call an eighth, or octave, becauſe there are but ſeven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the ſame again as the firſt.

If the tenſion of two equal ſtrings be to each other as 1 to 2, their tones will produce an octave.

DIAPEDESIS (of διὰ through, and πηδαω to leap) an oozing of blood through the veins or arteries.

DIAPE'NTE (of διὰ, and πενὲ five) (in Pharmacy) a compound of five ſeveral ingredients.

*DIAPE'NTE*, gr. (in Muſic) a perfect fifth, is the ſecond of the concords, making an octave with the diateſſaron.

If the tenſion of two equal ſtrings to be each other as 3 to 2, then will they ſound a diapente.

DI'APER, a ſort of linnen cloth, wrought with flowers, &c.

DIA"PHANOUS (of διαφανὴς, gr. of διὰ through, and φαίνα to appear) tranſparent, or what may be ſeen through.

*DIAPHORE'SIS*, gr. (of διὰ through, and φερω to carry) a breathing ſweat, or the ſending forth ill humours through the pores of the body, by either ſenſible or inſenſible perſpiration.

DIAPHORE"TICS (in Pharmacy) ſuch medicines as promote the expulſion of humours by inſenſible perſpiration; as ſudorifics do by ſenſible.

DIAPHRAGMA, gr. (of διαφραγμα, gr. of διαφραττω to fence in) (in Anatomy) a membrane, commonly called the Midriff, ſeparating the thorax from the abdomen. Its ſituation is oblique, being extended from the cartilago xiphoides to the region of the loins. In its natural diſpoſition it is convex towards the ſtomach, and concave towards the belly.

*DIARRHOE'A*, gr. (of διὰ through, and ῥεω to flow) a laſk or looſeneſs, or profuſe evacuation

cuation of liquid excrements by ſtool.

DIARTHROSIS, (of δια, and αρθρον, a juncture) (in Anatomy) a kind of articulation which being pretty lax affords room for a manifeſt motion; it is three kinds, *viz.* Enarthroſis, Arthrodia, and Ginglymus.

DI'ARY (of *dierum*, lat. of *dies* a day) a day-book, or journal.

DIA"STOLE, gr. (of διαστελλειν or open) (in Anatomy) that motion of the heart and arteries, whereby they dilate or extend themſelves. It is oppoſite to ſyſtole.

*DIA"STOLE*, a figure in grammar, whereby a ſyllable ſhort by nature is made long.

DIA'STYLE (in Architecture) is a ſort of edifice, where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for the intercolumnation.

DIATE'SSARON, gr. (of δια, and τεσσαρα four) (in Pharmacy) a ſort of theriaca thus called, becauſe made of four ingredients.

*DIATE'SSARON*, gr. (in Muſic) is what we call a perfect fourth, and ſignifies an interval conſiſting of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemi-tone.

If the tenſion of two equal ſtrings be as 3 to 4, they will ſound a Diateſſaron.

DIATO"NIC (of διατόνος, gr. of δια thro', and τονος a tone) a term ſignifying the ordinary ſort of muſick, which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending. It contains only the two greater and leſſer tones, and the greater ſemi-tone.

DI'BBLE, 1 a ſetting-tool. 2 a hat-bruſh.

DICA"CITY (of *dicacitas*, lat. of *dico* to ſpeak) talkativeneſs, drollery, waggery, banter, repartee.

To DICHO"TOMIZE (of Διχοτομέω, gr. of διχα doubly, and τεμνω to cut) to cut, or divide into two parts.

DICHO"TOMY, (in Aſtronomy) Biſſection; that phaſis, or appearance of the moon, wherein ſhe ſhews half her diſk, or circle.

DI'CKER *of leather*, a quantity of ten hides.

To DI'CTATE (of *dicto*, lat. of *dico* to ſpeak) to tell one what to write, to indite.

*DICTAME'N*, lat. a thing written by another's inſtruction.

DI'CTATES, precepts, or inſtructions.

*DICTA'TOR*, lat. a chief magiſtrate among the ancient Romans, veſted with abſolute power, from whom lay no appeal; he was never choſen but in ſome great danger or trouble of the commonwealth, and commonly at the end of ſix months was to reſign his authority.

DICTATO'RIAL, of or belonging to a dictator.

DICTA'TORSHIP, the office or dignity of a dictator.

DI'CTIONARY (of *dictionarium*, lat. of *dictio* a word) a book containing a collection of the words of a language ranged in an alphabetical order, and explaining them.

DIDA'CTICAL or DIDA'CTIC (of διδακτικος, gr. of διδασκω to teach) doctrinal, inſtructive, or what ſerves to teach or explain the nature of things.

DI'DAPPER, the name of a bird.

† To DI'DDER, to ſhiver with the cold.

DIE, 1 a cubical piece of ivory to play with. 2 a teint, or colour. 3 (in Architecture) the middle part of the pedeſtal of a column between the baſe and the corniſh. 4 (in Coining) the ſteel block on which the device is engraved in order to be ſtamped on the metal.

To DIE (the etymology of this word is uncertain, ſome will have it from δυω, gr. to interr, ſome from δειδω to affright, and others from *de vie*, fr. to depart from life) 1 to depart this life, or give up the ghoſt. 2 to grow flat, or loſe its briſkneſs, as liquors. &c. 3 to tincture or colour.

*DIE'SIS*, gr. (in Muſic) is the diviſion of a tone below a ſemi-tone, or an interval compoſed of a leſſer and imperfect ſemi-tone; ſo that when ſemi-tones are placed where there ought to be tones, or when a tone is ſet where there ought to be only a ſemi-tone, this is called *Dieſis*.

*Inharmonical* DIESIS (in Muſic) is the difference between the greater and leſſer ſemi-tones.

DI'ET (of *diete*, fr. of *diæta*, lat. food) 1 victuals, food or nouriſhment. 2 regimen, or a ſtrict way of living. 3 the meeting of the ſtates of Germany.

† To DIFFA'ME. See *To* DEFAME.

To DI'FFER (of *differo*, lat. of *dis* from, and *fero* to bear) 1 to vary, or be unlike in ſhape. 2 to be unlike in judgment. 3 to fall out, or quarrel.

DI'FFERENCE, 1 unlikeneſs or diverſity. 2 diſtance or diſparity. 3 diſpute or quarrel.

DIFFERENCE (in Mathematics) is the exceſs whereby one magnitude or quantity exceeds another.

DIFFERENCE *of aſcenſion*. See ASCENSIONAL *Difference*.

DIFFERENCE *of longitude of two places on the earth*, is an arch of the equator contained between the meridians of thoſe two places.

To DIFFERENCE, to diſtinguiſh, or put a difference between.

DI'FFICULT (of *difficilis*, lat. of *dis* neg. and *facilis* eaſy) 1 hard to be underſtood. 2 hard to pleaſe, crabbed. 3 hard or uneaſy.

DI'FFICULTY, adv. hardly.

DI'FFICULTLY, ſubſt. 1 obſtacle, fatigue, travel, &c. 2 doubt or objection.

† To DIFFI'DE of *diffido*, lat. of *dis* neg. and *fido* to truſt to) to diſtruſt, or not rely on.

DI'FFIDENCE, 1 miſtruſt, ſuſpicion. 2 timidity, fearfulneſs.

DIFFIDENT, ſuſpicious, miſtruſtful.

To DIFFU'SE (of *diffundo*, lat. of *dis*, and *fundo* to ſpread) to ſpread abroad, or publiſh.

DIFFU'SION, ſpreading, extending, or ſcattering abroad.

DIFFUSION (in Philoſophy) commonly ſignifies the diſperſing the ſubtile effluvia of bodies into a kind of atmoſphere all round them.

DIFFU'SIVE, 1 what ſpreads very far, or is of a large extent, that is capable of being extended. 2 prolix, oppoſite to *conciſe*.

To DIG, to open or turn up the ground with a ſpade, &c.

To DIGE'ST (of *digerer*, fr. of *degero*, lat. to concoct) 1 to concoct what one eats. 2 to diſpoſe, or ſet in order. 3 to brook, bear, or put up, as an affront.

To DIGEST, 1 (in Chemiſtry) is to keep the matter in a gentle heat. 2 (in Surgery) is to mundify or cleanſe.

DIGESTION, 1 (in Phyſic) that change of the food taken in at the mouth, which it undergoes in the ſtomach, in order to be turned into proper nutriment. 2 (in Surgery) a diſpoſition in abſceſſes to ripen and come to ſuppuration.

DIGE'STIVE, a ſort of unguent plaſter, or the like, that ripens, and prepares the matter of wounds, &c. for ſuppuration.

DIGE'STS (of *digeſtes*, fr.) a volume of the civil law.

DI''GIT 1 (in Aſtronomy) is the twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon, and is uſed to expreſs the quantity of an eclipſe. 2 (in Arithmetic) ſignifies any integer under ten; as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

DIGITATED, (in Botany) ſaid of thoſe plants whoſe leaves have large notches in them, or which are compoſed of many ſingle leaves ſet together.

DIGLADIA'TION (of *digladiatio*, lat. of *digladior* to fence) a fighting with naked ſwords.

To DI'GNIFY (of *dignus* worthy, and *facio* to make, lat.) to promote, or advance to a dignity or degree of honour.

DI'GNITARY, one that is promoted to an eccleſiaſtical dignity, as a dean, arch-deacon, prebend, &c.

DI'GNITY (of *dignitas*, lat. of *dignor* to think worthy) 1 merit or importance. 2 greatneſs or nobleneſs. 3 degree of honour, quality, &c.

To DIGRE'SS (of *digredior*, lat. of *dis* from, and *gradior* to go) to go from one's ſubject in hand.

DIGRE'SSION, 1 a going from the matter in hand. 2 that part of a treatiſe which does not belong to its main deſign.

To DIJU'DICATE (of *dijudico*, lat. of *di*, and *judico* to judge) 1 to judge between two parties. 2 to diſcern or diſtinguiſh.

DIKE, 1 a ditch, furrow, or drain made for the paſſage of water. 2 a work raiſed to oppoſe the entrance of the waters of the ſea, or the like.

DIKE-*grave*, or DIKE-*reeve*, an officer who has the overſight and command of the dikes and banks of a low country.

To DILA'CERATE (of *dilacero*, lat. of *dis*, and *lacero* to rend) to rend or tear in pieces.

To DILA''PIDATE (of *dilapido*, lat. of *di*, and *lapido* to ſtone) 1 to free a place from ſtones. 2 to conſume, or ſpend waſtefully.

DILA''PIDA'TION, a waſteful deſtroying, or letting a building run to decay, for want of reparation.

DILA'TABLE, that may be dilated, or widened.

DI'LATA'TION, a widening or enlarging.

DILATATION 1 (in Anatomy) is when any paſſages or veſſels are ſtretched too much. 2 (in Philoſophy) ſignifies a motion of the parts of a body whereby it expands, or opens itſelf ſo as to occupy a greater ſpace.

To DILA'TE (of *dilato*, lat. of *dis*, and *latus* broad) 1 to widen, or extend. 2 to grow wider. 3 to enlarge upon a ſubject. 4 (in Surgery) to lay open any orifice, or the lips of a wound wider.

DILA'TER or DILA'TORY, a ſurgeon's dilating inſtrument.

DI''LATORY, full of delays.

DI'LDO or DILDOE, the paſſa-tempo of the Italians, a ſuccedaneum for a penis.

*DILE'MMA*, gr. (of δις twice, and λεμμα an aſſumption) 1 an argument in logic, that convinceth the adverſary both ways. 2 difficulty, or intricacy.

*DI''LIGENCE*, fr. (of *diligentia*, lat. care) 1 aſſiduity, care, application. 2 expedition, quickneſs, haſte.

DI''LIGENT, aſſiduous, careful, watchful.

DILL, a ſort of herb.

† DI'LLING, 1 a child born when his father is old. 2 a darling, fondling, or favourite.

DI''LOGY (of διλογία, gr. of δις twice, and λογος a ſpeech) a figure in rhetoric, when a doubtful ſpeech ſignifies two things.

DILU'CID, plain, manifeſt, evident.

To DILU'CIDATE (of *dilucido*, lat. of *di*, and *luceo* to ſhine) to make plain, clear, or evident.

To DILU'TE (of *diluo*, lat. of *di* very much, and *luo* to waſh) 1 to mingle with water. 2 to temper or allay.

DIM, 1 dark or obſcure. 2 not clear, cloudy, muddy.

DIME'NSION (of *dimetior* to meaſure) 1 (in Geometry) is either length, breadth, or thickneſs; as a line hath one dimenſion, viz. length; a ſuperficies two, viz. length and breadth; and a body or ſolid, has three, viz. length, breadth and thickneſs. 2 Dimenſion (in Algebra) ſignifies the powers of the roots of an equation, which are called the dimenſions of that root; as in a cubic equation the higheſt power has three dimenſions.

DI"MICA'TION (of *dimicatio*, lat. of *dimico* to fight) 1 a ſkirmiſh or battle. 2 a ſtruggle or conteſt.

DIME'TIENT, the ſame as Diameter.

To DIMI"NISH (of *diminuo*, lat. of *di*, and *minuo* to leſſen) 1 to leſſen, or make leſs. 2 to decreaſe, or grow leſs.

DI"MINU'TION 1 (in Arthitecture) is the leſſening of a column, whereby the diameter at top becomes leſs than that at bottom. 2 (in Heraldry) is the putting ſomething into the eſcutcheon that ſignifies abatement of honour. 3 (in Muſick) is the abating ſomething of the full value or quantity of any note.

DIMI"NUTIVE, adj. ſmall, poor, pitiful, mean; that is very little of its kind.

DIMINUTIVE, ſubſt. (in Grammar) a word that leſſens the original word from whence it is derived; as *dens* a tooth, *denticulus* a little tooth.

DIMI'SSORY *letters*, are ſuch as are ſent from one biſhop to another, about conferring the orders upon the party mentioned in the letters.

DI"MITTY, a fine ſort of fuſtain wove in figures or ribs.

DI'MNESS, a defect in a perſon's ſight, when he cannot ſee clearly.

DI'MPLE, a little dint in the cheeks, chin, &c.

DIN, noiſe, or clamour.

To DINE (of *diner*, fr.) to eat at noon.

To DING, 1 to daſh againſt, or bruiſe. 2 to fill one's ears continually with one thing.

DING-DONG, ſubſt. a word uſed to expreſs the ſound, or tolling of bells.

DING-DONG, adv. cloſely, plentifully.

DI'NGLE, a little valley between two hills.

DI'NGLE [W. long. 10°. 18′ lat. 52 deg.] a port town in Ireland, in the county of Derry and province of Munſter; ſituate 74 miles weſt of Limerick.

DINGWEL. [W. long. 4°. 15′. lat. 57°. 45′.] a parliament town of Scotland, ſituate on the frith of Cromartie in the county of Roſs, 15 miles weſt of Cromartie.

DI'NNER (of *diner*, fr.) a meal at noon.

DINT, 1 impreſſion or mark. 2 force, violence, effort. 3 the bent or force of a diſ courſe.

DIOCE'SAN, 1 the biſhop of the dioceſe. 2 one that inhabits within a dioceſe.

DI'OCESS or DIOCESE (of διοίκησις, gr. of διοικέω to rule or govern) the extent of a biſhop's ſpiritual juriſdiction.

*DIO'PTRA*, gr. an index or ſight of a mathematical inſtrument.

DIO'PTRICAL, belonging to dioptricks.

DIO'PTRICS (of δίοπτρομαι, gr. of δια with, and ὄπτομαι to ſee) is the ſcience of refracted viſion; or it is that part of optics, which treats of the different refractions of light, in its paſſage though different mediums, as air, water, glaſs, &c.

To DIP, 1 to put into water, &c. 2 to mortgage an eſtate. 3 to look caſually into a book.

*DIPLOE*, gr. (of διπλοη, of διπλοω to double) (in Anatomy) a ſpongy, medullary ſubſtance, ſeparating the two tables of the cranium, and with them conſtituting the ſkull.

*DIPLO'MA*, gr. (of δίπλόω, gr. to double) 1 an inſtrument given by a college or ſociety on taking a degree or paſſing examination, as a proof of qualification. 2 a licence given a phyſician to exerciſe his function. 3 a prince's letters patent, a pope's bull.

DI'PPING *needle*. If a magnetic needle be duly poiſed about a horizontal axis, it will have a direction of altitude above and below the horizon, beſides its direction towards the north, which is called the *dipping of the needle*.

*DIPTE'RION*, gr. (in Architecture) a name which the ancients attributed to thoſe temples, which were encompaſſed with a double row of pillars, making two porticos, which they called wings, but we commonly call them iſles.

DI'PTHTHONG (of Διφθογγος, gr. of δις twice, and φθογγος a ſound) two vowels ſounded together in one ſyllable.

DI'PTYCHS (of δίπτυχα, gr. of δις twice, and πτυχη a fold) tables in which the Greek church inrolled the names of perſons baptized.

DIRE. See DIREFUL.

*DIRE'CT*, fr. (of *directus*, lat. of *diriga* to guide) ſtraight, right.

DIRECT (in Aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be direct, when it goes forward by its proper motion in the zodiac, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns; or when it appears ſo to do to an obſerver ſtanding upon the earth.

DIRECT *erect eaſt* and *weſt dials*, are dials drawn upon planes that directly face the eaſt and weſt, or are parallel to the meridian of the place.

DIRECT *erect ſouth*, or *north dials*, are dials drawn upon planes that directly face the ſouth or north, or are parallel to the prime vertical circle, or to the vertical circle cutting the horizon in the eaſt and weſt points.

DIRECT *ſouth*, or *north inclining dials*, are ſuch whoſe planes incline to the horizon, and lie directly open to the ſouth and north.

DIRECT *ſouth*, or *north reclining dial*, are ſuch whoſe planes recline from the zenith, and lie directly open to the ſouth or north.

DIRECT *ray* (in Optics) is the ray proceeding from a point of a viſible object, directly to the eye, through one and the ſame medium.

DIRECT *ſphere*. See RIGHT *Sphere*.

DIRECT *viſion*, is that performed by direct rays.

To

To DIRECT (of *dirigo* lat. of *di*, and *rego* to govern) 1 to rule, order, or govern. 2 to rectify. 3 to turn, or refer. 4 to inſcribe, or ſend to. 5 to bend one's courſe to a place. 6 to ſhew one how to do a thing. 7 to level, or aim at.

DIRE'CTION, 1 conduct or management. 2 how to find one, or ſend any thing to him. 3 inſtruction or order. 4 the addreſs of a letter.

*Line of* DIRECTION (in Mechanics) ſignifies the line of motion that any body goes in, according to the force impreſſed upon it.

DIRECTION *word* (in Printing) is the word that begins the next page, ſet at the bottom of the preceding page.

DIRE'CTLY, 1 in a ſtrait line. 2 immediately, preſently, or without delay. 3 to the matter in hand.

DIRE'CTOR, 1 one that has the command of an affair. 2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed to convey the knife or ſciſſars into an abſceſs.

DIRE'CTORY, a form of prayer ſet forth by the aſſembly, and uſed in the time of the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell. The intent of it was, that the miniſters might not be wholly at a loſs in their devotions after the Common-prayer-book was put down.

DI'REFUL, fierce, cruel, hideous, terrible.

DIRE'PTION (of *direptio*, lat. of *di*, and *rapio* to plunder) robbing, pillaging, or plundering.

DI'RGE [2], 1 the office for the burial of the dead. 2 a lamentation ſung at a funeral.

DI'RIGENT or DIRE'CTRIX, a term in Geometry, ſignifiying the line of motion, along which the deſcribent line or ſurface is carried in the geneſis of any plane or ſolid figure.

DIRT, 1 mud, mire. 2 filth, naſtineſs.

DI'RTY, 1 full of dirt. 2 foul, naſty. 3 baſe, ſordid, mean, infamous.

DIS, a particle prefixed to diverſe words, either to give them a ſignification contrary to what their ſimple words had; or to intimate a ſeparation, detachment, &c.

To DISA'BLE, 1 to render uncapable. 2 to weaken or enfeeble. 3 to deprive of the uſe of one's limbs.

To DISABU'SE (of *deſabuſer*, fr.) to undeceive, to put out of conceit, to ſet right.

DISADVA'NTAGE (of *deſadvantage*, fr.) loſs, prejudice, damage.

To DI'SAFFECT, 1 to diſlike, or not approve of. 2 to alienate one's affections from.

DI'SAFFECTED, bearing no good will to, diſcontented, or diſſatisfied with.

To DISAGRE'E (of *deſagreer*, fr.) 1 to fall out or quarrel. 2 not to ſuit. 3 to differ in opinion.

DISAGRE'EABLE, 1 contrary or oppoſite. 2 unpleaſant, unſuitable.

To DISALLO'W, to diſlike, blame, or not approve of, not to permit.

To DISA''NIMATE, to diſhearten or diſcourage.

To DISANNU'L, to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

To DISAPPE'AR, 1 to go out of ſight, to become inviſible. 2 to vaniſh away.

To DISAPPOI'NT, 1 to deceive, or break one's word. 2 to fruſtrate, or ruin one's deſign.

To DISAPPRO'VE (of *deſapprouver*, fr.) to blame, diſlike, or find fault with.

DI''SARD. See DIZZARD.

To DISA'RM (of *deſarmer*, fr.) 1 to take away one's arms. 2 to lay down one's arms.

DISA''STER (of *deſaſtre*, fr.) misfortune or calamity.

DISA''STROUS, unfortunate or unlucky.

To DISAVO'W (of *deſavoüer*, fr.) 1 to diſown or deny. 2 to diſapprove or diſlike.

To DISBA'ND, 1 to diſmiſs out of ſervice. 2 to quit the ſervice.

DISBELI'EF, diffidence or doubt.

To DISBELI'EVE, 1 to diſtruſt or doubt. 2 not to believe, to give no credit to.

To DISBU'RDEN, to diſcharge or unload.

To DISBU'RSE (of *debourſer*, fr.) to expend, or to lay out.

DISBURSEMENTS, the charges or expences of a thing.

To DISBU'RTHEN, to unload, or eaſe of a burthen.

† DISCA'LCEATED (of *diſcalceatus*, lat. of *dis* negative, and *calceo* to ſhoe) unſhod, or wearing no ſhoes.

† DISCA''LENDERED, put out of the calendar.

† To DISCA'MP. See *To* DECAMP.

To DISCA'RD (of *deſcartar*, ſp.) 1 to turn off or diſcharge, to turn a perſon out of his place. 2 to lay out at cards.

To DISCE'RN (of *diſcerner*, fr. of *diſcerno*, lat.) 1 to diſtinguiſh between one and t'other. 2 to perceive or know. 3 to ſpy out or diſcover.

DISCE'RNIBLE, that may be perceived or diſcerned.

DISCE'RNMENT, the diſcerning faculty.

To DISCE'RP (of *diſcerpo*, lat. of *dis*, and *carpo* to divide) to rent, ſeparate, or diſjoin.

DISCHA'RGE (of *decharge*, fr.) 1 an acquittance for money paid. 2 diſmiſſing or leave. 3 releaſe or deliverance from priſon. 4 abſolution or pardon. 5 purging or driving out humours. 6 a volley of fire-arms.

To DISCHARGE, 1 to acquit or clear. 2 to diſmiſs a ſervant, &c. 3 to releaſe, or ſet at liberty. 4 to exempt one from duty. 5 to fire a gun. 6 to pay a debt. 7 to finiſh an affair. 8 to vomit, or diſcharge one's ſtomach. 9 to ſwim, or flow down as a river. 10 to unload, or diſburden.

DISCHE''VELLED, See DISHEVELLED.

† To

† To DISCI'ND (of *discindo*, lat. of *di*, and *scindo* to cut) to cut off, or in pieces.

DISCI'PLE (of *discipulus*, lat. a scholar) a scholar, or follower, an apprentice, or learner.

DISCIPLINA'RIANS, puritans, or those who pretend to a stricter discipline than the established church.

DI"SCIPLINE (of *disciplina*, lat. of *discipulus* a scholar) 1 strict order. 2 instruction or education. 3 correction or scourging, bodily punishment.

To DISCIPLINE, 1 to teach or instruct. 2 to order or rule. 3 to correct, scourge, or punish.

To DISCLA'IM, to renounce, or disown.

To DISCLO'SE, 1 to discover or reveal. 2 as an hen does her chickens when they are hatched. 3 to bud, or put forth leaves.

DISCLO'SED (in Falconry) a term applied to young hawks newly hatched, and as it were put forth from the shells.

To DISCO'LOUR (of *discolo*, lat. of *dis* neg. and *coloro* to dye) to deface the colour.

To DISCO'MFIT (of *deconfire*, fr.) to defeat, rout, or overthrow.

To DISCO'MFORT (of *deconforter*, fr.) to trouble, afflict, dishearten.

To DI'SCOMME'ND, to dispraise or blame.

DI'SCOMMENDA'TION, 1 blame or dispraise. 2 shame or dishonour.

To DISCOMMO'DE, to incommode, trouble or hurt.

† DISCOMMO"DITY, inconveniency, or incommodity.

To DISCOMPO'SE, to disorder or trouble; to ruffle a person's temper.

DISCOMPO'SED, 1 troubled or inquieted. 2 sick or indisposed.

DISCOMPO'SURE, trouble, anxiety, disorder.

To DISCONCE'RT (of *deconcerter*, fr.) to disappoint, frustrate or confound, to baffle, to break the measures.

DISCO'NSOLATE, 1 comfortless, desolate, sorrowful, void of consolation. 2 afflicted, dejected, grieved.

DISCONTE'NT, 1 disgust, faction. 2 sorrow, trouble.

DISCONTI"NUAL *proportion*. See DISCRETE *Proportion*.

To DISCONTI"NUE (of *discontinuer*, fr.) 1 to leave off, or desist. 2 to be left off.

*DISCORD*, fr. (of *discordia*, lat. of *discors* contrary) dissention, disagreement, strife, variance.

DISCO'RDANT, jarring, untuneable, or disagreeing.

DI'SCORDS (in Music) are certain intervals of sounds, which being heard at the same time, are unpleasant to the ear; and these are the second, fourth, and seventh, with their octaves, that is, all intervals; but those few that exactly terminate the concords, are discords. Notwithstanding discords sound unpleasant, when heard by themselves, yet being artfully mixed with concords, they make the best music.

To DISCO"VER (of *decouvrir*, fr.) 1 to disclose, reveal, or manifest. 2 to espy, or discern. 3 to find out, or come to the knowledge of a thing.

To DISCOU'NT (of *descompter*, fr.) to deduct or abate.

DISCOUNT (in Commerce) 1 a sum retained in hand on payment of a greater. 2 an allowance made on a bill of exchange, on any debt not yet become due, to induce the accepter, or debtor to advance the money. 3 used with merchants when they buy commodities on trust, with a condition that the seller shall discount so much with him *per cent.* for each payment made before the time be expired. 4 the tare or waste of any commodity.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE (of *decontenancer*, fr.) to disallow, mislike, or disapprove.

To DISCOU'RAGE (of *decourager*, fr.) 1 to dishearten or dispirit. 2 to deter, or put out of conceit.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, 1 the being out of heart. 2 difficulty, rub, loss.

DISCOU'RSE (of *discours*, fr. of *discursus*, lat.) 1 talk, or conversation. 2 harangue, or speech. 3 debate, or reasoning. 4 a book, or treatise.

DISCOU'RTEOUS (of *discourtois*, fr.) unkind, or uncivil.

DI'SCOUS *flowers* (in Botany) are such whose little leaves are set together so close and even, that the surface of the flower is plain and flat like a dish.

DISCRE"DIT, 1 disgrace, dishonour, infamy. 2 want, or loss of credit.

To DISCRE"DIT, 1 to make one lose his credit, or to disgrace him. 2 not to believe.

DISCRE'ET (of *discret*, fr.) wise, sober, prudent, circumspect.

DISCRE'TE (of *discretus*, lat. of *discernor* to put a difference) different, distinct.

DISCRE'TE, or DISJU'NCT *proportion*, is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but not continual, that is, when the ratio of the consequent of one pair of numbers or quantities, to the antecedent of the next pair, is not the same, as of the antecedent of one pair to its consequent; as 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16 are discrete proportionals; because the ratio of 3 to 6, is equal to the ratio of 8 to 16. But the ratio of 3 to 6, or 8 to 16, is not the same as of 6 to 8.

DISCRE'TE *quantity*, is such as is not continuous, and joined together; as numbers, whose parts, being distinct units, cannot be united into one *continuum*; for, in a *continuum*, there are no actual determinate parts before division, but they are potentially infinite.

DIS-

DISCRE"TION, fr. 1 prudence, circumſpection, wiſdom. 2 will, or pleaſure.

*To live at* DISCRETION (a military term) to have free quarters.

*To ſurrender at* DISCRETION, to yield without terms, or at the mercy of the conquerors.

To DISCRI"MINATE (of *diſcrimino*, lat. of *diſcrimen* difference) to diſtinguiſh, or put a difference between.

DISCU'RSION (of *diſcurſio*, lat. of *dis* and *curro* to run) a running about.

DISCU'RSIVE, running to and fro.

*DISCUS*, lat. (in Botany) is the middle, plain, and flat part of ſome flowers, ſuch as the marigold, daiſy, &c.

To DISCU'SS (of *diſcuter*, fr. of *diſcutio*, lat. of *dis* and *quatio* to ſhake) 1 to explain, or illuſtrate. 2 to examine, or conſider. 3 to diſſolve, or diſperſe humours.

DISCU'SSION, 1 an examination of a queſtion, affair, &c. 2 (in Surgery) is the diſperſing of the matter of any ſwelling.

DISCU'SSIVE *medicines*, are ſuch as diſcuſs or diſſolve humours.

DISDAI'N (of *dedain*, fr.) contempt, ſcorn.

DISDIAPA'SON (in Muſic) is a double eighth, or fifteenth.

DISEA'SE (of *deſaiſe*, fr.) diſtemper, or ſickneſs, any thing that prevents the body from performing any of its functions.

To DISEASE, to trouble or inquiet.

To DISEMBA'RK. See *To* DISIMBARK.

To DISEMBO'GUE. See *To* DISIMBOGUE.

To DISENGA'GE. See *To* DISINGAGE.

To DISENTA'NGLE. See *To* DISINTANGLE.

To DISESTEE'M (of *dis*, neg. and *eſtimer*, fr. to value) not to value, or to have no eſteem for.

DISFA'VOUR (of *dis* and *faveo* to favour, lat.) 1 diſgrace, or being out of favour. 2 diſcourteſy, or diſpleaſure. 3 deformity, uglineſs.

To DISFAVOUR. See *To* DISFIGURE.

To DISFIFI"GURE (of *defigurer*, fr.) 1 to deform, make ugly, or ſpoil the figure of. 2 (in Cookery) to diſſect or cut up a peacock.

† To DISFO'REST, to diſplant, or cut down the trees.

To DISFRA'NCHISE (of *defranchir*, fr.) to cut off, or exclude from the number of free denizens, or citizens.

† To DISGA'RNISH (of *degarnir*, fr. to take away the garniſh.

To DISGARNISH *a place* (in Military affairs) is to take away part of its gariſon and ammunition.

To DISGO'RGE (of *degorger*, fr.) 1 to vomit, or throw up. 2 to empty itſelf into the ſea, as rivers do.

*DISGRACE*, fr. 1 diſcredit, diſhonour, or reproach. 2 diſfavour, or diſguſt. 3 misfortune, or calamity.

To DISGRACE, 1 to ſhame, or diſhonour. 2 to brand with infamy. 3 to turn one out of favour.

To DISGUI'SE (of *degaiſer*, fr.) 1 to put into a diſguiſe. 2 to alter a thing. 3 to diſſemble, or conceal one's intentions. 4 to make one's ſelf drunk.

DISGUISE, 1 a counterfeit habit. 2 a cloak, or pretence.

To DISGU'ST (of *degouter*, fr.) to diſtaſte, diſpleaſe, or be averſe to.

DISGUST, a diſtaſte, or diſlike.

DISH, 1 a platter, or ſort of veſſel. 2 a courſe of meat. 3 a cup of coffee, tea, &c. 4 a poringer.

DISHA'RMONY (of *dis* and *harmonia*, lat. melody) diſcord, or jarring.

*DISHABI'LLE*, fr. undreſs.

To DISHE'ARTEN, to diſcourage, intimidate, or put out of heart.

DISHE"VELLED (of *deſchevelé*, fr.) ſaid of a perſon's hair when it hangs down looſe in a diſorderly manner.

DISHO"NEST (of *dis* and *honeſtus*, lat. honeſt) 1 knaviſh, baſe, villainous. 2 unchaſte, laſcivious, incontinent.

DISHO"NESTY 1 knavery, or unfair dealing. 2 lewdneſs, or impurity.

DISHO"NOUR (of *deſhonneur*, fr.) diſgrace, diſcredit, infamy, reproach.

To DISIMBA'RK (of *debarquer*, fr.) 1 to land, or go out of a ſhip. 2 to unlade, or take goods out of a ſhip. 3 to go off from an undertaking.

To DISIMBO'GUE (of *deſemboucher*, obſol. fr.) 1 to diſcharge, or empty itſelf into the ſea, as a river does. 2 to ſail out of a ſtreight at ſea,

† To DISINCHA'NT (of *deſenchanter*, fr.) to free from an enchantment.

DISINCLI'NED (of *dis* and *inclino*, lat. to incline) diſaffected, averſe, eſtranged, or alienated.

† To DISINCO'RPORATE, to ſeparate, ſever, part, divide, or put aſunder.

To DISINCOU"RAGE (of *dis* and *encourager*, fr. to encourage) to diſhearten, diſpirit, or put out of heart.

To DISINGA'GE (of *deſengager*, fr.) to revoke, or quit an engagement.

DISINGE"NUOUS (of *dis* and *ingenuus*, lat. ingenuous) unfair, falſe-hearted, unſincere.

DISINHA"BITED (of *dis* and *inhabito*, lat. to inhabit) depopulated, deſolate, or not inhabited.

To DISINHE"RIT (of *deſheriter*, fr.) to deprive one of his inheritance, to hinder one from ſucceeding to an eſtate.

To DISINTA'NGLE, 1 to free, unlooſe, or undo. 2 to diſengage, or get free of.

DISI'NTERESSED, or DISI'NTERESTED (of *deſintereſſe*, fr.) unbiaſſed, impartial, or void of ſelf-intereſt.

To DISINT'ERR (of *dis*, and *enterrer*, fr. to bury) to take up a dead body out of the grave.

To DISINTHRO'NE. See *To* UNTHRONE.

To DISINVI'TE (of *dis* and *enviter*, fr. to invite) to recal an invitation.

To DISJOI'N (of *disjungo*, lat. of *dis*, neg. and *jungo* to join) to ſeparate, part, or ſever.

To DISJO'INT (of *dis* not, and *joindre*, fr. to join) 1 to put out of joint. 2 to diſmember, or divide a creature into joints.

DISJU'NCTION, diviſion, ſeparation, or disjoining.

DISJU'NCTIVE *propoſitions* (in Logic) are thoſe in which the disjunctive particle *or* is found.

DISK *of the moon, or any planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the circle or ſurface made by cutting it through the centre by a plane, perpendicular to a line drawn from the earth or ſun.

DISKI'NDNESS, injury, wrong, deſpite, damage.

To DISLI'KE, 1 to diſallow, or diſapprove. 2 to blame, or find fault with.

To DI'SLOCATE (of *diſloquer*, fr.) to put out of joint.

DISLOCA'TION, luxation, the putting a bone out of joint by ſome violence.

To DISLO'DGE (of *deloger*, fr.) to turn one out of his houſe, lodgings, &c.

To DISLO'DGE (in Hunting) to rouſe beaſts of game from their lodging, or harbour.

DISLOY'AL (of *déloyal*, fr.) treacherous, traiterous, or unfaithful to one's prince, or a wife to her huſband.

DISLOY'ALTY, unfaithfulneſs, treachery, perfidiouſneſs, falſe-dealing, villainy.

DI'SMAL, 1 terrible, hideous, horrible. 2 a vulgar name for an undertaker's or upholder's man, employ'd in burials.

To DISMA'NTLE (of *demanteler*, fr.) to pull down the walls of a town, &c. to deſtroy the fortifications of a place.

To DISMA'Y (of *diſmayer*, ſp.) to affright, or intimidate.

To DISME'MBER (of *demembrer*, fr.) to pull in pieces, to cut off the limbs.

DISMES, or DESMES (of *decimæ*, lat. of *decimo* to tithe) tenths, or tithes.

To DISMI'SS (of *dimitto*, lat. of *dis* and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to ſend away. 2 to diſcharge, or acquit. 3 to quit, or leave.

To DISMOU'NT (of *demonter*, fr.) 1 to unhorſe another. 2 to alight from an horſe.

To DISMOUNT *a cannon*, 1 to take it down from the carriage. 2 to render it unfit for ſervice by nailing it up, breaking its carriage, &c.

To DISMOUNT *the cavalry*, is to make them quit their horſes and fight on foot.

† To DISNA'TURALIZE, to deprive of the right of naturalization.

DISOBE'DIENT (of *diſobéiſſant*, fr.) undutiful, froward, that does not obey.

To DISOBE'Y (of *deſobéir*, fr.) not to obey, or act contrary to order; not to do according to the orders of our ſuperiors.

To DISOBLI'GE (of *deſobliger*, fr.) to diſpleaſe, or offend.

DISO'RDER (of *deſordre*, fr.) 1 confuſion, riot. 2 trouble, or wandering of the mind. 3 diſtemper, or diſeaſe. 4 drunkenneſs.

To DISORDER, 1 to confound, or put out of order. 2 to diſcompoſe, or perplex. 3 to vex, or inquiet. 4 to drink too much.

† DISO'RDINATE, inordinate, extravagant, unruly, unreaſonable.

To DISO'WN, to deny, or not to acknowledge.

To DISPA'RAGE (of *deſparager*, fr.) 1 to ſlight, or deſpiſe. 2 to ſpeak ill of.

DISPA'RAGEMENT, 1 diſgrace, or diſhonour. 2 (in Law) the marrying of an heir or heireſs to one below their quality.

DISPA'RITY (of *diſparité*, fr.) difference, inequality, or diſproportion.

To DISPA'RK, to take away the incloſures of a park.

DISPA'RT (in Gunnery) is a mark upon the muzzle ring of a piece of ordnance, or thereabouts, ſo that a right-line, taken upon the top of the baſe-rings, againſt the touch-hole, by the mark ſet on, or near the muzzle, may be parallel to the axis of the concavity of the piece.

This is commonly done by taking the two diameters of the baſe-ring, and of the place where the diſpart is to ſtand, and dividing the difference between them into two equal parts, one of which will be the length of the diſpart, which is ſet on the gun with wax, or pitch.

DISPA'TCH (of *depeché*, fr.) 1 expedition, or quick performance. 2 a packet of letters.

To DISPA'TCH (of *depecher*, fr.) 1 to accompliſh, or perform. 2 to haſten, or expedite. 3 to ſend on a meſſage. 4 to kill one quickly.

To DISPE'L (of *diſpello*, lat. of *dis* and *pello* to drive) to drive away, to ſeparate, or divide.

DISPE'NSARY (of *diſpenſaire*, fr.) 1 a collection of recipes for compound medicines. 2 a magazine of medicines kept ready to be diſpenſed at the prime coſt of the ingredients, for the benefit of the ſick poor.

DISPENSA'TION, 1 exemption, privilege, immunity, freedom. 2 diſtribution, or management.

DISPENSA'TION (in Divinity) is the giving the Moſaical law to the Jews, and the goſpel to the gentiles.

DISPE'NSATORY, a book that teaches how to make all phyſical compoſitions.

To DISPE'NSE (of *diſpenſer*, fr. of *diſpenſo*, lat. of *diſpendo*, to ſpend) 1 to diſtribute, or lay out. 2 to excuſe, or exempt. 3 to free from the obligation of a law.

To

To DISPE'OPLE (of *depeupler*, fr.) to depopulate, to take away, or deſtroy the people of a country.

To DISPE'RSE (of *diſperſer*, fr. or of *diſpertio*, lat. of *dis* and *partio* to divide) 1 to ſcatter, or ſpread abroad. 2 to publiſh a rumour, &c. 3 to be ſcattered, or ſpread abroad. 4 to ſtraggle, wander, or be diſordered.

DISPE'RSION, ſcattering, or ſpreading abroad.

To DISPI'RIT, 1 to diſcourage, or diſhearten. 2 to deter, or put out of conceit.

To DISPLA'CE (of *deplacer*, fr.) 1 to remove, or put out of place. 2 to turn out of an office.

To DISPLA'NT (of *deplanter*, fr. of *deplanto*, lat. of *de* from, and *planto* to be planted) to root up a plant.

To DISPLA'Y (of *deployer*, fr.) 1 to ſpread wide. 2 to unfold, declare, or explain. 3 to make a ſhew of, to open a thing that it might be plainly ſeen.

DISPLAY, an expoſition, declaration, or manifeſtation.

DISPLAY'ED (in Heraldry) ſpoken of a bird in an erect poſture, with its wings expanded.

To DISPLEA'SE (of *deplaire*, fr.) 1 to diſcontent, to vex or trouble. 2 to offend, or be diſagreeable to.

DISPLEA'SURE, 1 diſtaſte, diſguſt, or indignation. 2 grudge, anger, wrath. 3 ſhrewd turn, inconvenience, or diſadvantage.

DI'SPORT (of *diſporto*, it.) paſtime, recreation.

To DISPORT, or to DISPORT *one's ſelf*, to take one's pleaſure.

DISPO'SAL, DISPO'SE, or DISPO'SURE, order, management, or the power of diſpoſing.

To DISPO'SE (of *diſpoſer*, fr. of *diſpono*, lat.) 1 to ſet in order. 2 to fit, prepare, or make ready. 3 to lay out, or expend. 4 to aſſign, or appropriate to ſome uſe. 5 to incline a perſon to do a thing. 6 to prepare one's ſelf to do a thing.

To DISPOSE *of*, 1 to ſell, or vend. 2 to ſet, or place out. 3 to ſettle, or determine. 4 to give away a thing.

DISPOSI''TION, 1 order, ſituation, ſtate. 2 inclination, or aptneſs. 3 conſtitution of the body. 4 the natural inclination of the mind.

To DISPOSSE'SS (of *dis*, neg. and *poſſideo*, lat. to poſſeſs) to deprive, eject, or turn out of poſſeſſion.

DISPRAI'SE, blame, cenſure, or reproach.

To DISPRAI'SE, to diſcommend, blame, or ſpeak ill of.

† DISPRO''FIT, damage, loſs, prejudice.

DISPROO'F, confutation, or diſproving.

DI'SPROPO'RTION, fr. (of *dis*, neg. and *proportio*, lat. proportion) inequality, diſparity, or unlikeneſs.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, or DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, unequal, or which bears no proportion to.

To DISPRO'VE, to refute, or prove contrary to, to make appear that a thing is falſe.

DI'SPUTABLE, that may be diſputed.

DI'SPUTANT, one who holds an argument either in oppoſition to, or in ſupport of an argument.

DISPUTA'TION, diſputing, debating, quarrelling.

† DISPUTA'TIVE, troubleſome, quarrelſome, contending.

To DISPU'TE (of *diſputo*, lat. of *dis* and *puto* to debate) 1 to debate, or argue a matter. 2 to quarrel, wrangle, or contend. 3 to oppoſe one's paſſage.

To DISQUA''LIFY, to render unqualified, or incapable.

DISQUI'ET, trouble, anxiety, or unquietneſs.

To DISQUIET, to trouble, or diſturb.

DISQUISI''TION (of *diſquiſitio*, lat. of *dis* and *quæro* to enquire) a ſtrict enquiry.

† To DISRA'NK, to diſorder, or put out of its place.

To DISREGA'RD (of *dis*, neg. and *regarder*, fr. to regard) to ſlight, neglect, or have no regard to.

To DISRE''LISH, to diſlike, or not to reliſh.

DISREPU'TE, or DISREPUTA'TION (of *dis*, neg. and *reputatio*, lat. regard) reproach, ſhame, odium.

DISRESPE'CT, incivility, ſlight, diſdain.

To DISRESPECT, to deſpiſe, ſlight, ſcorn, contemn, undervalue, or ſet light by.

To DISRO'BE (of *derober*, fr.) 1 to pull off one's robe. 2 to ſtrip one of his cloaths.

DISS, [E. long. 1°. 16'. lat. 52°. 25'.] a market-town in Norfolk, ſituate on the river Waveney, 24 miles ſouth of Norwich. It has a market on friday, well ſtocked with yarn and linnen cloth, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Simon and Jude, and three days after. Diſtant from London 76 computed and 93 meaſured miles.

† To DISSALT (of *diſſaler*, fr.) to make a thing ſalted, freſh.

DISSA''TISFA'CTION, diſcontent, diſpleaſure, diſguſt.

DISSA''TISFA'CTORY, diſpleaſing, offenſive, that gives no ſatisfaction.

To DISSA''TISFY (of *dis* not, and *ſatisfacio*, lat. to ſatisfy) to diſpleaſe, offend, or diſoblige.

To DISSE'CT (of *diſſeco*, lat. of *dis* very much, and *ſeco* to cut) 1 to anatomize, or cut up a dead body. 2 to cut in pieces.

DISSE'CTION, 1 the cutting aſunder, or in pieces. 2 the anatomizing a dead body.

To DISSEI'SE (of *deſſaiſir*, fr.) to diſpoſſeſs, or turn out of poſſeſſion.

DISSEISE'E, he that is put out of his land.
DISSEI'SIN, an unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land.
To DISSE'MBLE (of *diſſimulo*, lat. of *dis*, and *ſimulo* to feign) 1 to cloak, or conceal what is. 2 to counterfeit, to pretend what is not.
To DISSE''MINATE (of *diſſemino*, lat. of *dis* and *ſemino* to ſow) to ſow, ſcatter, or ſpread abroad.
DISSE'NSION (of *diſſenſio*, lat. of *diſſentio* to diſagree) 1 a diſſent, or diſagreement. 2 diſcord, ſtrife, variance, contention.
DISSE'NT, contrariety of opinions, or oppoſition of ſentiments.
To DISSENT (of *diſſentio*, lat. of *dis*, neg. and *ſentio* to be of an opinion) to diſagree in opinion.
DISSE'NTERS, a general denomination of equal import with Non-conformiſt; and expreſſes certain ſects in England, who in matters of religion, ceremonies, &c. diſagree with the eſtabliſhed church, and have a toleration by law for the ſame. Such are Preſbyterians, Quakers, &c.
DISSERTA'TION (of *diſſertatio*, lat. of *diſſero* to reaſon) a diſcourſe upon a ſubject.
† To DISSE'RVE one (of *diſſervir*, fr.) to do one a prejudice.
DISSE'RVICE, hurt, damage, miſchief, prejudice.
† To DISSE'TTLE, to diſorder, or diſturb.
To DISSE''VER, to disjoin, to ſeparate, to ſever, part, or cut aſunder.
DISSI''MILAR (of *diſſimilaire*, fr.) unlike, or of a different kind, or nature.
DISSIMILAR *leaves* (in Botany) are the two firſt leaves of a plant, ſo called, becauſe they are generally unlike the leaves of the grown plant.
DISSIMI''LITUDE, unlikeneſs, or diverſity.
DISSIMULA'TION (from *to diſſemble*) diſſembling, hypocriſy, pretending one thing, and deſigning the contrary.
To DI'SSIPATE (of *diſſiper*, fr. of *diſſipo*, lat.) 1 to drive awey, or diſperſe. 2 to ſcatter away, or diſſolve. 3 to conſume, waſte, or ſquander. 4 to diſcuſs humours.
DISSIPA'TION, ſcattering, diſperſing, &c.
DI'SSOLUBLE, 1 that may be diſſolved. 2 apt to be diſſolved.
To DISSO'LVE (of *diſſolvo*, lat. of *dis* and *ſolvo* to melt) 1 to melt, or render liquid. 2 to diſſipate a ſwelling. 3 to break up, ſeparate, or put an end to.
To DISSO'LVE (in Chemiſtry) is to reduce any dry body into a liquid form.
DISSO'LVENT (in Chemiſtry) is a menſtruum, or liquor proper for diſſolving a mixed body.
DI'SSOLUTE (of *diſſolutus*, lat.) 1 licentious, lewd, debauched, wanton, given to pleaſures. 2 careleſs, negligent.
DISSOLUTION (from *to diſſolve*) 1 ſeparating of parts. 2 aboliſhing, breaking off, or putting an end to an affair. 3 lewdneſs, or debauchery. 4 death, deceaſe.
*DI'SSONANCE*, fr. (of *dis* and *ſono* to ſound) contrariety, or oppoſition.
DI'SSONANCE (in Muſic) is a diſagreeable interval between two tones, which being continued together, offend the ear.
DI'SSONANT, 1 diſcordant, jarring, untuneable. 2 contrary, oppoſite, different.
To DISSU'ADE, or DISSWADE (of *diſſuadeo*, lat. of *dis*, neg. and *ſuadeo* to perſuade) to adviſe to the contrary.
DISSUA'SIVE, adj. apt, or proper to diſſuade.
DISSUASIVE, ſub. a diſſuading diſcourſe, or argument.
DI''STAFF, that part of a ſpinning wheel to which the matter to be ſpun is faſtened.
DI''STANCE (of *diſtantia*, lat. of *dis* and *ſto* to ſtand) properly denotes the ſhorteſt line between two objects, figuratively the interval, not only in reſpect of place, but alſo of time and quality.
DISTANCE (in Navigation) is the number of miles, leagues, &c. that the ſhip has ſailed from any given place or point.
DISTANCE *of the eye* (in Perſpective) is a line drawn from the foot of the altitude of the eye, to the point where a line, drawn at right angles to it, will interſect the object.
DISTANCE *of the baſtions* (in Fortification) is the ſide of the exterior polygon.
DI'STANCED, 1 ſet at a convenient diſtance. 2 out ſtripped in a race, an horſe is ſaid to be *diſtanced*, if he is at more than an agreed diſtance from the ſtarting poſt when the firſt horſe gets in.
To DISTA'STE, 1 to diſpleaſe, diſguſt, or give offence. 2 to take diſtaſte, or be offended.
DISTE'MPER, 1 diſeaſe or indiſpoſition. 2 trouble or confuſion. 3 (in Painting) when colours are mixed with glewy ſubſtances inſtead of oil.
To DISTEMPER, 1 put out of temper. 2 trouble or diſorder.
DISTE'MPERED, 1 ſick or indiſpoſed. 2 troubled, or beſides himſelf.
To DISTE'ND (of *diſtendo*, lat. of *dis*, and *tendo* to ſtretch) to ſtretch out, or enlarge.
DISTE'NTION, a ſtretching or enlarging.
DISTE'NTION (in Phyſic) is when any parts of the body are puffed up, or widened.
To DISTE'RMINATE (of *diſtermino*, lat. of *dis*, and *termino* to bound) to ſeparate, divide, or bound place from place.
DI''STICH (of δις twice, and στιχος a verſe) a couplet; or a piece of poetry the ſenſe whereof is comprehended in two lines.
*DISTICHIASIS*, gr. (of δις twice, and στιχος rank) a diſorder of the eye-lids, wherein they have two rows of hairs inſtead of one.
To DISTIL (of *diſtillo*, lat. of *di*, and *ſtillo* to drop) 1 to extract the juice of a plant by an alem-

alembic. 2 to drop down by little and little.

DISTILLATION (in Chemiſtry) the act of ſeparating or drawing off the ſpirituous, oleaginous, or ſaline particles of a mixed body from the groſs or terreſtial parts, by means of fire; and collecting and condenſing them by cold. Diſtillation is of twofold, *per aſcenſum*, and *per deſcenſum*.

DISTILLATION *by aſcent* is when the matter to be diſtilled is above the fire, and the vapour is raiſed from it. It is either *right*, which is performed by the common alembic, wherein the liquor is raiſed, and deſcends again in drops into a receiver, or *oblique*, which is performed ſideways, and in crooked veſſels, as retorts.

DISTILLATION *by deſcent*, is where the fire is applied on the top and all round the veſſels, whoſe orifice is at the bottom; and conſequently the vapour not being able to riſe upwards, is forced to precipitate and diſtil down to the bottom.

*DISTINCT*, fr (of *diſtinctus*, lat. of *diſtinguor* to be diſtinguiſhed) 1 plain, clear. 2 different, unlike. 3 ſeparate one from another.

DISTINCT *baſe* (in Optics) is that diſtance from the pole of a convex glaſs, in which objects beheld through it appear diſtinctly and well defined, and is what is generally called the *focus*.

DISTINCT *viſion*. See VISION.

DISTI'NTION, 1 difference or diverſity. 2 note, quality, as a perſon of diſtinction. 3 ſeparation or diviſion. 4 (in the plural number) the ſtops uſed in writing.

DISTI'NCTLY, 1 clearly, plainly, audibly. 2 ſeparately, or by itſelf.

To DISTI'NGUISH (of *diſtinguer*, fr. of *diſtinguo*, lat. of *dis*, and *tango* to touch) 1 to diſcern, perceive, or know. 2 to put a difference between. 3 to make one's ſelf known from others by ſome great action.

To DISTO'RT (of *diſtorqueo*, lat. of *dis*, and *torqueo* to writhe or twiſt) to wreſt, or pull awry.

DISTO'RTION or DISTORSION, the wreſting, pulling awry, or making a diſagreeable figure.

DISTORTION (in Surgery) is when the parts of an animal body are ill placed.

To DISTRACT (of *diſtrabo*, lat. of *dis*, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to draw aſide. 2 to interrupt or trouble. 3 to make one mad, to confuſe one's brain. 4 to rend or divide.

DISTRACTILE (of *dis*, and *trabo* lat. to draw) that pulls or draws aſide.

To DISTRA'IN (of *diſtraindre*, fr.) to attach, or ſeize a perſon's goods.

DISTRE'SS (of *detreſſe*, fr.) 1 danger a ſhip is in at ſea by any accident. 2 attachment or arreſt, a ſeizing of a perſon's goods. 3 ſtreight, adverſity, extremity.

To DISTRI'BUTE (of *diſtribuo*, lat. of *dis*, and *tribuo* to divide) to divide a thing among ſeveral perſons.

DISTRIBU'TION, a ſharing or dividing.

DISTRIBUTION 1 (in Logic) is the reſolving the whole into parts. 2 (in Printing) the taking a form aſunder, and diſpoſing the letters each in its proper cell. 3 (in Rhetoric) is the applying to every thing its peculiar property.

*DI'STRICT*, fr. the extent of a juriſdiction.

DISTRU'ST, diffidence, jealouſy or ſuſpicion.

To DISTRUST, to miſtruſt, or have a ſuſpicion of.

To DISTU'RB (of *diſturbo* lat. of *dis* very much, and *turbo* to trouble) 1 to trouble or croſs. 2 to interrupt or divert. 3 to vex or inquiet. 4 to diſorder or confound.

DISTU'RBANCE, trouble, diſorder, tumult, uproar.

DISU'NION, diſcord or diſagreement.

To DISUNI'TE (of *deſunir*, fr.) 1 to ſtir up diſcord between perſons. 2 to diſjoin or ſeparate things that were joined.

DISU'SAGE or DISU'SE (of *dis* not, and *uſus*, lat. uſe) a being out of uſe.

To DISU'SE, to leave off, or change one's faſhion or cuſtom.

DITCH, a trench about a field, &c.

To DITCH, 1 to make ditches. 2 to ſurround with a ditch.

*DITHYRA'MBUS*, gr. (of δις twice, and θυρα an entrance) a ſort of licentious verſe, made in honour of Bacchus.

† DI'TION (of *ditio*, lat. of *dis* rich) dominion, power, empire.

DI'TTANDER, a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called pepper-wort.

DI'TTANY, an herb ſo called.

*DI'TTO*, ital. wrote D°. in books of accounts, ſignifies, The ſame as the preceeding article.

DI'TTY, a ſong.

DI'VAN, the grand ſignior's council.

To DIVA'RICATE (of *divarico*, lat. of *di* very much, and *varico* to go ſtraddling) to ſtraddle, to ſtride, or ſpread one from anther.

To DIVE, 1 to go under water. 2 to enquire narrowly into one's purpoſe. 3 to penetrate into a trade or buſineſs.

DI'VER, 1 one who dives. 2 the name of a bird.

DIVE'RGENT (of *divergens*, lat. of *dis* apart, and *vergo* to decline) going farther and farther aſunder. It is uſed oppoſite to *Convergent*.

DIVERGENT or DIVERGING *lines* (in Geometry) are ſuch whoſe diſtance is continually increaſing.

DIVE'RGENT or DIVE'RGING *rays* (in Optics) are thoſe rays that iſſuing from a point of a viſible object, are diſperſed, and continually depart, or decline from one another, according as they are removed from the object.

DI'VERS (of *diverſus*, lat. of *di*, and *verto* to turn) different, various, ſundry, ſeveral.

DI'VERSE or DIVERS, different, contrary, oppoſite.

To DIVE'RSIFY (of *diverſifier*, fr.) to vary, or make different.

DIVE'RSION, 1 going or turning aſide. 2 recreation or paſtime. 3 (in War) is the attacking an enemy in one place where he was weak, in order to make him ſend off ſome of his forces from a place where he was too ſtrong. 4 (in Phyſic) the turning the flux of humours from one part to another, by proper applications.

DIVE'RTING, pleaſing, agreeable.

DIVE'RSITY, difference, variety.

To DIVE'RT (of *diverto*, lat. of *di*, and *verto* to turn) 1 to lead or turn aſide. 2 to pleaſe or entertain. 3 to loſe the remembrance of one's miſery. 4 to miſapply or embezzle.

To DIVERTI'SE (of *divertir*, fr.) to make merry, or recreate.

DIVE'RTISEMENT, diverſion, paſtime, recreation, pleaſure.

*DI'VES*, lat. rich, wealthy, opulent.

To DIVE'ST. See *To* DEVEST.

To DIVI'DE (of *divido*, lat.) 1 to ſhare or diſtribute. 2 to ſeparate, or put aſunder. 3 to diſunite, or ſet at variance.

DI''VIDEND, ſhare, part, or portion.

DIVIDEND (in Arithmetic) is the number that is to be divided into equal parts by another number, which is called the diviſor.

DIVI'DER, a mathematical inſtrument, being a circle divided into equal parts, to divide others by.

DIVI'DERS, a ſort of compaſſes uſed in the mathematics.

DI''VINA'TION (of *divinatio*, lat. of *divino* to foretel) prediction, or foretelling things to come, the art of foretelling future events.

DIVI'NE, adj. (of *divinus*, lat. of *divus*, of θεος, gr. ſacred) 1 godly, heavenly, ſomething that comes from, or relates to God. 2 figuratively) excellent, extraordinary, marvellous, admirable, ſublime.

DIVINE, ſubſt. a theologian or clergyman.

To DIVI'NE, 1 to prophecy or foretel. 2 to gueſs or conjecture.

DIVI''NITY, 1 the deity, godhead, or divine being. 2 theology, or divine ſcience.

DIVI''SIBI''LITY (of *diviſibilité*, fr.) the being diviſible, or capable of being divided into parts.

DIVISIBILITY (in Philoſophy) is that diſpoſition of a body, whereby it is conceived to have parts, into which it may actually or mentally be divided.

DIVI''SION (of *diviſio*, lat. of *divido* to divide) 1 dividing, parting, or ſharing. 2 a brigade, or party of ſoldiers. 3 diſcord, ſtrife, variance. 4 going into parties.

DIVISION (in Arithmetic) is the laſt of the four great rules, being that whereby we find how often a leſs quantity is contained in a greater.

DIVISION (in Muſic) is a number of notes ſet to one ſyllable.

DIVISION *of proportion*. If four quantities be proportional, as $a : b :: c : d$, then the aſſumption of the difference between the antecedents ($a-b$ or $b-a$) to either the antecedent $a$, or conſequent $b$, of the firſt ratio $a$ to $b$; and the difference between the antecedents $c-d$ or $d-c$ to either the antecedent $b$, or conſequent $d$ of the ſecond ratio $c$ to $d$, is called *diviſion of proportion*.

DIVI'SOR (in Arithmetic) is the number that divides another; or that which ſhews how many parts the dividend is required to be divided into.

*DIVO'RCE*, fr. (of *divortium*, lat. of *diverto* to differ) a ſeparation, or parting of man and wife.

*DIU'RESIS*, gr. (of δια through, and ουρεω to make waters) that ſeparation which is made of the urine by the kidneys.

DIURE''TIC or DIURE'TICAL (of διουρητικος, gr. of δια, and ουρον urine) that provokes urine.

DIURE''TICS, ſuch medicines as provoke, or promote the diſcharge of urine.

DIU'RNAL (of *diurnus*, lat. of *dies* a day) 1 daily, or each day. 2 belonging to the day; in oppoſition to *annual*.

DIURNAL *arch* (in Aſtronomy) is the arch that the ſun, moon or ſtars deſcribe between their riſing or ſetting.

DIURNAL *motion of a planet*, is the number of degrees and minutes it moves in twenty-four hours.

DIURNAL *motion of the earth*, is its motion about its axis, the ſpace whereof conſtitutes the natural day.

DIURNAL, ſubſt. a journal, or day book.

To DIVU'LGE (of *divulgo*, lat. of *di*, and *vulgo* to publiſh) to publiſh, ſpread abroad, or make public, to diſcloſe a ſecret.

DIZZARD, a ſilly fellow.

DIZZINESS, a ſwiming or giddineſs in the head.

DI'ZZY, giddy, affected with a dizzineſs.

To DO, to act, to execute, to perform, to compliſh.

DO'CIBLE or DO'CILE (of *docilis*, lat. of *doceo* to teach) quickly taught, or apt to learn.

DOCI''LITY, tractableneſs, or aptneſs to learn.

DOCK, 1 the tail of an horſe. 2 the breech or buttocks. 3 leather for a horſe's tail. 4 a ſort of herb. 5 a place for ſhips to ride in. 6 a place to build, or repair ſhips.

DOCK (among Hunters) is the fleſhy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the buttock.

To DOCK, 1 cut off an horſe's tail. 2 (in Law) to cut off the entail of an eſtate.

DO'CKET, a piece of paper or parchment containing the effect of a large writing.

*DO'CTOR*, lat. (of *doceo* to teach) 1 a maſter or teacher, one that has taken the higheſt degree in any art or ſcience. 2 a phyſician.

DOCTORS COMMONS, a college near St. Paul's for the professors of the civil and canon laws.

DO'CTRESS, a woman that practises physic.

DO'CTRINAL, instructive, or relating to a point of doctrine.

*DO'CTRINE*, fr. (of *doctrina*, lat. of *doceo* to teach) 1 learning or knowledge. 2 precepts or sentiments; the maxims delivered in a discourse.

*DO'CUMENT*, fr. (of *documentum*, lat. a precept) a precept, lesson or instruction.

To DO''CUMENTIZE or DOCUMENTISE, 1 to instruct or teach. 2 to admonish.

DO'DBROOK [W. lon. 3°. 59′ lat. 50°. 20′.] A market-town in Devonshire, situate near the head of the river Salcomb, about 8 miles west of Dartmouth. A market is held there on thursday, and a fair on the wednesday before palm-sunday. It is customary to pay the parson tythe of white ale. Distant from London 170 computed and 198 measured miles; and 37 from Exeter.

DO'DDER, withwind, a sort of herb that winds itself about other plants.

DODE'CAGON (of δώδεκα twelve, and γωνια an angle, gr.) a regular polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.

DODECAGON (in Fortification) is a place with twelve bastions.

*DO'DECAHE'DRON*, gr. (of δώδεκα twelve, and ἕδρα a base) (in Geometry) is one of the platonic bodies, or five regular solids, and is contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons.

DODECATE'MORY (of Δώδεκα twelve, and μερος a part, gr.) the twelve signs of the zodiac, so called because each of them is the twelfth part of the zodiac.

To DODGE, 1 to turn from one place to another. 2 to be off and on. 3 to prevaricate, or play shifting tricks.

DO'DKIN. See DOIT.

DOE, a female deer, rabbit, &c.

To DOFF, to put off, as one's cloaths.

DOG, 1 the name of a well-known animal. 2 an andiron. 3 a clamp of iron for walls. 4 the name of a sea-fish.

DOG-CHEAP, a very good penny-worth.

DOG-*days*, certain days in July and August, so called from the dog-star's rising with the sun. See CANICULAR *days*.

To DOG *one*, to follow him to know where he goes.

DOGE, the chief magistrate in Venice and Genoa,

DO'GATE (of *ducatus* lat. a Dutchy) the office and dignity of Doge.

DOGGED, 1 followed or watched. 2 sullen, surly, crabbed, churlish.

DO'GGER, a kind of little ship with one mast.

DO'GGISH, brutal, currish.

DO'GGREL *verse*, pitiful verse, paltry poetry.

*DO'GMA*, gr. (of δοκεω to be of opinion) a decree, maxim, received opinion, settled proposition.

DOGMA'TIC or DOGMA'TICAL, 1 instructive. 2 positive, absolute.

DO'GMATIST, a dogmatical teacher, or one who is bigotted to his own opinion.

To DO'GMATIZE, to speak peremptorily or positively.

DOIT, a small copper coin in the Low-Countries, the Dutch call it *Duyt*: eighty-eight of which are equal to an English shilling.

*DO'LCE* [2], it. (in Music) signifies to play in a pleasant, soft, agreeable manner.

*DOLCE ME'NTE*, it. signifies the same as *Dolce*.

DOLE, 1 share or part. 2 donative or gift.

DOLE-*fish*, that fish, which the fishermen yearly employed in the north-seas, do of custom receive for their allowance.

† To DOLE, to give, present, or bestow.

DO'LEFUL, sad, woeful, deplorable.

DOLGELHEW, [W. long. 4 deg. lat. 52°. 50′] a town in Merionethshire in North Wales, seated on the Avon. It is much noted for Welsh cottons, which are sold here. Here is a small market on thursday. Distant from London 149 computed and 187 measured miles.

DOLL, a baby, or child's play-thing.

DO'LLAR, a silver coin current in Holland for thirty stivers.

*DO'LOR*, lat. (of *doleo* to grieve) grief, sorrow, trouble, pain.

DO''LOROUS, painful, sad, grievous.

DO'LPHIN, 1 a sea-fish. 2 a northern constellation; See DELPHINUS.

DO'LPHIN, the title of the French King's eldest son. See DAUPHIN.

DO'LPHINS (with Gardners) are small black insects that infest beans, &c.

DOLT (of ᵬolt, du. stupid) a blockhead or silly fellow.

*DOME*, fr. (of δόμος, gr. of δεμω to build) a cupola; 1 (in Architecture) a work of a spherical form raised over the middle of a building, by way of crowning. 2 (in Chemistry) is an arched cover for a reverberatory furnace.

DOME''STIC, adj. (of *domesticus*, lat. of *domus*, a house) 1 of or belonging to the house. 2 home, as opposed to foreign.

DOME''STIC, subst. an appellation given to each of those who compose a man's family.

† DO'MICIL (of *domicilium*, lat. of *domus* a house) a mansion-house, habitation, or abode.

DO''MINATION (of *dominatio*, lat. of *dominor* to bear rule) dominion, rule, authority, empire, government.

To DO''MINEER (of *dominor*, lat. of *dominus* a master) 1 to bear rule, or govern. 2 to insult, hector, or vapour over others.

DOMI''NICAL (of *dominicalis*, lat. of *dominus* a lord) of or belonging to the lord, or to the lord's day.

DOMINICAL *letter*, one of the first seven letters

letters of the alphabet, wherewith the ſundays are marked throughout the year, in the almanack.

DOMI″NICAN, a friar of the order of St. Dominick.

DOMI″NION (of *dominium*, lat. of *dominor* to rule) 1 empire, government, authority. 2 the extent of a ſtate, or kingdom.

DO″MINO, a monk's cowl.

DON, a Spaniſh title.

DO″NATISTS, a ſect of hereticks, ſo called from their principal *Donatus*, biſhop of Carthage, A. D. 258. They held that the true church was in Africa; that the Son was leſs than the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt leſs than the Son.

DO″NATIVE, or DONA′TION (of *donativum*, lat. of *donum*, a free-gift) 1 a free-gift, or grant, a gratuity. 2 a dole or preſent.

DO′NCASTER [W. long. 1 deg. lat. 53°. 37.] A market-town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate 30 miles ſouth of York on the river Don; over which it has two very large ſtrong bridges, from which a large cauſey runs, becauſe the river is apt to overflow its banks. It is a very ancient town. About the year 760 it was burnt down by lightning, but was ſoon rebuilt, and is now very large and populous; and as it ſtands in the road from London to York, has ſeveral very commodious inns. Its manufactures are knit waſtecoats, gloves and ſtockings. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, and ſix aldermen. Here are fairs on February the 2nd, July the 25th, Auguſt the 10th, and November the 15th, and a market on thurſday. Diſtant from London 123 computed, and 155 meaſured miles.

DONE, (of the verb *to do*) 1 finiſhed, or performed. 2 ended, or over. 3 boiled, roaſted, &c. ſpeaking of meat.

DONE′E, he or ſhe to whom lands or tenements are given.

DO′NOR, or DO′NOUR, the perſon who gives the lands, &c.

DO′NJON (in Fortification) the higheſt part of a caſtle built after the ancient mode, ſerving as a watch tower, or place of obſervation, to which the gariſon may alſo retreat in caſe of neceſſity, and capitulate with good advantage. In ſome caſtles it ſerves as a priſon for perſons they would have ſecurely kept; whence comes our word *Dungeon*.

DOOM, ſentence, or judgment.

DOOMS-*man*, a judge, or arbitrator.

DOOMS-*day*, the day of judgment, the day of reſurrection, wherein, according to the received opinion of all chriſtians, every man, ſoul and body, ſhall be either choſen to eternal happineſs, or ſentenced to everlaſting miſery.

DOOMS-*day book*, the king of England's tax-book, a moſt ancient record made in the reign of William I. upon a ſurvey of the ſeveral counties, &c. Its deſign is to ſerve as a regiſter, by which ſentence may be given in the tenures of eſtates, and from which is ſtill decided whether lands be ancient demeſnes or not. It is in two volumes, which are kept in the Exchequer, ſtill fair and legible.

DOOR, 1 the aperture in a wall, to give entrance into a building, or ſome apartment thereof. 2 that which ſhuts up the aperture in a houſe.

DOR, 1 the drone bee. 2 a term uſed in Weſtminſter ſchool for leave to ſleep a while.

DORA′DO, 1 a ſea-fiſh, otherwiſe called *St. Peter's fiſh*. 2 a man that has a fair outſide, but no good qualities within.

DO′RCHESTER, [W. lon. 2°. 35′ lat. 50°. 40′.] the principal town of Dorſetſhire, ſituate the river Frome, and within ſix miles of the ſea. 'Tis a pretty large town, conſiſting of three ſtreets, which are wide and clean, and few towns in England are better paved. Here are three churches, a town-hall, ſhire-hall, and county jail. In the year 1613 it was totally deſtroyed by fire, except the great church, yet not one of the inhabitants periſhed in it. The aſſize, quarter-ſeſſions, and election of the knights of the ſhire are held here, on which account it is well ſtocked with inns. It was for ſome time famous for making fine broad-cloth; but that trade is now turned into fine ſerges; indeed that is not very conſiderable, the greateſt profit ariſing from breeding ſheep, making malt, and brewing beer. They have a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, ſix aldermen, and ſix capital burgeſſes, by whom the town is governed, beſides a governor choſen yearly by 24 common-council, whoſe office is to look after the trade of the town. Here is a very fine ſchool, and three alms-houſes. The markets are on wedneſday and friday; and the fairs on February the 2nd, May the 2nd, Trinity Monday, June the 24th, July the 5th. The three laſt for ſheep. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Marquiſs to the noble family of Pierrepoint, duke of Kingſton. Diſtant from London 110 computed, and 123 meaſured miles.

DORE′E, a ſea-fiſh, the ſame as *Dorado*.

DO′RIC *dialect*, one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue, uſed by the Dorians.

DORIC *muſic*, a ſort of grave and ſolemn muſic.

DORIC *order* (in Architecture) is the ſecond order, and the moſt agreeable to nature, having no ornaments on its baſe, nor on its capital. Its column is eight diameters high, and its freeze is divided between triglyphs and metopes.

This order, which repreſents ſolidity, ought not to be uſed but in great and maſſy buildings, as the outſide of churches, and public places.

DO″RMANT (of *dormiens*, lat. of *dormio* to ſleep)

sleep) 1 sleeping, doing nothing at all. 2 concealed, hidden, or kept secret.

DORMANT (in Heraldry) said of a lyon, when he is lying down with his paws stretched out and his head lying upon them.

DORMANT-*tree* (in Architecture) a summer, or great beam that lies a-cross the house.

DO'RMER *window*, a window made in the roof of an house.

DO'RMITORY (of *dormitorum*, lat. a sleeping place, of *dormio* to sleep) a gallery in convents or monasteries, divided into several cells, where the religious lie.

DO'RMOUSE, a field mouse, that sleeps all the winter, called by some a sleeper.

DORP, du. a village, or hamlet.

DORR, a kind of beetle.

DO'RSER, or DO'SSER, a pannier, to carry goods on horseback.

DO'RSETSHIRE, a county of England, in the diocese of Bristol, bound on the north by Somersetshire and Wiltshire; on the west by Devonshire, on the east by Hampshire, and on the south by the British channel. It is about 50 miles long, and in the broadest part 25 miles over; its circumference is about 150 miles, and contains about 772,000 acres; is divided into five divisions, and these into 29 hundreds; in which are 248 parishes, with 22 market-towds. It is an exceeding pleasant country, hills, vales, lawns, wood and water, being very agreeably intermixed. The air is healthful, the soil fruitful, yielding all the necessaries of life in abundance. The downs abound with wild thyme and other aromatic herbage, so nourishing to sheep, that their ews bring two lambs at a time; for which reason they are bought by the farmers of the east part of England, who carry them to Bedfordshire, Bucks, Kent, and Surry; and even Banstead-downs, so famous for good mutton, are supplied from hence; besides which there is plenty of timber, free-stone, tobacco-pipe clay, hemp, barley, &c.

DORSI'FEROUS, or DORSI'PAROUS *plants* (of *dorsum* the back, and *fero* to bear, lat.) such plants as are of the capillary kind, without stalk, and bear their seed on the backside of their leaves.

DO'RTER, DORTI'ER, or DO'RTURE, a sleeping room in a monastry.

DOSE (of δόσις, gr. of δίδωμι to give) a certain quantity of physic, appointed by the physician to be given at once.

DO'SEL, or DO'RSEL, 1 a canopy under which princes sit. 2 a curtain of a chair of state.

DO'SEN. See DOZEN.

DOT, a small point.

DOTAGE, raving, delirium, or idle talking, the being light-headed.

DOTAL (of *dotalis*, lat. of *doto* to endow) of, or belonging to a dowry.

DO'TARD, a doting fellow.

To DOTE, to rave, or talk extravagantly.

To DOTE *upon one*, to be extremely fond of one.

*DOU'BLE*, fr. (of *duplex*, lat. of *duo* two, and *plico* to knit together) 1 which contains, is worth, weighs, &c. as much again, or twice as much. 2 a fold, or plait. 3 deceitful, treacherous. 4 a duplicate writing. 5 two-fold.

A DOUBLE-*dealer*, a cheat.

DOUBLE-*hearted*, or DOUBLE-*tongued*, deceitful, cheating, fallacious.

DOUBLE (in Printing) a mistake of a compositor, that sets the same thing twice.

DOUBLE *quarrel*, a complaint made to the archbishop of the province against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some spiritual court.

DOUBLE, *or flanked Tenaille*. See TENAILLE.

DOUBLE *point* (in Geometry) is one point considered as two infinitely near ones, belonging to geometrical curve lines; or it is an infinitely small oval, whose bounding line is become so extremely small, as to be taken for two points, distant from each other every way, by an infinitely small space.

DOUBLE *vessel* (in Chemistry) is when the neck of one matrass is inverted into the neck of another.

To DOUBLE, 1 to add as much again, to make twice as much. 2 to sail round a cape. 3 to fold up. 4 to wind about, as an hare does to deceive the dogs. 5 to redouble, increase, or reiterate.

DOU'BLER, 1 large platter. 2 a person that works at the throwsters, and twists two or more threads of silk together for sewing.

*DOU'BLET*, fr. 1 two throws at dice of the same sort, as two fours, &c. 2 a sort of old-fashioned garment for men, much like the waistcoat. 3 a false jewel, being two pieces joined together.

DOUBT (of *doute*, fr.) 1 uncertainty. 2 difficulty, or scruple.

To DOUBT, 1 to make a doubt, or scruple of it. 2 to fear, or suspect. 3 to be in suspence, to be uncertain, or not know on which side to determine any matter.

DOUBTFUL, dubious, uncertain, ambiguous.

DOUBTLESS, past dispute, certain.

DOU'CET, 1 a kind of custard. 2 (in the plural number) the testicles of a deer, &c.

DOU'CINE (in Architecture) is an ornament of the highest part of the cornice, or a moulding cut in the figure of a wave, half convex, and half concave.

DOVE, a pigeon.

*Ring* DOVE, a sort of wild pigeon.

DOVE *like*, harmless, innocent.

DOVER, [E. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 51°. 10'] a borough town and port in Kent, situate in a valley under a semi-circle of rocks, oppofite

to

to Calais in France, to which our packet-boats go twice a week; the paſſage hence being both neareſt and ſafeſt: and there was formerly a law, that none ſhould go to it but from hence. It is the chief of the cinque-ports. The courts of chancery, admiralty, &c. relating to them all are held here in St. James's church; and here are a cuſtom-houſe and victualling-office. Here were formerly ſeven churches, but they are now reduced to two. It has two markets weekly, on wedneſday and ſaturday; and fairs on Auguſt the 24th, September the 21ſt, and November the 11th, for nine days. On a neighbouring ſteep rock ſtands the caſtle, the area of which is 30 acres, the chief glory of the town, and was ſo fortified in the Saxons time, that it was reckoned the key of England; but 'tis too high to hurt any ſhip at ſea, and the fortifications being antique, it could not ſtand a formal ſiege half a day. In it is a braſs gun of 22 feet, the longeſt in the world, and of the moſt curious workmanſhip; it requires 15 pounds of powder, and will carry a ball ſeven miles they ſay. It was preſented to queen Elizabeth by the ſtates of Utrecht. Dover gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Douglaſs, and ſends two members to parliament, ſtiled Barons of the Cinque-ports. Diſtant from London 55 computed, and 70 meaſured miles; and 44 from Maidſtone.

DOVETAIL (in Carpentry) the ſtrongeſt of all kinds of jointings, wherein that piece of wood that enters the other goes widening to the extreme, and ſo cannot be drawn out again, by reaſon the tip is bigger than the hole.

DO'VETAILING (in Architecture) is the way of faſtening of boards or timber together, by letting of one piece into another indentedly, with a dovetail joint.

DOUGHTY, a mock word for valiant, brave, courageous.

DOUGH, flower tempered with water, ſalt, yeſt, &c. fit for baking.

DOUGLASS, [W. long. 4°. 25'. lat. 54°. 7'.] a port town on the coaſt of the iſle of Man, equally diſtant from the Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh ſhores. The beſt harbour in the iſland.

DO'WAGER, (i. e. a widow endowed, or that has a jointure) a title or addition applied to the widows of kings, princes, dukes, earls, and perſons of high rank only.

DO'WDY, a ſwarthy, or groſs woman.

DO'WER, or DO'WRY (of *donaire*, fr.) 1 a jointure, or that which a wife has of a huſband for her life, in caſe ſhe ſurvives him, and which at her death deſcends to her children. 2 marriage-goods.

DO'WLAS, a coarſe ſtrong ſort of linnen cloth.

DOWN, [W. lon. 5°. 50'. lat. 54°. 23.'] the capital of the county of Down in the province of Ulſter, in Ireland, ſituate 7 miles weſt of Strangford bay.

DOWN, ſub. 1 dowl, or the fineſt feathers of geeſe. 2 a ſoft woolly ſubſtance growing on ſome fruits, and on the tops of thiſtles. 3 a plain, or barren place. 4 a hill of ſand.

DOWN, adv. downward, or deſcending.

DOWNHAM, [E. lon. 40 min. lat. 52°. 40'.] a very ancient market-town in Norfolk, ſituate 32 miles weſt of Norwich, on the river Ouſe; over which it has an ugly bridge. Every monday morning ſeveral hundred firkins of butter are bought here, and ſent up the river Ouſe to Cambridge, from whence it is ſent to London by waggons under the name of Cambridge butter. The market is on ſaturday; and here is a fair on June 22. Diſtant from London 71 computed, and 8 meaſured miles.

DOWNRIGHT, 1 plain, clear, evident. 2 open, frank, ſincere. 3 entire or fall

DOWNTON or DUNKTON, [W. lon. 1° 50°. lat. 51°. 2'.] an ancient borough town in Wiltſhire, pleaſantly ſituate on the Avon. 'Tis governed by a mayor, choſe yearly by the lord of the manor's court-leet. Here is a market on friday, and fairs on April 12 and St. Matthew's day. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 6 computed, and 14 meaſured miles, and from Saliſbury.

DOWNY, ſoft, of the nature of down.

DOWSE, a blow on the chops.

DO'WSET. See DOUCET.

DOXO'LOGY (of δοξολογία, gr. of δόξα glory, and λογος a word) a ſhort hymn of praiſe ſaid in divine ſervice, viz. *Glory to the Father*, &c.

DO'XY, a miſtreſs, or trull.

To DOZE, to be in a gentle ſlumber.

DO'ZEL, or DO'SEL, a tent for a wound without a head.

DO'ZEN (of *douzaine*, fr.) the number of twelve.

DRAB, 1 a dirty ſlut. 2 a proſtitute, a common whore. 3 particular ſort of woollen cloth.

DRACHM (δραχμη gr.) 1 an ancient ſilver coin uſed among the Greeks, worth about ſeven-pence three farthings, ſterling. 2 a weight uſed by our apothecaries, containing ſixty grains, being the eighth part of an ounce.

*DRA'CO* lat. (i. e. a dragon) a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of forty nine ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed.

*DRA'CO volans*, lat. (i. e. a flying dragon) a meteor appearing in the air, reſembling a flying dragon.

DRAG, 1 an hook, or grapple. 2 a trammel, ſweep-net. 3 an inſtrument to catch oſters.

To DRAG, 1 draw by force. 2 to loiter behind. 3 to fish for oisters. 4 to trail, or sweep on the ground.

DRAGS, pieces of wood joined together to carry a burden down a river.

To DRA'GGLE, to drag, or trail in the dirt.

DRA'GON (of *draco*, lat. of δερκω, gr. to take heed) 1 a sort of serpent. 2 a constellation. See DRACO.

*Flying* DRAGON, a meteor in that form. See DRACO *volans*.

DRAGON-*beams* (in Architecture) are two strong braces, or sturts which stand under a breast-summer, and meet in an angle on the shoulder of the key-piece.

DRA'GON's *head and tail* (in Astronomy) are the nodes of the moon. See NODES.

DRAGOONS, an order of soldiery, who fight both on horseback and on foot. Their arms are a broad sword, fire-lock, bayonet, and pistols.

DRAIN, a trench to free land from water.

To DRAIN, 1 draw away water. 2 to dry, or be drained. 3 to empty one's purse.

DRAI'NABLE, what may be drained.

DRAKE, 1 a male duck. 2 a sort of gun.

DRA''MA, gr. (of δραω to act) a piece composed for the stage, either tragedy or comedy.

DRAMA''TIC of, or belonging to the stage.

DRAP, or DRAB (of *drap*, fr.) a sort of thick cloth.

*DRAP de Berry*, fr. a thick sort of cloth, so called from Berry in France, where it is made.

DRA'PER (of *drapier*, fr.) a seller of cloth.

DRA'PERY, 1 the cloth trade. 2 (in Painting and Sculpture) is the cloathing of a human figure.

DRASTIC, (of δραστικος effectual) a term applied to such medicines as work with speed and vigour.

DRAUGHT, 1 a soop, or gulp of liquor. 2 the plan of a building, &c. 3 a jakes, or privy. 4 the depth of water required to float a ship. 5 an abstract of a writing. 6 the number of fishes taken at once. 7 a pull, or effort. 8 detachment of soldiers. 9 a sort of play, or game. 10 (in the plural number) harness for horses to draw with.

DRAUGHT (in Trade) is an allowance in weighing commodities.

DRAUGHT *hooks* (in Gunnery) are large hooks fixed on the cheeks of a common carriage, two on each side, one near the trunion-hole, and the other at the train.

*To have a quick* DRAUGHT, to sell much beer, ale, wine, &c.

To DRAW, 1 to pull, or haul along. 2 to pull out. 3 to allure, or entice. 4 to describe a circle, &c. 5 to empty a pond, &c. 6 to sweep, or trail along. 7 to make a draught in writing. 8 to lead on, or persuade. 9 to trace, or describe with a pencil, &c. 10 to pull out the entrails of a fowl, &c.

To DRAW *back*, 1 to pull, or haul back. 2 to boggle to do a thing. 5 to refuse, or decline. 4 to retire, or retreat.

To DRAW *to a head*, 1 to ripen, as an impostume. 2 to assemble, or come together.

DRAW-BACK (in Commerce) is what is paid to the merchant, on the exportation of some commodities.

DRAW-BRIDGE (in Fortification) is a bridge made to draw up or let down, as occasion serves, before the gate of a town, or castle; and they are made after several fashions; but the most common are made with plyers, twice the length of the gate, and a foot in diameter. The inner square is travers'd with a cross, which serves for a counter-poise; and the chains that hang from the other extremities of the plyers, to lift up, or let down the bridge, are of brass or iron.

DRA'WER, 1 the person that draws a bill of exchange. 2 a person that makes draughts or designs. 3 a servant that draws the wines, &c. at a tavern. 4 a sort of box in a chest, table, &c.

DRA'WING, 1 the action of drawing, or pulling. 2 the representation of the form or shape of a thing. 3 (among Hunters) the beating the bushes, &c. after a fox.

DRAWING *amiss* (in Hunting) is when the hounds hit the scent of their chase up the wind, instead of down.

DRAWING *in the shot* (in Hunting) is when the dogs having touch'd the scent, draw on till they hit on the same again.

DRAWING-*room*, 1 an anti-chamber. 2 the assembly in the drawing room.

To DRAWL, to speak dreamingly, or slowly.

DRAW-LATCH, 1 a sort of latch to a door. 2 one that draws along his words.

DRAY, 1 a sort of cart used by brewers, &c. 2 a sledge drawn without wheels. 3 a squirrel's nest.

DRAYTON, [W. lon. 2°. 30'. lat. 52°. 50'.] a town in Shropshire, which, tho' but a poor place, has a good market weekly on wednesday for horses and cattle; and fairs on the wednesday before palm-sunday, and October the 13th. Distant from London 118 computed, and 149 measured miles; and 18 miles from Shrewsbury.

DRA'ZZLE, a dirty slut.

DREAD, sub. awe, fright, terror, consternation.

DREAD, adj. 1 dreadful, formidable. 2 great, mighty, august.

To DREAD, to fear, or be afraid of, to be in awe of.

DREA'DFUL, 1 terrible, formidable. 2 horrible, ghastly.

DREAM, 1 an acting of the imagination in sleep. 2 an idle fancy.

DREA'RY, sad, or dismal.

DREGS, 1 of the lees of any thing. 2 the

lowest, or baseſt of the people. 3 the remains of a diſtemper..

To DREIN. See *To* DRAIN.

DRENCH (of drank, dut.) ſomething to be drank) a phyſical potion for a horſe.

To DRENCH, 1 to give a drench. 2 to bath, or ſoak.

To DRESS, 1 to put on one's cloaths. 2 to deck, trim, or adorn. 3 to cook victuals, to prepare victuals for food. 4 to put plaiſters, &c. on a wound. 5 to curry a horſe, and give him neceſſaries. 6 to card, or comb flax, &c. 7 to prune a vine.

DRESSER, 1 a perſon belonging to the theatre, and attending on an actor to habit him for the ſtage. 2 a long table in a kitchen, on which the cook prepares his ſauces, &c.

To DRI'BBLE. See *To* SLABBER.

DRI'BBLET, 1 a ſmall debt, or ſum. 2 a ſmall part of a large ſum.

DRIFT, 1 purpoſe, or intention. 2 aim, or deſign. 3 a ſea term for any thing floating on the water, or driving about.

DRIFT *of the foreſt*, an exact view, or examination of what cattle are in the foreſt.

DRILL, 1 an inſtrument to bore holes with in metal. 2 a baboon, or overgrown ape.

To DRILL, 1 to bore, or make a hole. 2 to intice, allure, or inveigle. 3 to exerciſe ſoldiers.

To DRILL *one's time away*, to employ it to no purpoſe.

DRI'LY, ſlily, or in a dry manner.

DRINK, any liquor fit to be drank.

To DRINK, to ſwallow down any liquid.

DRI'NKHAM, or DRINKLEAN, a contribution of tenants to entertain the lord, or his ſteward.

DRIP (in Architecture) a flat ſquare member of cornice, uſed to cauſe the water to fall at a diſtance from the wall, called alſo *Larimer*.

To DRIP, to trickle, or drop down.

DRIPPING, 1 the fat that falls from meat roaſted before the fire. 2 the angular ſlant of a pent-houſe.

To DRI'SLE. See *To* DRIZZLE.

To DRIVE, 1 to force, or make to go. 2 to oblige, or put upon. 3 to aim at a thing. 4 to knock, or force in, as a nail, &c. 5 (ſea term) ſaid of a ſhip when the anchor will not hold faſt, but that ſhe ſails away with the wind or tide.

To DRIVE *off*, 1 to hunt away. 2 to delay, or defer.

DRI'VER, 1 one that drives cattle. 2 a cooper's tool, with which he drives the hoops of a caſk.

To DRI''VEL, to ſlabber, or foam at the mouth.

To DRI''ZZLE, to drop ſlowly, or in ſmall drops.

DROGHEDA, [W. lon. 6°. 30'. lat. 53°. 45'.] a port town in Ireland, in the county of Lowth and province of Leinſter, ſituate on the river Boyne, five miles weſt of the Iriſh channel, and twenty-three miles north of Dublin.

DROIL. See DRUDGE.

*DROIT*, fr. duty, or tax.

DROI'TWICH, or DURTWIGH, [W. lon. 2°. 15'. lat. 52°. 20'] a borough town of Worceſterſhire, ſituate on the navigable river Salwarp, ſix miles north of Worceſter. This town is famous for the fineſt white ſalt made here; the taxes paid for it amount to 50,000 l. a year, at the rate of 3s. 6d. a buſhel, and 'tis only made from the ſummer to the winter ſolſtice, for fear of overſtocking the market. It is a corporate bailiwick, with about 400 houſes, and four churches. 'Tis governed by a bailiff and four burgeſſes, and a recorder; the bailiff is a juſtice of the peace for the year after; its recorder is alſo a juſtice. Here is a market on friday, and fairs on good-friday, St. Simon and Jude, and St. Thomas's day. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 82 computed, and 95 meaſured miles.

DROLL (of *drole*, fr.) 1 a merry companion. 2 a libertine or wit. 3 a farce, or mock play. 4 a ridicule, or jeſt.

To DROLL, to joke upon a thing.

DRO''MEDARY (of *dromadaire*, fr. of δρόμω, gr. to run) a kind of ſwift camel.

DRONE, 1 a bee without a ſting. 2 a lazy ſleepy fellow.

To DROOP, 1 fade as flowers do. 2 to be afflicted, or grieved. 3 to languiſh, or pine away.

DROP, the ſmalleſt quantity of any liquid.

DROPS, ſpirits, whereof a few make a doſe.

DROP *wort*, the name of an herb.

To DROP, 1 to fall by drops. 2 to let fall. 3 to let ſlip, as a word, &c. 4 to be vacant, as an employment. 5 to fall down, as in fits, &c. 6 to fall off, or not perform. 7 to die.

DRO'PSICAL, ſubject to, or troubled with a dropſy.

DRO'PSY (of ὕδρωψ, gr. of ὕδωρ water) a preternatural collection of ſerum or water in ſome part of the body, or a too great proportion thereof in the blood. It acquires different names from the different parts the water is collected in. That in the abdomen called ſimply the *Dropſy*, as being the moſt uſual, is particularly denominated Aſcites.

*DROSO'MELI*, gr. (of δρόσος dew, and μέλι honey) manna, or honey-dew.

DROSS, the ſcum of metals, when in a fluid ſtate.

DRO'SSY, full of droſs.

DROVE, a herd or flock of cattle.

DRO'VER, one that drives cattle to, or from market.

DROUGHT, 1 exceſſive dryneſs of the earth. 2 thirſt, or being thirſty.

DROU'SY,

DROU'SY. See DROWSY.

To DROWN, 1 to ſuffocate, or be ſuffocated by water. 2 to overflow a country. 3 to eclipſe, or ſurpaſs, as the light of the ſun does that of the ſtars. 4 to overpower, as a bigger ſound does a leſs.

DRO'WSY, ſleepy, ſluggiſh, very inclinable to ſleep.

To DRUB, 1 to cudgel, or bang ſoundly. 2 to beat the ſoles of the feet with a ſtick.

DRUDGE, one that is appointed to do all mean offices.

To DRUDGE, 1 to toil, or labour. 2 to fiſh for oyſters. 3 to attend a maſter or miſtreſs.

DRU'DGER, a fiſher for oyſters.

DRU'DGERY, ſlavery, or dirty laborious work.

DRUG (of *drouge*, fr.) 1 a general name for all ſpices brought from diſtant countries. 2 ſorry ware, or merchandiſe.

DRU'GGET (of *drouget*, fr.) a ſort of ſtuff, very thin and narrow, uſually all wool, and ſometimes half wool and half ſilk,

DRUGG'IST, or DRU'GSTER, a dealer in drugs.

DRU'ID [2], a prieſt and philoſopher among the ancient Britons and Gauls.

DRUM, 1 warlike inſtrument. 2 the tympanum of the ear. 3 a drummer.

DRU'MBOTE, [W. lon. 6°. 45′. lat. 54°. 5′.] a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan and province of Ulſter, ſituate 8 miles weſt of Dundalk.

DRUMLANERK, [W. lon. 3°. 33′. lat. 55°. 13′.] a town in Scotland, in the county of Nethſdale, ſituate on the river Nith, 15 miles north of Dumfries.

DRUNK, fuddled, or intoxicated with liquor.

DRY, 1 without moiſture. 2 empty, or poor, as a diſcourſe, &c. 3 thirſty, or adry. 4 joking, or facetious. 5 reſerved, ſly. 6 penurious, niggardly, ſtingy.

To DRY *ſhave*, to chouſe, cheat, or trick.

To DRY, to make dry, to take away the moiſture that is in any thing.

DRY'ADS (of δρύαδες, gr. of δρῦς an oak) wood fairies.

DU'AL (of *dualis*, lat. of *duo* two) of, or belonging to two.

DUAL *number* (in Grammar) is when the number ſignifies two perſons, or things.

To DUB *a knight*, to confer the honour of knighthood upon one.

DU'BBING *of a cock*, is the cutting off his comb and wattles.

DU'BIOUS (of *dubius*, lat. of *dubito* to doubt) doubtful, uncertain.

DUBLIN, [W. long. 6°. 25′. lat. 53°. 16′.] the capital of the province of Leinſter, and of the kingdom of Ireland, ſituate at the mouth of the river Liffey, near the Iriſh channel. It is a beautiful city, pleaſantly ſituated, in view of the ſea on one ſide, and a fine country on the other; the ſeat of the government, and of the chief courts of juſtice. It would make a commodious and ſecure harbour, but the mouth of it is ſo liable to be choaked up, that veſſels of burthen can never come up to the town. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a noble college, which makes an univerſity of itſelf, having 600 ſtudents in it of all ſorts.

*DU'CAL*, fr. of *ducalis*, lat. of *dux* a duke) of, or belonging to a duke.

DU'CAPE, a ſort of ſilk.

DU'CAT. See DUCKET.

DUCE. See DEUCE.

DUCK (of ducken, du. to dive) a ſort of water fowl.

To DUCK, 1 to dive, or plunge under water. 2 to ſtoop down. 3 to bow, or congee.

DUCKATO'ON, a ſilver coin ſtruck chiefly in Italy, worth about four ſhillings and eight pence ſterling.

DU'CKET, a foreign gold coin, current in Holland for about nine ſhillings and ſix-pence halfpenny ſterling.

DU'CKLING, a young duck.

*DUCTE* (of *ductus* lat.) any paſſage, canal, or conveyance of blood or humours in the animal body.

*DU'CTILE*, fr. (of *ductilis*, lat. of *ducto* to lead) that can be eaſily beaten, drawn or ſtretched out without breaking.

DUCTI'LILITY, a property of certain bodies, which makes them capable of being beaten, preſſed, drawn or ſtretched into thin plates, wire, &c. without breaking.

DU'DGEON, 1 a little dagger. 2 ill part, grudge, diſdain, anger.

DUDLEY, a market-town in Worceſter, near the borders of Staffordſhire, in the road from Birmingham to Bridgnorth. It has a charity-ſchool, a market on ſaturday, and a fair on July the 25th. Diſtant from London 96 computed, and 119 meaſured miles; and 38 miles from Worceſter.

DU'DMAN, a phantom, ſpectre, or malkin.

DUE, adj. (of *deu*, fr.) 1 owing, unpaid. 2 requiſite, proper, neceſſary.

DUE, ſub. right, property.

*DUEL*, fr. (of *duellum*, lat. of *duo* two) a combat between two perſons.

DU'ELLIST or DU'ELLER, a perſon who fights a duel.

*DUE'TTI* or *DUE'TTO*, it. ſignifies little ſongs or airs in two parts.

DUG, a teat of a cow or other beaſt.

DUKE (of *duc*, fr. of *dux*, lat. of *duco* to lead) 1 a ſovereign prince, without the title or quality of a king. 2 a title of honour, or nobility next below princes.

DUKEDOM, the dominion or territories of a duke.

To DU'LCIFY (of *dulcifier*, fr. of *dulcis*, lat. ſweet) to ſweeten, or make ſweet.

To DULCIFY (in Chemiſtry) is to purify any mixed body from its ſalts, by waſhing, &c.

DU'LCIMER, a ſort of muſical inſtrument of

the ſtring kind.

DU'LCINISTS, a ſect of heretics, who took their names from Dulcin their founder, who aſſerted, that the Father reigned from the beginning of the world till the coming of Chriſt; then the Son's reign began, and continued till the year 1300, when the reign of the Holy Ghoſt began.

DULCISO'NANT (of *dulciſonus*, lat. of *dulcis* ſweet, and *ſono* to ſound) ſounding ſweetly.

DULL, 1 heavy or ſtupid. 2 lumpiſh, inſenſible. 3 lazy or ſlow. 4 blunt or obtuſe. 5 dark, not clear, cloudy. 6 flat, inſipid, that has no taſte. 7 melancholy or ſad.

DULVERTON, [W. lon. 3°. 33'. lat. 51°. 4'.] a pretty good town in Somerſetſhire, ſeated in a hilly moor, near the conflux of the Dunſbrook and the Ex; over the Dunſbrook it has a good ſtone bridge, with five arches; it is a place of good accommodation, and has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on October the 28th, and June the 29th, chiefly for ſheep and oxen. There are ſome lead mines near this town, but the oar is hard. Diſtant from London 136 computed, 169 meaſured miles, and 54 miles from Briſtol.

DU'LY, 1 in due form. 2 exactly, accurately.

DUMB, 1 ſpeechleſs, or that cannot ſpeak, that has not the faculty of ſpeaking. 2 ſilent, quiet, not ſpeaking. 3 that dare not, or will not ſpeak.

DUMBLAIN, [W. lon. 3°. 45.' lat. 56°. 17'] a town in Scotland, in the ſhire of Montieth, ſituate 5 miles north of Stirling.

DUMP, 1 ſudden aſtoniſhment or ſurprize. 2 chagrin or inquietude.

DUN, adj. a ſort of brown colour.

DUN, ſubſt. a troubleſome and clamorous creditor.

To DUN, to preſs a man to pay.

DUNCE, a ſtupid perſon, one that learns any thing with great difficulty.

DU'NCEDOWN, a ſort of herb.

DU'NCERY, ſtupidity, or the being a dunce.

DUNG-*fly*, a large ſtinging fly, very troubleſome to cattle.

DUNG, ordure, filth, the excrements of any animal.

To DUNG, to manure land with dung.

DU NGEON, a dark priſon under ground. See DONJON.

DUNMOW, [E. lon. 25 min. lat. 51°. 47'.] a large market-town of Eſſex of great antiquity, ſituate on the top of a gravelly hill. It is governed by twelve headboroughs, from whom a Mayor is yearly choſen. Here is a good corn market on ſaturday, and fairs on April the 25th, and October the 28th. Here is a manufacture of baize. Here is a cuſtom inſtituted in the reign of Henry III. that any couple who had been married a year and a day without quarrelling, or repenting of their marriage, and would ſwear the ſame kneeling on two ſharp ſtones before the prior, ſhould have a flitch of bacon. Diſtant from London 31 computed, and 38 meaſured miles, and 12 from Chelmſford.

DU'NNY, deafiſh, or thick of hearing.

DUNNINGTON, [W. lon. 5 min. lat. 52°. 55'.] a market-town in Lincolnſhire, ſituate 23 miles ſouth eaſt of Lincoln. It has a market on ſaturday, noted for a large ſale of hemp, and hemp ſeed; and a fair on May the 15th. Diſtant from London 84 computed, and 99 meaſured miles, and 27 from Lincoln.

DU'NSTABLE, [W. lon. 30 min. lat. 51°. 50'.] a market-town in Bedfordſhire, ſituate 17 miles ſouth of Bedford, on a chalky hill. Here are four ſtreets anſwering to the cardinal winds, each of which has a public pond, which are never dry, tho' ſupplied only by the rain; for by reaſon of the chalky ſituation of the place no ſprings have been found, tho' wells have been ſunk 24 fathom. The place is very populous, and has ſeveral good inns, it being a great thoroughfare to Scotland and Ireland. It has a market on wedneſday, and fairs on May the 1ſt, and Auguſt the 1ſt. Diſtant from London 30 computed, and 34 meaſured miles.

DUNSTER, [W. lon. 3°. 36'. lat. 51°. 15'.] a market-town in Somerſetſhire, ſituate in a low ground on the Briſtol channel, ſurrounded on all ſides by hills, except that next the ſea. It contains about 400 houſes, and has a handſome church, with a fine tower, built in the reign of Henry VII. Here is a market on friday, and a fair on whitmonday. Diſtant from London 130 computed, and 164 meaſured miles; and 53 from Briſtol.

DUNWICH, [W. lon. 1°. 50' lat. 52°. 25'.] a borough town of Suffolk, ſituate 40 miles eaſt of Bury, on the Geman ſea; it is a very ancient town, and was formerly a Roman ſtation, and a biſhop's ſee; but by the inundation of the ſea it is now very much reduced; tho' it is ſtill a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs, and other inferior officers, ſends two members to parliament, and has a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 82 computed, and 95 meaſured miles; and 27 miles from Ipſwich.

*DUODE'CIMO*, fr. (of *duodecim*, lat. of *duo* two, and *decem* ten) twelve.

*A book in* DUODECIMO, a book in twelves, or one that has twelve leaves in a ſheet.

*DUODENUM* (in Anatomy) the firſt of the ſmall guts, being that which receives the food half chylified from the ſtomach.

*DUPE*, fr. a bubble, a cully, a ninny.

To DUPE, to cozen or cheat.

DU'PLICATE (of *duplicatum*, lat. of *duo* two and *plico* to knit together) a copy or tran-

ſcrip

ſcript of a writing; the counter part of a deed.

DUPLICATE *proportion*, or *ratio*, is a ratio compounded of two ratio's; as the duplicate ratio of *a* to *b*, is the ratio of *a a* to *b b*, or of the ſquare of *a* to the ſquare of *b*.

DUPLICA'TION, is the doubling of any thing.

DUPLICATION *of the cube*, is to find the ſide of a cube, that ſhall be double in ſolidity to a given cube.

DUPLICATURE, (in Anatomy) the doubling, or folding of membranes, or other like parts.

DU'RABLE, fr. (of *durabilis*, lat. of *duro* to endure) laſting, permanent, of long continuance, that will not be quickly worn out.

DURA *Mater*, (in Anatomy) a ſtrong thick membrane, which lines all the inſide of the cranium, and includes the whole brain, being itſelf lined by the *pia mater*.

DU'RANCE, impriſonment or confinement.

DURA'TION, is the idea we have of the continuance of the exiſtence of any body, the quantity of time any thing laſts.

† To DURE (of *duro*, lat. to laſt) to endure, laſt, or continue.

† DURESS (of *dureté*, fr.) 1 hardſhip, ſeverity. 2 confinement, or impriſonment contrary to order of law.

DU'RGEN, a dwarf, or ſhort punching fellow, an unſizeable perſon.

DURHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 12′ lat. 54°. 50′] a pleaſant, large, healthy city, the capital of the county of Durham, ſituated on a hill, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Were, over which it has two large ſtone bridges, directly oppoſite to each other, between which, in the heart of the city, is the biſhop's palace, which was formerly a caſtle. The city is fortified with walls, tho' upon uneven ground, and is about a mile long, and as much in breadth; has ſix churches, three in the city, and three in the ſuburbs, beſides the cathedral; the decorations of which, for divine ſervice, are ſaid to be richer than thoſe of any other cathedral in England. On the ſouth ſide of the cathedral is the college, with the prebendaries; and on the north ſide is the college ſchool. Here is a ſhire hall, where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held for the county; and near it is a library built by biſhop Cozin, and the Exchequer, in which are the offices of the county-palatine court, built by biſhop Nevil. The city is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twelve common-council, a recorder, town-clerk, and two ſheriffs. The market is on ſaturday, the fairs on March the 20th, whit-tueſday, and St. Cuthbert's day. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant north of London 196 computed, and 262 meaſured miles.

DURHAM, a county of England to the north of Yorkſhire. It is a county-palatine, called the biſhoprick of Durham, of which the biſhop of Durham is temporaly prince, and alſo earl of Sadberg in this county, which he holds by barony, and is ſheriff paramount, and appoints his deputies, who makes up his audit to the biſhop, without accounting to the exchequer, as other ſheriffs. It is counted the beſt biſhoprick in England, and the livings in the biſhop's gift the richeſt, there being 13 from 300 to 800 l. a year. This county lies in ſhape of a triangle, and is about 107 miles in circumference, containing 610,000 acres, has one city, ſix market-towns, and 118 pariſhes. The ſoil is various, and the air very ſharp; it is watered by the Tine, Were, Derwent and Tees. It ſends four members to parliament, viz. two for the city of Durham, and two for the county; but neither ſent members till A. D. 1672.

DURSLEY, [W. lon. 2°. 18′. lat. 51°. 40′.] a market-town in Glouceſterſhire, ſituate 15 miles ſouth weſt of Glouceſter, chiefly inhabited by clothiers. The corporation is governed by a bailiff and four conſtables. Here is a market on thurſday; and fairs on April the 25th, and November the 23d. Diſtant from London 84 computed, and 97 meaſured miles; and 14 milesfrom Glouceſter.

DUSK, ſubſt. 1 the twilight in the evening, after ſun-ſet. 2 the twilight in the morning, before ſun-riſing.

To DUSK, 1 to make duſkiſh, or render obſcure. 2 to grow duſkiſh or dark.

DU'SKISH or DU'SKY, ſomewhat dark or obſcure.

DUST, 1 earth dried to a powder. 2 the filings of any ſort of metal. 3 all manner of powder that cometh of ſawing, &c. 4 the ſweeping of a houſe, &c.

To DUST, 1 throw duſt upon. 2 to clean from duſt.

DU'STY, full of duſt.

DUTCH, of, belonging, or appertaining to the country or inhabitants of Holland.

DU'TCHESS (of *ducheſſe*, fr.) a duke's wife.

DU'TCHY, a dukedom, or the territory of a duke; in Great Britain it is a ſigniority or lordſhip, eſtabliſhed by the King under that title, with ſeveral privileges, honours, &c.

DU'TIFUL, 1 obedient, or that obeyeth. 2 religious, or devout.

DU'TY, 1 any thing incumbent on one to do. 2 reſpects. 3 a tax, or impoſt laid by authority upon any commodity.

DWARF, a pigmy, a perſon of low ſtature.

DWARF *trees*, low trees.

To DWELL, 1 to inhabit, abide, or live in. 2 to inſiſt upon.

DWE'LLING, 1 living, or abiding. 2 a dwelling-place, or habitation.

To DWI'NDLE, to decay, or waſte, to decreaſe.

DY or DYE. See DIE.
DY'AL. See DIAL.
To DYE. See *To* DIE.
DY'ERS *weed*, a ſort of plant uſed by dyers.
DY'ING, ſubſt. 1 the trade of dying, or colouring cloth, ſtuff, or other matter with a permanent colour. 2 death, or deceaſing.
DYING, adj. 1 in a dying condition. 2 languiſhing, or mournful.
DY'NASTY (of δυναςία, gr. of δυιατος powerful) a term in hiſtory, ſignifying a race or ſucceſſion of kings of the ſame line, or family.
DYSE'NTERY (of δυσεντερία, gr. of δυς bad, and ἔντερον a bowel) a bloody diarrhœa; or a flux of blood by ſtool, attended with pains and gripings; the bloody flux.
DYSERT, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 56°. 10'.] a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſituate on the north coaſt of the Forth, 11 miles north of Edinburgh.
DY'SMONY (of δυσνομία, gr. of δυς bad, and νόμος a law) an ill ordering of the law.
DYSPE'PSY (of δυς difficulty, and πεπτω to concoct) a difficulty or weakneſs of digeſtion.
DISPNŒA 4 (of δυς difficulty, and πνεω to breathe) a difficulty of breathing.
DY'SURY (of δυσυρία, gr. of δυς bad, and ὖρον urine) a difficulty of making water, accompanied with pain and a ſenſe of heat.

## E.

E, e, is the fifth letter of the alphabet, and the ſecond vowel; it is formed by a narrower opening of the larinx than the letter A, but other parts of the mouth are nearly the ſame here as in that letter. It has a long and a ſhort ſound in moſt languages; the ſhort ſound is audible in *bed*, *fret*, *den*, and other words ending in conſonants; its long ſound is produced by a final *e*, or an *e* at the end of words, as in *glebe*, *ſcene*, *reverſe*, &c. in moſt of which it ſounds like (ee) as alſo in ſome others by coming after an *i*, as in *believe*, *reprieve*, &c. and ſometimes this long ſound is expreſſed by (ee) as in *bleed*, *beer*, &c. Sometimes the final E is ſilent, and only ſerves to lengthen the ſound of the preceeding vowel, as in *rag*, *rage*; *rod*, *rode*; *hug*, *huge*. In ſome words its ſound is obſcure, as in *oxen*, *fire*, *acre*, and many others.



EACH, every ſingle, or particular perſon, thing or article.
EA'GER, adj. 1 acid, or ſharp of taſte. 2 very deſirous, earneſt, or vehement. 3 ſharp-ſet, or hungry. 4 fierce, ſtout.
EAGER, ſubſt. the current, or ſtream of a river.
EA'GLE (of *aigle*, fr.) the largeſt, ſtrongeſt, and ſwifteſt of all the birds of prey; its eyes are ſaid to be ſo ſtrong that it can look at the ſun without being dazzled.
EA'GLET, a young eagle.
To EAN, to bring forth lambs.
EAR, 1 the organ of hearing, or that part whereby animals receive the impreſſion of ſounds. 2 the handle of a porringer, or other veſſel. 3 a long cluſter of ſeeds produced by certain plants, uſually called *Spica* by botaniſts.
To EAR, 1 to till the ground. 2 to ſhoot out in ear as corn does.
EARL, a title of nobility between a marquis and a viſcount.
EA'RLDOM, the dignity and juriſdiction of an earl.
EA'RLY, adj. 1 ſoon, or betimes. 2 ancient, or of old; as, Thoſe of early times. 3 forward, or advanced.
EARLY, adv. 1 betimes in the morning. 2 ſoon, or not late. 3 in the beginning.
To EARN, 1 to get by labour. 2 to be moved at, or to have compaſſion on.
EA'RNEST, adj. 1 diligent, or aſſiduous. 2 eager, or vehement. 3 weighty or of great importance.
EARNEST, ſubſt. money given in hand to bind the bargain.
EARTH, 1 (in Philoſophy) one of the four ele-

elements that goes to the compoſition of all natural bodies. 2 (in Chemiſtry) the laſt of the five chemical principles, iuto which all bodies are reſolvible by fire, and is the ſame with the *caput mortuum*. 3 (in natural hiſtory) a foſſil or terreſtial matter, of which our globe, or ball, conſiſting of land and ſea, whereon we inhabit.

To EARTH, 1 to cover plants, the roots of trees, &c. with earth. 2 to go into a hole under ground as a fox, &c. does.

EARTH *bags* (in Fortification) are the ſame with *canvaſs bags*, which ſee.

EARTHEN, made or compoſed of clay or earth.

EARTHLY, of or belonging to the earth, given to the things of this world.

EARTH-QUAKE, a vehement ſhake or agitation of ſome conſiderable part of the globe, attended with a noiſe like thunder, and frequently with an eruption of water, wind, &c.

EASE (of *aiſe*, fr.) 1 reſt, pleaſure, indolence. 2 freedom from pain. 3 comfort, conſolation.

*Little*-EASE, a narrow ſort of priſon.

To EASE, 1 to deliver, or diſcharge. 2 to mitigate one's pain.

EA'SEL, the frame on which painter's ſet the picture while it is drawing.

EAST, that quarter where the ſun riſes.

EA'STER, a feſtival appointed in commemoration of Chriſt's reſurrection.

EA'STER *offerings*, money paid to the pariſh prieſt at Eaſter.

EA'STERLING, one who lives to the eaſt of England, particularly a merchant of the Hanſe-towns in Germany.

EASINGWOLD, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 58°. 12'.] a market-town in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, has a market on friday, ſituate 8 miles north-eaſt of York.

EA'SY (from *Eaſe*) 1 without difficulty. 2 contented, or at eaſe. 3 free, ſociable. 4 gentle, obliging. 5 clear, natural, not forced.

To EAT, 1 to feed, take in food. 2 to corrode, as a ſore, ruſt, &c.

To EAT *well*, 1 to keep a good table. 2 to be well taſted.

To EAT *one's words*, to diſown what one has ſaid.

EA'TABLE, good to eat, fit for food.

EAT-*bee*, a ſmall ſort of bird that eats bees.

EATON-COLLEGE, in Buckinghamſhire, on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Windſor, was founded by Henry VI. for the maintenance of ſeven fellows, one of whom is vice-provoſt, for the inſtruction of 70 king's ſcholars (as thoſe on the foundation are called) who, when fit, are elected on the firſt tueſday in Auguſt to king's college, Cambridge, where they are provided for by ſcholarſhips and fellowſhips. The ſchool is divided into the upper and lower, and each into three claſſes; there is a maſter to each ſchool, and four aſſiſtants, or uſhers to each maſter, there being ſeldom leſs than 300 ſcholars here, beſides thoſe on the foundation, who board at the maſters houſes, or elſewhere, within the college bounds.

EAVES, the margin, or edge of the roof of a houſe, being the loweſt tiles or the like, which hang over the walls to throw the water at a diſtance from them.

EAVES-*dropper*, one who liſtens at the window or door of a houſe.

EAVES-*lath* (in Architecture) is a thick feather-edged board, nailed round the eaves of a houſe, for the lowermoſt tiles, ſlates, &c. to reſt upon.

EBB, 1 the reflux, or going out of the tide. 2 (by Metaphor) the decay of trade, the growing leſs, or waſte of any thing.

E"BENIST, one that works in ebeny.

E"BENY (of *ebenus*, lat. of הבנים heb. a ſtone) a kind of wood brought from the Indies, exceeding hard and heavy. There are divers kinds of it; the moſt uſual among us are the black, red, and green.

E"BIONITES, heretics in the firſt century, ſo called from Ebion their chief; they denied the divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the goſpels but that of St. Matthew.

EBRI'ETY, or EBRIO'SITY (of *ebrietas*, lat. of *ebrio* to make drunk) drunkenneſs.

EBULLI"TION (of *ebullitio*, lat. of *e* in, and *bullio* to boil) boiling, or riſing up in bubbles.

EBULLI"TION (in Chemiſtry) is the effervеſcence that ariſes from the mixture of an acid and an alkali.

ECCE'NTRIC. See EXCENTRIC.

ECCE'NTRICAL. See EXCENTRICAL.

*ECCHYMOSIS*, gr. (of ἐκχυω to pour out) the effuſion of blood, from a rupture in ſome of the ſmall veins near the ſkin, cauſing a blueneſs therein.

ECCLAIRCI'SEMENT (of *eclairciſſement*, fr.) expoſtulation, or calling to an account.

ECCLESHALL, [W. lon. 2°. 13. lat. 52°. 48'.] a market-town of Staffordſhire, ſituate on the river Sow, 10 miles north weſt of Stafford. It is a pretty town, chiefly noted for pedlars wares. A market is held here on tueſday, and a fair on holy-thurſday. Diſtant from London 110 computed, and 136 meaſured miles.

*ECCLE'SIA*, gr. (of ἐκκαλεω to call) the church or congregation of people agreeing in one faith.

*ECCLESIA'STES*, gr. the preacher, the title of a book written by King Solomon; thus entitled, becauſe the author preaches againſt the vices and vanities of the world.

ECCLESIA"STIC, ſubſt. a clergyman, or churchman.

ECCLESIA"STIC or ECCLESIA"STICAL, of

of or belonging to the church.

ECCLESIA"STICUS, the title of an apocryphal book, written by Jeſus the ſon of Sirach.

ECCLESTON, [W. lon. 2°. 36'. lat. 53°. 40'.] a market-town in Lancaſhire, ſituate on the river Darwent. Has a market on ſaturday, and a fair uncertain. Diſtant from London 154 computed, and 192 meaſured miles; and 28 miles from Lancaſter.

*E'CCO*, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies the repetition of ſome part of a piece of muſic, in a ſoft low manner, in imitation of a natural echo.

E'CCOPE 3 gr. (of ἐκκοπτειν to cut off) (in Surgery) 1 the ſame as *amputation*, exciſion. 2 kind of fracture of the ſkull by ſimple inciſion.

*ECHI'NUS*, lat. (of ἐχῖνος, gr. the ſhell of a cheſtnut) the prickly head or cover of the ſeed on the top of any plant.

ECHINUS (in Architecture) commonly ſignifies that part of the quarter-round which includes the ovum or egg, and ſometimes the quarter-round itſelf.

E'CHO (of *echo*, lat.) a rebounding noiſe, or voice, in a valley, wood, &c.

ECLEGMA or ECLIGMA gr. (of ἐκ, and λειχειν to lick) (in Medicine) a pectoral remedy of the conſtituence of a thick ſyrup, to be taken by licking it of the end of a liquorice ſtick dipt therein. It is alſo called *lobech*, *linctus* and *lambative*.

ECLI'PSE (of ἔκλειψις, gr. of ἐκλειπω to be deficient) (in Aſtronomy) is a deprivation of ſight of the ſun, or ſome heavenly body, by the interpoſition of another heavenly body between our ſight and it. As an

ECLIPSE *of the ſun*, is the deprivation of its light, cauſed by the interpoſition of the body of the moon, between our ſight and the ſun.

ECLIPSE *of the moon*, is a deprivation of her light, cauſed by the diametrical interpoſition of the earth, between the ſun and the moon.

To ECLIPSE, 1 to darken, or obſcure. 2 to drown, or ſurpaſs.

ECLI'PSIS (in Grammar) is when a word is wanting in a ſentence.

ECLIPTIC, adj. ſomething belonging to eclipſes.

ECLI'PTIC (in Aſtronomy) is a great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the middle of the zodiac, and making an angle with the equinoctial of 23 deg. 30 min. which is the ſun's greateſt declination; thus the right circle *n C e*, fig. 6. is called the ecliptic.

But, in the new Aſtronomy, it is that path or way among the fixed ſtars, that the earth appears to deſcribe to an eye placed in the ſun.

E'CLOGUE (of ἐκλογον, gr. of ἐκλογω to cauſe) a choice piece, the title of Virgil's bucolics.

ECPHRA"TICS, gr. (of ἐκφραττειν to free from obſtructions) (in Medicine) ſuch remedies as incide and attenuate tough viſcid humours, and thereby promote their diſcharge.

E'CSTACY. See EXTACY.

E'CTYPE (of ἔκτυπος, gr. of ἐκ, and τυπος a ſampler) 1 a tranſcript, or thing made according to the pattern. 2 a counterfeit.

EDA'CITY (of *edacitas*, lat. of *edax* gluttonous) gormandizing, or greedy eating.

E'DDY, ſubſt. the running back of the water in ſome place, contrary to the tide or ſtream.

EDDY, adj. as eddy-wind, a wind that recoils from any thing.

EDGE, 1 the ſharp part of a weapon. 2 the brink of any thing. 3 the hem, or ſkirt. 4 the corner of a ſtone, table, &c. 5 the out-ſtanding ridge of a valt. 6 the border or extremity of a place.

EDGING, 1 narrow ſort of lace. 2 ſhrubs planted round garden beds, by way of borders.

EDGWARE, [W. lon. 15 min. lat. 51°. 35'.] a ſmall market-town in Middleſex, ſituate in the road to St. Albans, 10 computed, and 12 meaſured miles, north weſt of London. Here is a market on thurſday.

E'DIBLE, eatable, or fit to be eaten.

E'DICT (of *edictum*, lat. of *e* in, and *dico* to appoint) a decree, an inſtrument ſigned and ſealed by a prince to ſerve as a law to his ſubjects.

E"DIFICA'TION, improvement in learning any thing, eſpecially in faith, or matters of religion.

*E"DIFICE*, fr. (of *ædificium*, lat. of *ædifico* to build) any houſe or building.

To E"DIFY (of *edifier*, fr. of *ædifico*, lat. of *ædis* a building, and *facio* to make) 1 to build. 2 to inſtruct, or ſet examples of piety. 3 to be inſtructed, or profit by inſtruction.

E'DINBURGH, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 56 deg.] the capital city of the kingdom of Scotland, ſituate two miles ſouth of Leith, and of the Frith of Forth, and upwards of 300 north weſt of London. It is ſeated on an hill, enjoys a very good air, and is well watered with excellent ſprings. On the weſt ſide of the town is a rock of a great height, ſteep and inacceſſible on all ſides, but that which looks towards the city; upon which ſtands a caſtle ſo ſtrongly fortified, that it is looked upon as impregnable. The city has ſix gates, the principal whereof, that to the eaſt, was rebuilt very magnificently, and adorned with ſtrong towers, A. D. 1616. Two ſtreets run the whole length of the city, which is upwards of a Scotch mile. The *High-ſtreet*, from the caſtle to Holy-rood houſe,

house, is built of hewn stone, the houses ten or eleven story high, with sash windows. In the middle of this street are several stately fountains to serve the town with the water of one of the best springs in Scotland, conveyed hither by leaden pipes from the top of a hill at three miles distance. On the south side is the college of king James VI. founded in A. D. 1580. and endowed with all the privileges of an university; they have their public schools, and a common hall, where Divinity, Hebrew, and the Mathematics are taught; and a very good library, under which is the king's printing-house. Here are two hospitals, St. Thomas's and Heriot's; in the first, the poor sort of the inhabitants are maintained very handsomely; the second is a nursery for boys, wherein upwards of an hundred sons of the poorer sort of citizens have their education, till fit for the public schools and colleges.

EDI"TION (of *editio*, lat. of *edo* to publish) the impression, publication, or putting out of a book.

E"DITOR, a publisher, one that takes care of the publishing the works of another person.

To E"DUCATE (of *educo*, lat. of *e* according to, and *duco* to form) to nourish, bring up, or instruct.

EDUCA'TION, instruction, the bringing up, or forming of children.

To EDU'LCORATE (of *edulco*, lat. of *e* in, and *dulco* to sweeten) to sweeten.

EDULCORA'TION, sweetning.

EDULCORATION, 1 (in Chemistry) is the freeing any matter from its salts, by washing, &c. 2 (in Pharmacy) is the sweetning of any food or remedy with hony, syrups, &c.

EEL, a fresh-water fish, much in shape of a snake.

EEL-*spear*, an instrument to catch eels.

E'EN, the same as *Even*, which see.

E'FFABLE (of *effabilis*, lat. of *e* of, and *fari* to speak) which may be comprehended in the mind, so as to be uttered, spoken, or expressed in words.

To EFFA'CE (of *effacer*, fr.) 1 to blot out, spoil, or deface. 2 to render obscure, or make less famous.

To EFFA'CINATE (of *effascino*, lat. of *e* for, and *fascino* to bewitch) to bewitch, or inchant.

EFFE'CT (of *effectum*, lat. of *efficio* to bring to pass) 1 production, or any thing brought to pass. 2 reality, or truth. 3 performance, deed, execution. 4 intent, purpose, or design. 5 the chief point of a matter. 6 (in the plural number) the goods of a merchant, tradesman, &c.

To EFFECT, to perform, bring to pass, or execute.

EFFE'CTIONS (in Geometry) signifies the same as the geometrical construction of propositions, and often of problems and practices; which, when they are deducible from, or founded upon some general proposition, are called the geometrical effections thereunto belonging.

EFFE'CTIVE, 1 real, true, that is indeed. 2 efficacious, powerful, prevailing.

EFFE'CTUAL, efficacious, powerful, that produces the desir'd effect.

EFFE"MINACY or EFFE"MINATENESS, womanish softness.

EFFE"MINATE (of *efféminé*, fr. of *effeminatus*, lat. of *e* of, and *fœmina* a woman) softned through voluptuousness, womanlike, soft, weak, tender.

† EFFE'TE [2], (of *effœtus*, lat. of *ex* from, and *fœtus* the young in embryo) past bearing, or having young.

EFFICA'CIOUS (of *efficace*, fr. of *efficax*, lat. of *efficio* to effect) effectual, powerful, that produce the desired effect.

E'FFICACY or EFFICA'CIOUSNESS, ability, strength, virtue, or of power to effect.

EFFI"CIENCE or EFFI"CIENCY (of *efficentia*, lat. of *efficio* to effect) the virtue, or power to effect.

EFFI"CIENT, causing, bringing to pass, or producing its effect.

*EFFI"GIES* [3], lat. (of *effingo*, of *ex*, and *fingo* to fashion) the image, picture, portrait, or representation of a person.

EFFLORE"SCENCE or EFFLO"RESCENCY (of *efflorescentia*, lat. of *ex*, and *floresco* to blossom) 1 a flourish, or rhetorical ornament. 2 (in Physic) the appearance of spots in a disease.

E'FFLUENCE, *EFFLU"VIUM*, or *E'FFLUX* (of *effluentia*, lat. of *ex*, out of, and *fluo* to flow) a flowing or running out, a flux or issue.

*EFFLU'VIUMS* or *EFFLU'VIA*, 1 (in Philosophy) are the very small particles that are emitted from bodies. 2 (in Physic) are vapours that pass through the pores of the skin.

*E'FFORT*, fr. strong endeavour, or forcible attempt to do any thing.

EFFRO'NTERY (of *effronterie*, fr.) boldness, impudence, saucines.

EFFU'LGENCE (of *ex* out, and *fulgeo* to shine, lat.) resplendency, or shining forth.

EFFU'LGENT, shining, glittering.

EFFU'SION (of *effusio*, lat. of *effundo* to pour out) a shedding or pouring out.

EFFUSION (in Chemistry) is the pouring of the liquor by inclination.

EFT, a small venomous animal, resembling a lizard in shape, but much less, and has a very smooth yellow skin. There is another sort found in standing waters, of a dark colour, with a fin like that on an eel's back, reaching from the middle of the back to the end of the tail: These are not venemous.

† EFTSOONS, 1 ever and anon. 2 often, frequently. 3 presently, immediately.

†EGE'STIOUS (of *egeſtuoſus*, lat. of *egeo* to be in want) extreme poor, or needy.

EGG, the production or ſemen of fowls, inſects, &c.

To EGG *on* (of eggar, du.) to ſet on, incite, or encourage.

EGLA'NTINE (of *eglantier*, fr.) the ſweet briar.

EGRE'GIOUS (of *egregius*, lat. of *e* out of, and *grex* the flock) 1 rare, excellent, choice. 2 remarkable, notorious, in a bad ſenſe.

EGREMONT, [W. lon. 3°. 15′. lat. 54°. 26′.] a borough town in Cumberland, ſituate ten miles ſouth of Cockermouth, on a little river that falls into the ſea, near the promontory St. Bees. Here is a good market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 222 computed, and 287 meaſured miles; and 36 miles from Carliſle. It ſent members to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. but never after.

E'GRESS or EGRE'SSION (of *egreſſus*, lat. of *e* from, and *gradior* to go) a going forth, or out of a place.

E'GRET (of *aigrette*, fr.) a ſort of fowl, like a heron.

To EGROTE (of *ægroto*, lat. of *æger* ſick) to counterfeit ſickneſs, or being ſick.

E'GULA, a ſort of ſulphur uſed in working woollen cloth.

*EJACULA'TION*, fr. a ſhort but fervent prayer.

To EJE'CT (of *ejicio*, lat. of *e* out of, and *jaico* to caſt) to caſt, or thruſt out.

EJE'CTION, a caſting out, or evacuation.

EJECTMENT (in Law) the turning a perſon out of a poſſeſſion by a regular proceſs.

EIE. See EYE.

EIGHT, the number VIII or 8.

EIGHTH, VIIIth or 8th, a numerical adjective.

EI'GHTY, the number 80 or LXXX, fourſcore.

EI'LET-*hole* (of *oeillet*, fr.) a ſmall hole worked in women's ſtays, &c.

EI'THER, the one or the other.

EJULA'TION (of *ejulatio*, lat. of *ejulo* to cry) a bewailing, lamenting, or complaining

To EKE *out*, to make bigger by the addition of another piece.

ELA, the higheſt note in the ſcale of muſic.

ELA"BORATE (of *elaboratus*, lat. of *e* and *laboro* to labour) done accurately, or with labour and pains.

ELA"BORATORY, a working-place, eſpecially of a chemiſt.

ELA'PSED (of *elapſus*, lat. of *elabor* to ſlide away) gone, paſt, or ſlid away.

ELA"STIC or ELA"STICAL (of Ἐλαστικὸς, gr. of ἐλαύνω to thruſt, or drive forward) ſpringy, or endued with elaſticity.

ELASTI"CITY, is the ſame as ſpringineſs; and an elaſtic body is that which gives way for a time (or leſſens its figure) to another body, ſtriking or preſſing it, but preſently recovers its former figure by its own natural power; and a body perfectly elaſtic, is one that recovers its figure with the ſame force it loſt it by.

ELA'TE or ELA'TED (of *elatus*, lat. tranſported) lifted up, puffed up, tranſported, lofty, proud, haughty.

To ELATE, 1 to puff up, to tranſport. 2 to be lifted up, or tranſported.

*ELATE'RIUM*, gr. (of ἐλαύνω to impel) (in Pharmacy) a violent purgative medicine, prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber.

E'LBOW, 1 the outer angle made by the bend of the arm. 2 a corner or nook.

To ELBOW *out*, to drive out.

ELCESA'ITÆ, heretics in the third century, who rejected all St. Paul's epiſtles; and taught that there was two Chriſts, one in heaven, and the other on earth, and that the Holy Ghoſt was Chriſt's ſiſter.

E'LDER, adj. 1 older, or of more years. 2 ancient, or of old.

E'LDER, ſubſt. 1 an ancient or honourable perſon. 2 a father of the church. 3 the eldeſt at the play. 4 the name of a tree.

ELDEST, the moſt aged.

E"LECAMPANE, the name of an herb.

ELE'CT, adj. (of *electus*, lat. of *eligo* to chuſe) choſen, appointed; ſpoken of an officer who is choſen, but not yet inveſted with his office, or juriſdiction.

ELECT, ſubſt. (in Divinity) the faithful.

To ELECT (of *eligo*, lat. of *e* out of, and *lego* to chooſe) to chooſe, pick out, or make choice of.

ELECTION, the chuſing or appointing a perſon to ſome particular office.

ELE'CTIVE, pertaining to election, or choice.

ELE'CTOR, a chuſer.

The ELECTORS *of the empire*, thoſe nine princes by whom the emperor is elected; they are the archbiſhops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, the king of Bohemia, the court palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, the marquiſs of Brandenburgh, the duke of Bavaria, and the elector of Hanover and Brunſwic.

ELE'CTORAL, of or belonging to the elector.

ELE'CTORATE, the dignity, or dominions of an elector of the empire.

ELE"CTRICAL (of ἐλεκτρον gr. amber) that is endued with electricity.

ELECTRI"CITY, is that property of ſome bodies, as amber, jet, ſealing-wax, glaſs, &c. whereby they attract or repel all kinds of very light bodies at a ſenſible diſtance, when the attracting body is heated by rubbing; and this electrical attraction is nothing elſe but the attraction of coheſion, excited by a ſtrong attrition to act with leſs force in a

larger ſphere.

ELE'CTUARY, a medicinal compoſition of the conſiſtence of a conſerve.

ELE'EMO'SYNARY [7] (of *eleemoſynarius*, lat. of ἐλεημοσύνη alms) 1 that giveth an alms or dole. 2 that receiveth an alms. 3 what is given as alms.

E'LEGANCE or E'LEGANCY (of *elegance*, fr. of *elegantia*, lat. of *eligo* to chuſe) 1 fineneſs of ſpeech, or politeneſs of expreſſion. 2 delicacy, fineneſs, good taſte.

E'LEGANT, 1 eloquent, fine, polite, ſpeaking of the ſtile. 2 nice, fine, agreeable.

ELE'GIAC, of or belonging to an elegy.

E'LEGY (of *elegia*, lat. of ἐλεγεία, gr. of ἐλεέω to take pity of one) a mournful ſong, or poem.

E'LEMENT (of *elementum*, lat. of *eleo*, i. e. *creſco* to grow) 1 a ſimple body, of which there are four, viz. fire, air, water, earth. 2 a letter, as A, B, C, &c. 3 the firſt rudiment, or ground of any thing. 4 what one delights in.

ELEME'NTARY, of or belonging to elements.

E'LEMENTS (in Geometry and Natural Philoſophy) generally ſignify the ſame as principles; and when they ſay the elementary principles of natural or mixed bodies, they mean the ſimple particles out of which the mixed body is compoſed, and into which it is ultimately reſolvable.

*ELE'NCHUS* (of *elenchus*, lat. of ἐλέγχω to prove) a proof, or confutation, but commonly a ſophiſtical one.

E'LEPHANT, the biggeſt of all beaſts.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS [6], a kind of leproſy, ſo called becauſe it makes the ſkin rough, like the ſkin of an elephant.

To E'LEVATE (of *elevo*, lat. of *e* out of, and *levo* to lift) 1 to lift up, or raiſe. 2 to make merry, as wine does. 3 to praiſe a perſon.

E'LEVA'TION, a lifting up, or exalting.

ELEVATION 1 (in Architecture) a draught of the principal face, or ſide of a building; alſo the ſcenography, or perſpective repreſentation of the whole building. 2 (in Chemiſtry) the raiſing of any matter in the form of a fume, or vapour. 3 (in Gunnery) the angle which the chace of the piece, or the axis of the cavity of the ſame, makes with the horizon.

ELEVATION *of the pole* (in Aſtronomy) is the number of degrees that the pole is elevated above the horizon, and is always equal to the latitude of the place; as P O is the elevation of the pole, which is equal to the latitude of the place Z. See fig. 6.

ELEVA'TOR, lat. (in Anatomy) is a name common to ſeveral muſcles which do the office of raiſing or lifting up the parts they belong to.

ELEVA'TORY, a ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in fractures of the ſkull to raiſe up depreſſed bones.

ELE'VEN, the number XI, or 11.

ELF, 1 a fairy, hobgoblin, or ſpirit. 2 a dwarf, or ſhort perſon.

ELGIN, [W. lon. 2°. 45′. lat. 57°. 40′] a city of Scotland, capital of the county of Murray, ſituate on the river Loſey, 5 miles ſouth of Murray Frith, and 37 miles eaſt of Inverneſs.

ELTHAM, [E. lon. 1°. 12′. lat. 51°. 10′.] a market town in Kent, ſituate between Wye and Hyth, 9 miles ſouth of Canterbury. It has a market on monday, and fairs on the monday before Eaſter, Eaſter-monday, Whit-monday, and October the 9th. Diſtant from London 58 computed and 62 meaſured miles; and 26 miles from Maidſtone.

ELI'GIBLE (of *eligibilis*, lat. of *e* out of, and *lego* to chuſe) proper, or fit to be choſen.

ELI'CIT (of *elicitus*, lat. of *e* out of, and *lacio* to allure) drawn forth, or drawn out.

ELI'SION (of *eliſio*, lat. of *elicio* to ſtrike out) the cutting off a vowel at the end of a word, as *th'* for *the*.

*ELIXIR*, (of *alecſiro*, arab. the quinteſſence of any thing) a ſtrong, ſpirituous liquor or juice, containing the pureſt and moſt efficacious parts of ſeveral mixed bodies.

ELK, a wild beaſt, reſembling a fallow deer, but larger; the hoofs of which are ſuppoſed to be good againſt the Epilepſy.

ELKE, a kind of yew.

ELL, a meaſure containing three foot and nine inches, or a yard and a quarter.

ELLESDON, [W. lon. 1°. 45′. lat. 55°. 22′.] a market town of Northumberland, ſituate 25 miles north weſt of Newcaſtle. It has a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 225 computed, and 291 meaſured miles.

ELLISMERE, [W. lon. 2°. 55′. lat. 52°. 53′.] a market town of Shropſhire, ſituate on the ſide of a great lake or mere, from whence the town has its name. Here is a market on tueſday, and fairs on Whit-tueſday, Auguſt the 15th, and November the 11th. Diſtant from London 127 computed, and 144 meaſured miles; and 16 miles from Shrewſbury. It gives the title of Baron to the duke of Bridgewater.

*ELLIPSIS*, lat. (of ἔλλειψις, gr. of ἐλλείπω to be deficient) a defect or omiſſion.

ELLIPSIS (in Geometry) If a right cone be cut off by a right line, that cuts both its ſides, but not parallel to its baſe, the plane of that ſection will be an ellipſis (vulgarly called an oval) viz. an oblong, or imperfect circle, as fig. 13.

ELLIPSIS (in Grammar) is when ſome word is wanting to make up the ſenſe.

ELLI'PTICAL, 1 defective, or wanting. 2 of or belonging to the ellipſis, or geometrical figure.

ELLIPTICAL *compaſſes*, is an inſtrument contrived to draw an ellipſis at one revolution of the index.

ELLIPTICAL *dial*, is an inſtrument made commonly of braſs, with a joint to fold together, and the gnomens to fall flat, commodiouſly contrived to take up little room in the pocket. By it may be found the true meridian, hour of the day, riſing and ſetting of the ſun, with ſeveral other propoſitions of the globe.

ELM, the name of a well-known tree.

ELN, a meaſure of three foot and one inch.

ELOCU'TION (of *elocutio*, lat. of *e* out, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a fit and proper order of words and ſentences, utterance, delivery.

E'LOGY (of *eloge*, fr. of *elogium*, lat. of *e* of, and λογος, gr. a ſpeech) praiſe, encomium, commendation, panegyric.

To ELOI'N or ELOY'N (of *eloigner*, fr.) to remove, or ſend away.

To ELO'NGATE (of *elongo*, lat. of *e* of, and *longo* to make long) to make long, or remove far off.

ELONGA'TION *of a planet*, or *angle of* ELONGATION (in Aſtronomy) is the difference between the ſun's true place, and the geocentric place of that planet. 2 (in Surgery) is when the ligament of a joint is ſtretched and extended, but not ſo that the bone goes quite out of joint.

To ELOPE, (of loopen, dn. to run) when a wife leaves her huſband to follow an adulterer, ſhe is ſaid to elope from her huſband.

ELO'PEMENT, a wife's leaving her huſband to cohabit with an adulterer.

E'LOQUENCE (of *eloquentia*, lat. of *e* out, and *loquor* to ſpeak) the art of ſpeaking, ſo as to move and perſuade.

*A maſter of* ELOQUENCE, 1 a rhetorician. 2 a well ſpoken man.

E''LOQUENT, well ſpoken, or that has a grace in ſpeaking.

ELSE, 1 beſide, or but only. 2 more, or beſides. 3 other. 4 otherwiſe.

ELSE WHERE, ſomewhere elſe, or in another place.

To ELU'CIDATE (of *elucido*, lat. of *e* out of, and *luceo* to ſhine) to clear, or make plain.

ELUCUBRATED (of *elucubratus*, lat. of *e* in, and *lucubro* to ſit up at ſtudy) done carefully, and with much pains.

To ELU'DE (of *eludo*, lat. of *e* out, and *ludo* to play) 1 to wave, or ſhift off. 2 to diſappoint, or make a fool of one.

E'LVERS, very ſmall eels.

ELVES, hobgoblins, or ſcare-crows to frighten children with.

E'LVISH, peeviſh, croſs, moroſe.

ELU'SION (from *to eludo*) deceit, or deluſion.

ELY, [E. lon. 15 min. lat. 52°. 24'.] an ancient city in the iſle of Ely in Cambridgſhire, ſtanding on a riſing ground, but is nevertheleſs very unhealthy, occaſioned by its being ſurrounded by the river Ouſe, and other ſtreams. It was made a biſhop's See in the year 1109, and the biſhops were counts palatine till the reign of Henry VIII. The city is large, and has great plenty of proviſions, but is neither populous or beautiful; its chief ornaments are the palace and cathedral. The chief ſtreet is full of ſprings, and almoſt every hundred yards little wells bricked up knee high, which generally overflow from one to another all the way down the hill. The market here is on ſaturday, and the fair on the 18th of October. Diſtant from London 57 computed, and 69 meaſured miles; and 15 miles from Cambridge. It gives the title of Marquis to the prince of Wales. 'Tis obſerved to be the only city in England, ſubordinate to its Biſhop in its civil governmet, and unpreſented in parliament.

ELY''SIAN *fields*, the place aſſigned by the poets, for the habitation of the ſouls of good men, after they are freed from the body.

ELYTHRO'IDES 5, gr. (of ελυθρος a ſheath, and ειδος form) (in Anatomy) the ſecond proper coat of the teſticles.

To EMA'CIATE (of *emacio*, lat. of *e* in, and *macio* to become lean) to make lean.

*EMANA'TION*, fr. (of *emanatio*, lat. of *e* out of, and *mano* to flow) a flowing, proceeding or iſſuing from ſome ſource or origin.

EMANATION (in Divinity) is uſed to expreſs the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father and the Son.

To EMA'NCIPATE (of *emancipar*, fr. of *emancipo*, lat. of *e* out of, and *mancipium* property) to free, or ſet at liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION (in Surgery) is the taking away the ſcurf from the ſides of wounds, or ſores.

To EMA''SCULATE (of *emaſculo*, lat. of *e* neg. and *maſculus* a male) 1 to geld, to caſtrate, to take from a male thoſe parts which are the characteriſtic of his ſex. 2 to weaken, or enfeeble.

To EMBA'LE, to make up into packs, or bales.

To EMBA'LM (of *embaumer*, fr.) to dreſs a dead body with ſpices, &c. to preſerve it from putrefaction.

To EMBA'RRASS, or to EMBA'RRASS (of *embaraſſer*, fr.) to trouble, perplex, or confound.

EMBA'RGO. See IMBARGO.

To EMBA'RK. See *To* IMBARK.

† To EMBA'SE. See *To* IMBASE.

EMBA'SSADOR (of *ambaſſadeur*, fr.) a public miniſter, ſent from one ſovereign prince, as a repreſentative of his perſon, to another.

EMBA'SSADRESS, an ambaſſador's wife, or lady.

EMBA'SSAGE, or E'MBASSY, the office of

of an embaſſador.

EMBA'TTLED, put in array, or in order of battle.

To EMBE'LLISH. See *To* IMBELLISH.

EMBERS, ſmall burning coals, aſhes or cinders.

EMBER *weeks*, four ſeaſons in the year, more immediately ſet apart for prayer and faſting, viz. the firſt week in Lent, the next after Whitſunday, the 14th of September and the 13th of December. They had their names from the ancient cuſtom of putting aſhes on their heads on thoſe days, in token of humiliation.

The ember weeks are now moſtly taken notice of on account of the ordination of prieſts and deacons; becauſe the canon appoints the ſunday next ſucceeding the ember weeks for the ſolemn days of ordination.

To EMBE''ZEL. See *To* IMBEZEL.

EMBLEM (of ἔμβλημα, gr. of ἐμβάλλω to ſend forth) a moral ſymbol, conſiſting of picture and words, intended to hold forth ſome moral or political inſtruction.

EMBLEMA''TICAL, or EMBLEMA''TIC, of, or belonging to an emblem.

EMBLEMA''TICALLY, by way of emblem.

EMBLE'MATIST, a contriver, or maker of emblems.

To EMBO'SS. See *To* IMBOSS.

To EMBO''WEL. See *To* IMBOWEL.

To EMBRA'CE. See *To* IMBRACE.

EMBRA'SURE (in Architecture) an enlargement of the aperture of a door, or window, made ſloping within ſide the wall, to take in the more light, and give greater play to the door or caſement.

EMBRA'SURES (in Fortification) are the holes in a parapet, through which the cannon are pointed to fire into the moat or field. They are generally twelve foot diſtance from one another, every one of them being from ſix to ſeven foot wide without, and about three within. Their height above the platform is three foot on that ſide toward the town, and a foot and a half on the other ſide toward the field; ſo that the muzzle may be ſunk, and the piece brought to ſhoot low.

EMBROCA'TION, is a kind of fomentation, wherewith the part affected is firſt wet, and then chafed or rubbed in with the hand.

To EMBROI'DER. See *To* IMBROIDER.

To EMBROI'L. See *To* IMBROIL.

To EMBRUE. See *To* IMCRUE.

EMBRYO (of ἔμβρυον, gr. of ἐν to, and βρύω to grow) 1 the firſt beginning of the body of an animal, in its mother's womb; before it hath received all the diſpoſition of parts neceſſary to become animated. 2 (by Metaphor) any thing that is in projection is ſaid to be *in embryo*.

EMBRYOTHLA'STES, gr. (of ἔμβρυον an embryo, and θλάω to break) an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to break the bones of a dead child, that it may be the more eaſily taken out of the womb.

† To EMBU'RSE. See *To* REIMBURSE.

† EME'NDALS, an old word, but ſtill uſed in the accounts of the Inner-Temple, where ſo much in emendals, at the foot of an account, ſignifies ſo much in the bank, or ſtock of the houſe for reparation of loſſes, and other occaſions.

EMENDA'TION (of *emendatio*, lat. of *emendo* to amend, or correct) amendment, correction, or reformation.

E''MERALD (of *emerade*, fr.) a ſort of precious ſtone of a green colour.

To EME'RGE (of *emergo*, lat. of *e* out of, and *mergo*, to riſe up) 1 to ſwim, iſſue, or come out. 2 to pop up, to appear, or ſhew itſelf. 3 to eſcape, or recover. 4 to come to, or arrive at.

EME'RGENCY, caſual event, incident, occaſion, a ſudden or unexpected turn of affairs.

EME'RGENT, 1 ſudden, unexpected. 2 weighty, or of moment.

E''MERIL, or E''MERY (of *emeri*, fr.) 1 a ſort of ſtone found in moſt metal mines; uſed, when reduced to a powder, to poliſh iron, ſteel, glaſs, &c. 2 a ſtone that glaſiers cut their glaſs with.

E''MEROIDS [3], or E''MERODS, the hemorrhoids, or piles.

EME'RSION (of *to emerge*) a riſing or poping up again, an appearing.

EME'RSION 1 (in Aſtronomy) is the time when any planet that is eclipſed, begins to emerge, or get out of the ſhadow of the eclipſing body. 2 (in Philoſophy) when any body lighter in ſpecie than water, being thruſt down into it, riſes again, 'tis ſaid to emerge out of the water.

EME''TIC, or EME''TICAL (of ἐμετικὸς, gr. of ἔμεω to vomit) that provoketh vomiting.

EME''TICS, medicines that provoke vomiting.

EMIGRA'TION (of *emigratio*, lat. of *e* from, and *migro* to ſhift his habitation) a removing, or ſhifting of one's habitation from one place to another.

E''MINENCE [3], or E''MINENCY (of *eminentia*, of *emineo* to appear above others) 1 a high place, or riſing ground. 2 dignity, or of great quality. 3 a title peculiar to cardinals.

EMINENCE (in Fortification) is a height that overlooks and commands the place under it.

E''MINENT, 1 high, lofty, exalted. 2 great, illuſtrious, famous, diſtinguiſhed. 3 ſingular, remarkable,

EMINE'NTIAL *equation* (in Algebra) is an artificial equation, containing another equation eminently, and is uſed in the inveſtigation of the areas of curv'd ſpaces.

E'MIS-

E'MISSARY (of *emiſſaire*, fr. of *emiſſarius*, lat. of *emitto* to ſend forth) one ſent abroad to give intelligence.

EMI''SSION, a ſending, or caſting forth.

To EMI'T (of *emitto*, lat. of *e* out of, and *mitto* to ſend) to ſend forth; as, the ſun emits rays of light.

E'MMENAGO'GICS, or E'MMENAGOGUES + (of ἐμμεναγωγικα gr. of ἐν in, and μὴν a month, and ἄγω to force) medicines that force or excite the monthly courſes of women.

E'MMET, an ant or piſmire.

EMO'LLIENT (of *emo liens*, lat. of *emollio* to ſoften) lenitive, ſoftning, or molliſying.

EMO'LLIENTS (in Surgery and Pharmacy) remedies externals as well as internals, uſed to ſoften and looſen indurations and conſtrictions of the belly, or thoſe tumors and ſwellings.

EMO''LUMENT (of *emolumentum*, lat. profits accruing to the miller from his mill, of *emolo* to grind thoroughly) 1 the profits ariſing daily from any office, or employ. 2 benefit, advantage.

*EMO'TION*, fr. 1 ſtirring, or motion. 2 ſedition, riſing, or inſurrection. 3 trouble, or perturbation.

† To EMPAI'R. See *To* IMPAIR.

EMPA'LEMENT (in Botany) is the cup, or outward part of the flower of a plant encompaſſing the foliation, or attire.

To EMPA''NNEL. See *To* IMPANNEL.

† EMPA'RLENCE. See IMPARLENCE.

EMPA'RTMENT (in Fortification) the ſame as *Talus*; which ſee.

To EMPEACH. See *To* IMPEACH.

EMPERESS (the feminine of *Emperor*) either the wife of an emperor, or a woman who rules over a country with all the authority of an emperor.

E'MPEROUR, or EMPEROR (of *empereur*, fr. of *imperator*, lat. of *impero* to command with authority) the ſovereign of an empire.

*E'MPHASIS*, gr. (of ἐμφαινω to make one know) energy, force, or ſtrength of expreſſion, a pronouncing ſome particular words with a peculiar tone of voice.

EMPHASIS (in Grammar) is an accent ſet upon a word in the ſpeaking it.

EMPHA''TICAL, or EMPHA''TIC, ſtrong, ſignificant, or with energy.

EMPHATICAL *colours* (in Philoſophy) ſuch as are ſeen in the rainbow, or in the clouds before ſun-riſing, or after ſun-ſetting.

E'MPIRE, 1 the territory, or extent of land under the command of an emperor.

*E'MPIRIC* (of εμπειρικος of ἐν into, and πειρῶ to try by experiment) a mountebank, quack, or one that practiſes phyſic at random, without a proper education, or underſtanding any thing of the principles of the art.

EMPI''RICAL, of, or belonging to an empiric.

EMPIRICISM, the profeſſion, or practice of an empiric.

EMPLA'STER (of ἔμπλαστρον gr. of εμπλαττω to bring into form) commonly called *Plaſter*, a medicine of a ſtiff glutinous conſiſtence, compoſed of diverſe ingredients, ſpread on leather or linen, and applied externally.

EMPLA''STICS (of επιπλασσειν to ſtop up) are ſalves which ſtop up and conſtipate the pores of the parts they are applied on.

To EMPLEA'D. See *To* IMPLEAD.

To EMPLOY'. See *To* IMPLOY.

† To EMPOI'SON. See *To* POISON.

*EMPO'RIUM*, or E'MPORY (of ἐμπόριον, a market town, gr. of ἐμπορία traffic, or merchandiſe) 1 a great city, or market town, and by way of eminence ſaid of the chief city of a kingdom. 2 the place where a fair or market is kept.

To EMPO'VERISH. See *To* IMPOVERISH.

† EMPRIMED. See IMPRIMED.

† To EMPRI''SON. See *To* IMPRISON.

† To EMPROVE. See *To* IMPROVE.

E'MPTION (of *emptio*, lat. of *emo* to purchaſe) a buying, or purchaſing.

E'MPTY, 1 void, without any thing. 2 vain, or unprofitable. 3 ſhallow, ſilly, fooliſh. 4 mere, bare, plain.

To E'MPTY, to exhauſt, or draw out, to leave nothing in a thing.

*EMPYEMA* gr. (of εν in, and πυον matter) a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breaſt, diſcharged thither upon the burſting of ſome abſceſs in the lungs, or membranes that incloſe the breaſt.

EMPYRE'AL, or EMPYRE'AN (of εμπυρεαιος, gr. of ἐν in and πῦρ fire) of, or belonging to the empyreal or higheſt heaven.

EMPYREAL *ſubſtance* (in Philoſophy) the fiery element above the ethereal.

*EMPYRE'UM*, gr. (of εν and, and πῦρ fire) among divines, denotes the higheſt of the heavens, where the bleſſed enjoy the beatific viſion.

EMPYREU'MA +, (of εμπυρευειν to inflame) (in Chemiſtry) is that ſmell of fire which is ſometimes contracted in diſtillations, when the matter burns to the veſſel.

EMPYREUMA''TIC, of, or belonging to an empyreuma.

E'MROD, 1 a glaſier's diamond. 2 the hemorrhoids, or piles.

E'MROSE, a flower ſo called.

To E''MULATE (of *æmulor*, lat. of *æmulus*, vying with) 1 to vie with, or uſe endeavours to excel another. 2 to envy, or hate another.

E''MULA'TION, 1 imitation, with deſire to excel. 2 hatred or contention, the uſual effects when one party cannot obtain his deſire.

EMULGENT (of *emulgeo* lat. to milk out) an epithet given by anatomiſts to thoſe arteries which bring the blood from the aorta to the kidneys,

kidneys, and to those veins which carry back what is superfluous thereof to the *vena cava*.

E'MULOUS, 1 endeavouring to excel. 2 envious.

EMU'LSION (of *emulsio*, lat. of *e* out of, and *mulgeo* to milk) any kind of seed, &c. bruised and steeped in water, and then strained to the consistence of an almond milk.

EMU'NCTORY (of *emunctorium*, lat. of *emungo* to cleanse) a kernelly part of the body destined for the separating of some humour, which could otherwise prove prejudicial. It also signifies a cavity adjoining to the part that separates, wherein the separated humour is kept in readiness for evacuation.

To ENA'BLE. See *To* INABLE.

To ENA'CT, to establish an act, or law.

ENA'MEL (of *email*, fr.) a kind of varnish, or mineral colour.

To ENAMEL, to cover over with enamel, or paint with mineral colours.

ENAMOURED. See INAMOURED.

ENARRA'TION (of *ennaratio*, lat. of *e* of, and *narro* to tell, or relate) a narration, or recital.

ENARTHROSIS, (of εν in, and αρθρον a juncture) (in Anatomy) a kind of articulation wherein the cavity that receives is deep, and the head of the bone received is oblong. Such is the articulation of the femur with the ischium.

*ENCÆNIA*, gr. (of ἐν and καινὸς new) 1 anniversary feasts on the days whereon cities were built. 2 a feast among the Jews, called the feast of the dedication of the temple. 3 among Christians, the consecration, or wake days of our churches.

To ENCA'MP. See *To* INCAMP.

*ENCARPIA*, gr. (in Architecture) fruit-work, or flowerwork on the corner of pillars.

ENCEPHALI (of εν in, and κεφαλη head) a kind of worms generated in the head.

To ENCHAI'N, to chain up, or fasten with a chain.

To ENCHA'NT. See *To* INCHANT.

To ENCHA'SE. See To INCHASE.

To ENCI'RCLE. See *To* INCIRCLE.

ENCLI''TICS (of εγκλιτικὸς, gr. of ἐν upon, and κλίνω to lean) certain conjunctions in grammar, so called because they incline or cast back the accent to the foregoing syllable, of which sort are these three, *que*, *ne*, *ve*, which are joined to the end of other words, as in this verse of Horace.

*Indoctusque pilæ, discive, trochive quiescit.*

To ENCLO'SE. See *To* INCLOSE.

To ENCO'MBER. See *To* INCUMBER.

ENCO'MIAST, a maker of encomiums.

ENCO'MIUM (of ἐγκωμιον, gr. of εγκωμιαζω to praise) a praise, an oration, or song in commendation of one.

To ENCO'MPASS. See *To* INCOMPASS.

To ENCOU'NTER, 1 to fight, or combat with one. 2 to meet, or meet with.

To ENCOU'RAGE. See *To* INCOURAGE.

*ENCRATITÆ*, a sect of heretics, who condemned marriage, and forbid their disciples the use of wine and flesh.

To ENCREA'SE. See *To* INCREASE.

To ENCROA'CH. See *To* INCROACH.

To ENCU'MBER. See *To* INCUMBER.

ENCY'CLOPE'DIA (of εγκυκλοπαιδεια, gr. of ἐν in, κυκλος a circle, and παιδεια learning) the circle of liberal sciences, or the whole compass of learning.

END, 1 the extremity of a thing. 2 the conclusion, or last part of a thing. 3 the aim, or design of a thing. 4 the event, or issue.

To END, 1 to finish, or make an end of. 2 to terminate, or conclude.

To ENDA''MAGE. See *To* INDAMAGE.

To ENDEA'R. See *To* INDEAR.

To ENDEA''VOUR. See *To* INDEAVOUR.

ENDE''CAGON, in Geometry, (of ἑνδεκα eleven, and γωνος an angle, gr.) a plain figure, consisting of eleven sides and angles.

*ENDIEXIS*, gr. (in Physic) an indication of diseases, shewing what is to be done.

To ENDI'TE. See *To* INDITE.

*ENDIVE*, fr. a sallad herb.

E'NDLESS, continual, perpetual, or without end.

*An* ENDLESS *man*, one that has never done what he goes about.

To ENDO'RSE. See *To* INDORSE.

To ENDO'W. See *To* INDOW.

ENDS *man*, or *woman*, a broker that goes about the street to buy old cloaths.

To ENDU'RE (of *endurer*, fr.) 1 to bear, or suffer. 2 to continue, or last.

To ENDUE, to supply or furnish with.

*ENEMA*, gr. (of ἐνεμα gr. of ενιημι to cast in) a clyster.

E''NEMY (of *ennemi*, fr.) an adversary, foe, or one that is against one.

ENERGE''TICAL, strong, or forcible.

E''NERGY (of ἐνεργεία, gr. of ἐνεργέω to effect) force, efficacy.

To ENE'RVATE (of *enervo*, lat. of *e* out of, and *nervus* a nerve) to take away one's strength and vigour.

*E'NFANS perdues*, fr. (in Military affairs) is the forlorn hope of an army.

To ENFEE'BLE. See *To* INFEEBLE.

ENFIELD, [under the meridian of London, lat. 51°. 40′.] a market town in Middlesex, formerly famous for the many tanners living here. Its market is on saturday, the fairs on Good-friday, May the 1st, September the 12th, and November the 30th. Distant from London 10 computed, and 11 measured miles.

*ENFILADE*, fr. (in Fortification) signifies a situation of ground, which discovers a post according to the whole length of a right line, so that it can be scoured with the cannon, and rendered almost defenceless. Whence

To

To ENFI'LE *the curtain or rampart*, is to ſweep the whole length of it with the cannon.

To ENFLA'ME. See *To* IFFLAME.

To ENFO'RCE. See *To* INFORCE.

To ENFRA'NCHISE (of *affranchir*, fr.) 1 to give one his liberty. 2 to make one free of a company. 3 to make a freeman. 4 to make a free denizen.

To ENGA'GE. See *To* INGAGE.

To ENGE'NDER. See *To* INGENDER.

E'NGINE (of *engin*, fr.) 1 a machine or inſtrument for divers purpoſes. 2 a device, or artifice.

ENGINE'ER (of *ingenieur*, fr.) one ſkilled in, or that practiſes military architecture.

ENGLAND, the ſouthern diviſion of Great Britain, which being divided into three parts, this is the beſt and largeſt; and is a kingdom of itſelf, very populous, rich and fruitful; ſituate between two degrees eaſt and ſix degrees odd minutes weſt longitude, and between 49 degrees 55 minutes, and 55 degrees 55 minutes north latitude, bounded by Scotland on the north; by the German ſea, which ſeparates it from Germany and the Netherlands, in the eaſt; by the Engliſh channel, which divides it from France on the ſouth; and by Wales, and St. George's channel which parts it from Ireland, on the weſt; being in length about 320 miles, and in breadth, from the land's end to Dover, 230 miles. The air is much warmer here than in countries under the ſame parallel, and generally healthful. The weather is irregular, but for the moſt part cloudy and rainy; eſpecially in the fall and winter. There are very few mountains; the higheſt hills are in Wales, and in the weſt and north of England. The reſt of the country conſiſts of moderate hills and valleys, wood-lands, incloſed paſture grounds and meadows, extenſive corn fields, and plains, which feed innumerable flocks of ſheep, horſes and neat cattle; and no country is freer from ravenous beaſts, and venomous ſerpents. There are ſcarce any lakes; the moſt conſiderable navigable rivers are, the Thames, the Medway, the Trent, and the Severn. England and Wales are divided into fifty-two counties; in which are two archbiſhopricks, two univerſities, twenty-four biſhopricks, twenty-nine cities, upwards of eight hundred towns, and near ten thouſand pariſhes; in which are about ſeven millions of people. There are ſcarce any manufactures in Europe which are not brought to great perfection in England; as to the woollen manufacture, it excels any thing of that kind in other nations, both in goodneſs and quantity, notwithſtanding every other ſtate has of late years endeavoured to excel in it. The vegetable and mineral productions of the earth are not only ſufficient for the uſe of its inhabitants, but it exports more lead than all Europe beſides. As to the conſtitution of the government, England is a limited monarchy, the power of making and altering laws, and of raiſing taxes, being lodged in the Kings, Lords and Commons; and as the Commons cannot paſs any law without the concurrence of the Lords, ſo both, nor either of them can do it without the royal aſſent. As to the courts of judicature, the Parliament is the firſt; it conſiſts of the three eſtates of the realm, divided into two houſes, called the Upper-houſe, or Houſe of Peers; and the Lower-houſe, or Houſe of Commons: the Houſe of Lords is the ſupreme court, from whence lies no appeal. The Houſe of Commons conſiſts of 513 knights, citizens, and burgeſſes of England and Wales, choſe by the people, by virtue of the king's writ. The ſecond court is the King's Privy-council, made up of noblemen, and others; the choice and number are at the king's pleaſure, and of courſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of London, for the church affairs, and the two ſecretaries of ſtate, for ſtate affairs. The courts of juſtice are four, viz. the Chancery, the King's-Bench, the Common-Pleas, and the Exchequer, which are held in Weſtminſter-hall four ſeveral times of the year. The counties of England being divided into ſix circuits, two of the twelve judges are aſſigned to go each of the circuits twice a year; when they hear and determine all criminal, as well as civil, cauſes, at the aſſizes held for the reſpective counties; all facts being tried by a jury, as they are in the courts of common law. The eſtabliſhed religion is much the ſame with the foreign proteſtant churches, as to doctrine, but different as to church diſcipline; but there are a multitude of different perſuaſions, which by the indulgence of the ſtate are tolerated.

ENGLISH, 1 ſomething that relates to the country, or people of England. 2 the language ſpoke by the perple of England.

To ENGLU'T. See *To* GLUT.

*ENGONA'SIS HE'RCULES*, gr. i. e. Hercules kneeling (in Aſtronomy) is a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of ninety five ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue.

To ENGRA'FT. See *To* INGRAFT.

To ENGRA'VE. See *To* INGRAVE.

To ENGRO'SS. See *To* INGROSS.

To ENHA'NCE or ENHAU'NCE (of *enhaunſer*, fr.) to advance or raiſe the price of things.

ENHARMO'NICAL or ENHARMO'NIC (in Muſic) is uſually applied to the laſt of the three kinds, abounding in *Dieſes*, which are the leaſt ſenſible diviſions of a tone. See DIESIS.

ENI'GMA or ÆNIGMA (of αἴνιγμα gr. of

· αἶνος a fabulous ſpeech) a propoſition put in obſcure, ambiguous, and generally contradictory terms, to puzzle, or exerciſe the wit, in finding out the meaning.

ENIGMA'TICAL, of or belonging to an enigma.

ENI'GMATIST, a maker, or propoſer of enigmas.

To ENJOI'N. See *To* INJOIN.

To ENJO'Y. See *To* INJOY.

To ENLA'RGE (of *enlargir*, fr.) 1 to extend, or increaſe. 2 to amplify, or be copious on. 3 to ſet free, to ſet at liberty.

To ENLI'GHTEN. See *To* INLIGHTEN.

To ENLI'VEN, to animate, or make briſk.

ENMITY, envy, malice, hatred, grudge.

To ENNO'BLE (of *anoblir*, fr.) 1 to illuſtrate, or make famous. 2 to make a commoner a nobleman.

ENODA'TION (of *enodatio*, lat. of *enodo* to unite a knot) an untying, or explaining any difficulty.

ENODA'TION (in Huſbandry) is the cutting off the knots of trees.

ENO'RMITY (of *enormité*, fr. of *enormitas*, lat. of *e* out of, and *norma* a rule) 1 diſorder, or confuſion. 2 heinouſneſs, grievouſneſs. 3 fault, crime, or high miſdemeanour.

ENO'RMOUS, 1 great, exceſſive. 2 heinous, flagitious.

ENOU'GH, ſufficient, or as much as ſufficeth.

ENO'W, the ſame as enough.

*EN PASSANT*, fr. by the bye.

To ENQUI'RE. See *To* INQUIRE.

To ENRA'GE. See *To* INRAGE.

To ENRI'CH (of *enricher*, fr.) 1 to make rich. 2 to adorn by carving, painting, or other ornaments. 3 to fatten ground.

To ENRO'LL. See *To* INROLL.

E'NSIGN (of *enſeigne*, fr.) 1 a banner, or the colours, under which the ſoldiers are ranged, according to the different companies they belong to. 2 an officer in a company of foot who carries the colours. 3 a mark or token.

To ENSLA'VE. See *To* INSLAVE.

To ENSNA'RE. See *To* INSNARE.

To ENSTA'LL. See *To* INSTALL.

ENTA'BLATURE or ENTA'BLEMENT (in Architecture) ſignifies that part of a column which is over the capital, comprehending the architrave, the freeze, and the cornice, and is different in the different orders.

To ENTAI'L. See *To* INTAIL.

To ENTA'NGLE. See *To* INTANGLE.

*ENTELE'CHI*, gr. a word made uſe of by Ariſtotle, to expreſs the human mind; the modern philoſophers take it for a kind of motion and happy modification of matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform acts proper to it.

ENTE'NDMENT. See INTENDMENT.

To E'NTER (of *entrer*, fr.) 1 to go into. 2 to record, or write down in a book. 3 to liſt one's ſelf as a ſoldier. 4 to commence, or begin any thing.

To ENTER (in Architecture) is to let the tenon of one piece of timber into the mortice of another.

To ENTE'RCHA'NGE. See INTERCHANGE.

ENTERCOU'RSE. See INTERCOURSE.

To ENTERLA'CE. See *To* INTERLACE.

To ENTERLI'NE. See *To* INTERLINE.

ENTERME'WER (in Falconry) is a hawk which changes the colour of her wings by degrees.

ENTEROLOGY (of ἔντερον a gut, and λόγος a diſcourſe) a treatiſe of the bowels, together with the contents of the head and breaſt.

To ENTERPLEA'D. See *To* INTERPLAD.

E'NTERPRISE, fr. deſign, attempt, or project.

To ENTERTAI'N (of *entretenir*, fr.) 1 to lodge, or quarter. 2 to keep, or maintain. 3 to treat, or regale. 4 to receive, admit, or believe. 5 to divert, or pleaſe. 6 to accept of, or receive.

ENTERTAI'NMENT, 1 the uſage a perſon meets with. 2 any diverſion, as dancing, muſic, &c.

To ENTHRA'LL. See *To* INTHRALL.

To ENTHRO'NE. See *To* INTHRONE.

ENTHU'SIASM (of Ἐνθουσιασμός, gr. of Ἔνθεος, of ἐν through, and Θεός God) a pretended inſpiration, or fanaticiſm.

ENTHU'SIAST, one who fancies himſelf, or pretends to be, inſpired by the Divine Spirit.

ENTAUSIA'STIC or ENTHUSIA'STICAL, of or belonging to enthuſiaſm.

ENTHY'MEM (of Ἐνθύμημα, gr. of ἐν in, and θυμος the mind) an imperfect ſyllogiſm, where either the major or minor propoſition is wanting, as being eaſy to be ſupplied by the underſtanding.

To ENTI'CE. See *To* INTICE.

ENTI'RE. See INTIRE.

E'NTITY (in Philoſophy) a being, or ſubſtance.

To ENTO'MB. See *To* INTOMB.

E'NTRALS (of *entrailles*, fr.) the bowels, inwards, or guts.

E'NTRANCE, 1 entry, or going in. 2 admiſſion, or admittance. 3 commencement, or beginning.

To ENTRA'P. See *To* INTRAP.

ENTREA'GUE. See INTREAGUE.

To ENTREA'T. See *To* INREAT.

To ENTRENCH. See *To* INTRENCH.

To ENTRU'ST. See *To* INTRUST.

E'NTRY (of *entrée*, fr.) 1 paſſage into a houſe, &c. 2 an entrance, or the action of entring. 3 the pompous proceſſion of an embaſſador upon his firſt entring the city he is ſent to. 4 taking poſſeſſion, as of an eſtate,

&c. 5 a regiſter in a book of accounts, &c. 6 a beginning.

ENTRIES (in Hunting) places or thickets through which deer have lately paſſed.

To ENTWI'NE, to twiſt, or wind about.

To ENU'CLEATE (of *enucleo*, lat. of *e* out of, and *nucleus* a kernel) to explicate, unfold, or make plain.

To ENVE'LOPE. See *To* INVELOPE.

*ENVE"LOPE*, fr. (in Fortification) is a mount of earth, ſometimes raiſed in the ditch of a place, and ſometimes beyond it, being either in form of a ſimple parapet, or of a ſmall rampart, bordered with a parapet. Theſe envelopes are made when one would only cover the weak places with ſingle lines, without any deſign of advancing towards the field, which cannot be done but by works that require a great deal of breadth, ſuch as horn-works, half-moons, &c.

To ENVE"NOM. See *To* INVENOM.

E'NVIOUS, full of envy.

To ENVI'RON. See *To* INVIRON.

To ENVI'TE. See *To* INVITE.

To ENU'MERATE (of *enumero*, lat. of *e* out of, and *numero*, to number) to number, count, or reckon up.

ENUMERA'TION, a detail, reckoning up, or rehearſing.

ENUNCIA'TION (of *enunciatio*, lat. of *e* of, and *nuncio* to tell) 1 an axiom, or maxim. 2 propoſition.

ENUNCIATION (in Logic) is a propoſition that ſimply affirms or denies.

E'NVOY (of *envoye*, fr.) a foreign miniſter of a lower degree than an embaſſador. A perſon ſent purpoſely to negotiate ſome particular affair with a foreign prince or ſtate. Thoſe ſent from England, France, &c. to Genoa, the princes of Germany, and other petty princes and ſtates do not go in quality of embaſſadors, but *envoys*, and are commonly perſons of a lower rank.

E'NVOICE, a particular liſt of the goods ſent to a merchant by his factor, or correſpondent, with their prices and conditions.

To ENU'RE, to accuſtom to.

E'NVY (of *envie*, fr.) the jealouſy or ſorrow for another's proſperity.

To ENWRA'P, to wrap up.

E'PACT (of επακτα, gr. of επαγω to inſert) the eleven days that the common ſolar year exceeds the common lunar one, it is of uſe in finding the age of the moon. It may be eaſily found by multiplying the golden number by 11, and the product, if it does not exceed thirty, take thirty from it, as often as you can, and the remainder is the epact for the Julian account.

The Julian account being known, the Gregorian epact is found thus; if the Julian epact is greater than 11, add 30 to it, and from that ſum ſubſtract 11, and the remainder will be the Gregorian epact.

*EPAGO'GE*, gr. (of επ'αγω to lead) a figure in rhetoric, when like things, or arguments are compared together.

*EPANADI'PLOSIS*, gr. (of επι before, and διπλός double) a figure in rhetoric, when the ſame word begins and ends a ſentence.

*EPANALE'PSIS*, gr. επαναλαμβάνω to repeat) a figure in rhetoric, when, after a long parentheſis, what went before is again repeated.

*EPANA"PHORA*, gr. (of επαναφέρω to rehearſe) a figure in rhetoric, when divers ſentences begin with the ſame word.

*EPANODOS*, gr. (of επι before, and ανοδος aſcending) a figure in rhetoric, when we return to that which once we quitted, by way of prolepſis.

*EPANO'RTHOSIS*, gr. (of επανορθόω to correct) a correction, a figure in rhetoric, when we correct what we have ſaid, to ſay it otherwiſe, or more emphatically.

*EPAU'LE*, fr. (in Fortification) is a ſide-work, made either of earth thrown up, of bags filled with earth, or of gabions, faſcines, &c. and earth; of which latter they make the epaulements of the place of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches.

Sometimes this word is uſed for a demi-baſtion; and ſometimes it ſignifies a ſquare orillon, which is a maſs of earth almoſt ſquare, faced and lined with a wall, and deſigned to cover the cannon of a caſement.

*EPE'NTHESIS*, gr. (of επι in, and εντίθημι to put) a figure, when a letter, or ſyllable is put in the middle of a word.

E'PHA (of אפה. Heb.) a kind of meaſure among the ancient Jews, containing ſomething more than three pecks.

*EPHE"MERA*, gr. (of επι upon, and ημέρα a day) an epithet applied to ſomething that laſts but one day, particularly a ſort of fever which terminates in the compaſs of twenty-four hours.

*EPHEME'RIDES*, gr. (of επί concerning, and ημέρα a day) aſtronomical tables, calculated to ſhew the diurnal motion of the planets, their places, aſpects, &c.

EPHEMERIDES, a journal, or day-book.

*EPHE"MERIS*, gr. an almanack, regiſter, journal, or diary. See EPHEMERIDES.

EPHE"MERIST, one that makes ephemeriſes, or almanacks.

*EPHIALTES*, gr. (of εφάλλομαι to leap upon) the diſeaſe commonly called the nightmare, chiefly affecting perſons aſleep, when laid on their back, and having the ſtomach loaded with food of difficult digeſtion. So called becauſe perſons aſleep fancy that their breath is ſtopped by ſome ſuperincumbent body.

E"PHOD (of אפד, heb. of אפד to put on) a garment uſed by the Jewiſh prieſts. See Exodus chap. xxviii.

EPICE'DIUM (of επικήδειος, gr. of επι concerning,

cerning, and ᾠδὴ death) a funeral ſong, or verſes in praiſe of the dead.

E″PIC (of ἔπικος gr. of ἔπος a verſe) an epithet applied to a poem or poetry, the ſubject of which is ſome ſignal tranſaction of an hero.

E″PICENE 3 (of ἐπικοινον, gr. of ἐπὶ to, and κοινὸς common) tommon to both ſexes.

*E″PICRISIS*, gr. (of ἐπὶ and κρίνω to judge) a judging of a diſeaſe.

E″PICS, epic poetry.

E″PICURE, a ſenſual man, or one that gives himſelf wholly up to pleaſure.

EPICURE′AN, a follower of the ſect of the philoſopher Epicurus.

EPI″CURISM, the doctrine, or philoſophy taught by Epicurus. 2 an Epicure's life.

To EPI′CURIZE, to live like an Epicure.

E″PICYCLE (of ἐπικύκλος, gr. of ἐπὶ in, and κύκλος a circle) is a ſmall circle, whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a ſmall orb, which being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion, and yet with its peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper centre; which the ancient aſtronomers attributed to all the planets, except the ſun, to ſolve their appearances; but this confuſed piece of celeſtial clockwork, the Copernican ſyſtem has removed.

EPICY′CLOID 5 (in Geometry) is a curve generated by a point taken in the periphery of a circle that rolls or revolves upon the periphery of another circle, either within, or without it.

EPIDE″MICAL, or EPIDE″MIC (of ἐπιδημικὸς, gr. of ἐπὶ upon, and δημὸς the people) popular, public, univerſal, or ſpreading diſtemper which ſeizes a great number of people in a little time.

EPIDE′RMIS, gr. (of επι over, and δερμα the ſkin) the cuticle or ſcurf-ſkin which is over the true ſkin.

EPIGÆ′UM (of ἐπιγαῖον, gr. of ἐπὶ towards, and γη the earth) that part of the orbit of a planet that is neareſt to the earth.

EPIGA′STRIUM, gr. (of επι upon, and γαστηρ the belly) the middle of the epigaſtric region.

EPIGASTRIC *Region*, the upper part of the abdomen, reaching from the cartilago xiphoides almoſt to the navel. It is divided into three parts, the ſides, called hypocondria, and the middle called epigaſtrium.

EPIGLOTTIS, gr. (uf επι upon, aud γλωσσα the tongue) (in Anatomy) a thin moveable cartilage, in form of a leaf of ivy, covering the glottis, or cleft of the larinx. Its uſe is to modulate and vary the voice, and to prevent the food in ſwallowing from falling into the larinx.

E″PIGRAM (of ἐπίγραμμα, gr. of ἐπὶ upon, and γραφω to write) a ſhort and witty poem.

EPIGRA′MMATIST, a maker of epigrams.

*E″PIGRA′PHE* 4, gr. (of ἐπὶ upon, and γράφω to write) a title or inſcription.

E″PILEPSY (of ἐπιλεψία, gr. of ἐπιλαμβάνω to ſeize) a convulſion either of the whole body, or ſome of its parts, attended with a loſs of ſenſes, and returning from time to time by fits.

EPILE′PTICAL, or EPILE′PTIC, troubled with an epilepſy.

EPILE′PTICS, medicines good againſt an epilepſy.

E″PILOGUE 3 (of ἐπίλογος, gr. of ἐπὶ after, and λέγω to ſpeak) 1 (in Rhetoric) the laſt part of a diſcourſe; wherein is made a recapitulation of the principal matters delivered. 2 (in Dramatic Poetry) a ſpeech addreſſed by one of the principal actors, to the audience, after the play is ended.

EPI″PHANY (of ἐπιφανεία, gr. of ἐπὶ to, and φαίνω to appear) twelfth-day, a feſtival celebrated in remembrance of the ſtar appearing to the wiſe men.

*EPIPHO′NEMA*, gr. (of ἐπιφονέω to ſhout) an applauſe) a figure in rhetoric, a ſmart cloſe at the end of a narration, a moral reflection.

*EPI″PHORA*, gr. (of επιφοξέω to apply) 1 the watering or dropping of the eyes, by reaſon of rheum. 2 a ſcheme of rhetoric, where a word is repeated in the end of ſeveral members. 3 (in Logic) a concluſion, or conſequence drawn from the aſſumption in a ſyllogiſm.

EPI″PHYLOSPE′RMOUS *plants* (in Botany) are the ſame with capillaries, or ſuch as bear their ſeed on the back-part of their leaves.

EPI″PHYSIS, gr. (of επὶ on, and φυειν to grow) (in Anatomy) a leſſer bone adhering, or growing to another, by ſimple contiguity.

EPIPLOON 4, (of επιπλεειν to ſwim on) (in Anatomy) the omentum or cawl.

EPI′SCOPACY (of επισκοπη, gr. of επισκοπειω to overſee) the office and dignity of a biſhop.

EPI′SCOPAL, of, or belonging to a biſhop.

EPISCOPA′LIANS, thoſe who are of the epiſcopal party.

E″PISODE (of επεισόδιον, gr. of επί upon, and οδος a way) is a ſeparate ſtory, or action which the poet connects to the main plot of his poem, in order to embelliſh it with more variety.

EPISPA″STIC (of επι on, an σπαω to draw) a remedy which being externally applied, draws ſome humour to the part; a bliſter plaiſter.

EPI′STLE (of επιςολὴ, gr. of επιςέλλω to ſend away) a letter.

EPISTLER, he that reads the epiſtles in a cathedral, or collegiate church.

EPI′STOLAR, or EPI′STOLARY, of, or belonging to a letter, or an epiſtle.

*E'PISTYLIUM* (in Architecture) is a maſs of ſtone, or piece of timber, laid upon the capital of a pillar.

*E'PITAPH* (of επιτάφιον, gr. of επὶ upon, and ταφος a tomb) an inſcription ſet upon a tomb, a monumental inſcription.

*EPI'TASIS*, gr. (of επιτεινω to augment) the ſecond, and buſieſt part of a comedy.

*EPITHALA'MIUM*, lat. (of επιθαλαμων, gr. of επὶ within, and θαλαμος a bed-chamber) a wedding ſong, or verſes in praiſe of the married pair.

*EPI"THEMA*, gr. (of επιθημι to put, or lay upon) a liquid medicine applied to an outward part of the body, to cool and comfort the inward.

E"PITHET (of επίθετον, gr. of επιτίθημι to add) an adjective added to a ſubſtantive to expreſs ſome quality of it.

*EPI"TOME* 4, gr. (of επιτέμνω to abridge, or ſhorten) an abridgment, or abſtract, a reduction of the principal matters of a larger work.

EPI"TOMIST, or EPI"TOMIZER, an abbreviator, or one that makes an epitome or abſtract of any author.

To EPI"TOMIZE, to abridge, or ſhorten.

*EPI'TROCHASMUS*, gr. (of επιτροχάζω to run with ſpeed over) a figure in rhetoric, when we ſpeedily run over ſeveral things, that ſo we may puzzle our adverſary.

*EPI"TROPE* 4, (gr. επιτρέπω to grant) a figure when we ſeem to permit one to do what he will, and yet think nothing leſs.

*EPIZEU'XIS* 4, gr. (of επιζεύγνυμι to join to) a figure in rhetoric, doubling the ſame word in one ſenſe, and no other word coming between, as *O Corydon, Corydon.*

E"POCH, or EPO'CHA (of εποχη, gr. of επεχω to reſtrain) a ſolemn date of time, or ſome remarkable occurrence, from whence ſome nations date and meaſure their computation of time. Or a fixed point of time from whence the ſucceeding years are numbered.

*The Julian* EPOCHA, takes its name from Julius Cæſar's reformation of the Roman kalendar, which was done forty-five years before Chriſt, in the ſeven hundred and eighth year from the building of Rome, and in the ſeven hundred and thirty-firſt olympiad.

*The Ethiopic, Abyſſinian, or Diocletian* EPOCHA, began Auguſt the 29th, A. D. 284, and in the third year of the emperor Diocletian. This epocha is uſed by the Egyptians and Abyſſins.

EPOCHA *of the Turks and Arabs*, which they call the Hegira, bears date from Mahomet's flight from Mecca, July 16. A. D. 622.

EPOCHA *of the Perſians*, takes its date either from the coronation of the laſt Perſian king Jeſdegerdic, or Jeſdagerdis, as ſome ſay, or from his being conquered rather by Ottoman the Saracen, which was June 16, A. D. 632.

EPODE (of επωδὸς, gr. of επάδω to ſing contrary) a kind of lyric verſe; a title of a book of Horace, after hi odes.

*EPO'MIS*, gr. (of επὶ upon, and ὦμος the ſhoulders) a hood to put on one's ſhoulders, ſuch as graduates in an univerſity wear.

EPULO"TICS (επουλωτικα gr. of επουλοω to cicatrize) drying, aſtringent remedies, proper to harden, cicatrize, and incarnate wounds and ulcers.

EPPING, [E. lon. 5 min. lat. 51°. 40′.] a market town in Eſſex, formerly belonging to Waltham-Abbey. The market is held on thurſday and friday at Epping-ſtreet, a hamlet near a mile from the church. The fairs are on April the 2nd, Whitſun-tueſday, September the 2nd, and November the 2nd. The foreſt, which reaches from the town almoſt to London, and is a royal chace, was formerly called the Foreſt of Eſſex, and then Waltham Foreſt. It is 15 computed, and 17 meaſured miles from London; and 14 from Chelmsford.

EPSOM, [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51°. 25′.] a pleaſant town in Surry, open to Sanſted-downs, much reſorted to on account of the waters, which come from Aſhted, endued with a purging quality, firſt diſcovered in the year 1618, tho' now they are not in ſuch repute as formerly, but ſtill their virtue is the ſame, and the ſalt made from them is famous over all Europe, for gently cleanſing the body, and cooling and purifying the blood. The town is about one mile and a half in a ſemicircle; the whole agreeably interperſed with fields, meadows, orchards, and gardens. Here is a market, plentifully ſupplied with all ſorts of neceſſaries, on friday, and fairs on Eaſter week, July the 24th, and September the 29th. Diſtant from London 15 computed, and 16 meaſured miles, and 18 from Guildford.

EPWORTH, [W. lon. 27 min. lat. 53°. 31′.] the beſt town in the iſle of Axholm in Lincolnſhire. 'Tis a long ſtraggling place, has a charity-ſchool, and a market on ſaturday. The two Methodiſt preachers Meſſ. John and Charles Weſtley were born here, their father was rector of this pariſh. Diſtant from London 136 computed miles; and 24 miles from Lincoln.

EQUABI"LITY (of *æquabilitas*, lat. of *æquo* to equal) the exact agreement between two things.

E'QUABLE, 1 equal, or alike. 2 always in the ſame ſtrain, or mean. 3 conſiſtent, or all of a piece.

E'QUABLE *motions* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as always continue the ſame degree of velocity, and are neither accelerated nor retarded; but if there be an acceleration or retardation of the velocity of two or more bodies, and it be exactly and uniformly the ſame

ſame in them both, or all, they ſay, ſuch bodies are *equably*, *accelerated*, or *retarded*.

EQUA'L, adj. 1 alike, even, of the ſame quantity or quality. 2 indifferent, or all one to me. 3 juſt, equitable, reaſonable.

EQUAL, ſub. one who is on the ſame level with another.

EQUANI'MITY (of *æquanimitas*, lat. of *æquus* even, and *animus* the mind) evenneſs of temper, patience, good humour; a ſteady and regular diſpoſition of mind.

EQUA'TION (of *æquatio*, lat. of *æquus* equal) equality, or making even.

EQUATION (in Algebra) is an equality between one number or quantity and another, ſeveral and one, ſeveral and ſeveral, or between their ſums, differences, products, quotients, powers and roots, either all expreſſed particularly by the common numerical characters, or univerſally by the letters of the alphabet, or by theſe together, accompanied with the proper ſigns $+$, $-$, $\times$, $\div$, $\sqrt{\ }$, &c. and known by this mark $=$, amongſt them, which ſhews that number, or literal quantity, or all the numbers, or literal quantities, or both, before it, to be equal to the number, or literal quantity, or all the numbers, or literal quantities, or both, which are after it. Thus $2=2$, $5+3-2=8+2-4$, $a=a$, $dd=gg+hh$, &c.

EQUATION, or *the total proſtaphæreſis* (in the Ptolemaic theory of the planets) is the difference between the planets mean and true motion, and the angle made by the lines of the true and mean motion of the centre. But the

EQUATION, or *phyſical proſtaphæreſis*, is the difference between the motions of the centre of the epicycle in the equant, and in the eccentric.

EQUATION, or *optical proſtaphæreſis*, is the angle made by two lines drawn from the centre of the epicycle to the centre of the world, and of the eccentric.

EQUATION *of the orbit*, is the ſame with *Equation*, or *the total proſtaphæreſis*, which ſee.

EQUATION *annual* of the mean motion of the ſun and moon's apogee, and nodes.

The annual equation of the mean motion of the ſun, depends upon the excentricity of the earth's orbit round him, and is ſixteen and eleven twelfths ſuch parts, of which the mean diſtance between the ſun and the earth is a thouſand; from whence by ſome it is called the *Equation of the centre*; and this, when greateſt, is 1 deg. 56 min. 20 ſec. The greateſt annual

EQUATION *of the moon's mean motion*, is 11 min. 40 ſec. of its apogee 20 min. and of its node 9 min. 30 ſec, and thoſe four annual equations are always mutually proportionable to one another; ſo that when any of them is at the greateſt, the three others alſo will be greateſt; and when any one is leſs, the reſt diminiſh in the ſame ratio: wherefore the annual equation of the centre (of the ſun) being given, the other three correſponding equations are given alſo; ſo that one table (i. e. of the central equation) may ſerve all.

EQUATION *of a curve*, is an equation, ſhewing the nature of a curve by expreſſing, the relation between an abſciſs, and a correſpondent ordinate (which was firſt done by Deſcartes) or elſe expreſſing the relations of their fluxions, &c.

EQUATION *of time*, is a ſpace of time to be added to, or ſubtracted from the time ſhewn by the ſun, that thereby it may become equable, and is the difference between the ſun's mean motion and his right aſcenſion; and is greateſt about the latter end of January and October, it being then near fifteen minutes; and about the beginning of April, June, and towards the latter end of Auguſt, it is at leaſt, being then leſs than a minute.

EQUA'TOR. See EQUINOCTIAL.

EQUE'RRY. See QUERRY.

EQUE'STRIAN (of *equeſtris*, lat. of *eques* a horſeman) of, or belonging to a horſeman.

EQUESTRIAN *ſtatue*, a ſtatue repreſenting a perſon mounted on horſeback.

EQUIA'NGULAR (of *æquus* equal, and *angulus* an angle, lat.) that has equal angles, or corners.

EQUICRU'RAL (of *æquus* equal, and *cruralis*, of *crus* a leg. lat.) that hath equal ſides, or legs.

*EQUI'CULUS*, or *E'QUUS minor*, lat. (the little horſe) a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of four ſtars.

EQUIDI'STANT (of *æquus* equal, and *diſtantia* diſtance, lat.) of an equal diſtance, or equally diſtant from one thing.

EQUIFO'RMITY (of *æquus* equal, and *forma* a form, or ſhape, lat.) a likeneſs in form.

EQUILA'TERAL (of *æquus* equal, and *latus* a ſide) equally ſided, or whoſe ſides are of an equal length.

EQUILA'TERAL *hyperbola*, is ſuch a one whoſe tranſverſe diameter is equal to its parameter; and ſo all the other diameters equal to their parameters, and the aſymptotes of it do cut one another at right angles in the centre.

EQUILI'BRIOUS (of *æquilibris*, lat. of *æquus* equal, and *libra* a balance) that is of the ſame weight, or a level.

*EQUILI'BRIUM*, lat. an equality of weight, or an even poiſe.

EQUILIBRIUM (in Mechanics) is when the two ends of a balance hang ſo exactly even and level, that neither doth aſcend, or deſcend,

ſcend, but to both keep in a poſition parallel to the horizon, which is occaſioned by their being charged with an equal weight.

EQUIMU'LTIPLES (of *æquus* equal, and *multiplico* to multiply) are numbers or quantities multiplied by one and the ſame number or quantity. See PROPORTION.

EQUINO'CTIAL (of *æquinoctialis*, lat. of *æquus* equal, and *nox* the night) the ſame in the heavens that the equator is upon the earth, and is that great circle, which is every way equally diſtant from the poles, and conſequently divides the heavens into two equal parts; it is ſo called, becauſe whenever the ſun is in the circle, the days and nights are of an equal length to all the inhabitants of the earth; as ÆCQ, is the equinoctial. See fig. 6.

EQUINOCTIAL *colure*. See COLURE.

EQUINOCTIAL *dial*, is one whoſe plane is parallel to the equinoctial. The hour-lines on this dial are all equally diſtant from one another round the periphery of a circle, and the ſtyle thereof is a ſtreight pin or wire, ſet up in the centre of the circle, perpendicular to the dial plane.

E''QUINOXES (of *æquus* equal, and *nox* the night, lat.) are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt points of Aries and Libra; for then the ſun moving under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights of equal length. This he does about the 10th of March and 12th of September; which are therefore called the *Vernal* and *Autumnal Equinoxes*.

To EQUI'P (of *equiper*, fr.) to ſtore, or furniſh with neceſſaries, or conveniencies.

*E''QUIPAGE*, fr. attire, furniture, attendance, men.

E''QUIPOISE, of equal weight.

EQUIPO'LLENT (of *æquipollens*, lat. of *æquus* equal, and *polleo* to be able) of the ſame force, or import.

EQUIPO'NDEROUS (of *æquus* equal, and *pondus* a weight, lat.) of equal weight.

*E''QUITABLE*, fr. (of *æquus*, lat. juſt) juſt, reaſonable, righteous.

E''QUITY (of *equité*, fr. of *æquitas*, lat. of *æquus* juſt) juſtice, kindneſs, equality.

*Court of* EQUITY, the court of chancery, ſo called becauſe the rigour of the common law is there mitigated, and cauſes determined according to the rules of equity and conſcience.

EQUI''VALENCY (of *æquivalentia*, lat. of *æquus* equal, and *valeo* to be able) equal value, or worth.

EQUI''VALENT, of an equal value, worth, might, &c.

EQUI''VOCAL (of *equivoque*, fr. of *æquivocus*, lat. of *æquus* equal, and *voco* to call) ambiguous, doubtful, of a double meaning, or indefinite ſignification, that may be underſtood more ways than one.

EQUIVOCAL *generation* (in Philoſophy) is the production of plants without ſeed, and animals without parents; but this notion is now exploded.

To EQUI''VOCATE, to uſe equivocations, or ſpeak ambiguouſly.

EQUI'VOCA'TION, an ambiguous ſpeech, or double meaning.

To ERA''DICATE (*eradico*, lat. of *e* out of, and *radix* a root) 1 to pluck up by the roots. 2 to deſtroy utterly.

ERA'DICATIVES (in Phyſic) ſuch medicines as work powerfully; it is uſed in oppoſition to palliatives, which work gently.

To ERA'SE (of *erado*, lat. of *e* out of, and *rado* to ſcrape) 1 to ſcrape off, or out. 2 to ſtrike out, or blot out.

ERASED (in Heraldry) expreſſes any thing that ſeems violently torn off.

ERA'STIANS, a ſect of heretics who followed one Eraſtus, a Swiſs phyſician, who held, among other tenets, that the power of excommunication was lodged in the civil magiſtrate.

ERATO (of εραω to love) one of the nine muſes, the preſident of love poems.

ERE, before that, rather than.

To ERE'CT (of *erigo*, lat. of *e* of, and *rego* to rule) 1 to raiſe, or ſet upright. 2 to build up.

ERECT, ſtanding upright, or perpendicular.

ERECT *flowers* (in Botany) ſuch as grow upright, without hanging the head.

E'REMITE (of *eremita*, lat. of ερημος, gr. a wilderneſs) a hermit, or one that dwelleth in the wilderneſs.

ERE'SSES, or ERI'SSES, Canary birds above two years old.

*ERGO*, lat. therefore.

E'RGOTISM, captious arguing.

*ERI''DANUS*, a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere in form of a river, conſiſting of ſixty-eight ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue.

*ERINGO*, a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called ſea-holly.

*ERISMA*, gr. (in Architecture) is a ſhore-poſt, or prop to hold up a piece of building which would otherwiſe fall.

E'RMIN (of *hermine*, fr.) 1 a fine white fur ſpotted with black, with which the robes of kings and princes are lined. 2 an animal ſo called.

To ERODE, to gnaw, or eat into, or off.

EROSION, the act of ſharp acids, tearing off, or conſuming parts of the body, or metals.

To ERR (of *erro*, lat. of ερρω, gr. to wander, or ſtray) 1 to go out of the right way. 2 to miſtake, or be in an error.

E'RRAND, a meſſage.

*A ſleeveleſs* ERRAND, a fool's errand, or impertinent meſſage.

*E'RRANT*, fr. (of *erraticus*, lat. of *erro* to wander) wandering, or ſtraying hither and thither.

*Knight*

*Knight* ERRANTRY, the feats, or performances of those fabulous knights, who are feigned to travel about the world in search of adventures.

*ERRATA*, lat. the faults in books that have escaped correction.

ERRA'TIC (of *erraticus*, lat. of *erro* to wander) wandering, or straying out of the way.

ERRATIC *stars*, the planets, so called because they have a motion of their own, in contradistinction to the fixed stars, whose motion is only apparent.

ERRHINES (of ἐῤῥεον, gr. of ἐν in, and ῥὶν the nose) such medicines as cleanse the head, by being put up the nostrils.

ERRO'NEOUS (of *erroneus*, lat. of *erro* to stray) subject to, or full of errors and mistakes.

ERROR, 1 a fault, miscarriage, or thing done amiss. 2 a mistake, or oversight. 3 a wrong, or false opinion.

*ERS*, fr. the name of an herb, otherwise called bitter vetch.

ERUDI'TION (of *eruditio*, lat. of *erudio* to teach) learning, science, literature.

*Places of* ERUDITION, universities, academies, or places of learning.

ERU'PTION (of *eruptio*, lat. of *e* out of, and *rumpo* to burst) a violent breaking out.

ERYSI'PELAS, a disease otherwise called the shingles.

ERYTNOIDES *tunica*, (of ἐρυθρος red, and εἰδος appearance) (in Anatomy) the first proper membrane that incloses the testicles.

ESCALA'DE, or SCALA'DE (of *escalade*, fr.) is a furious attack upon a wall, or rampart, carried on with ladders to mount up upon it, without going on in form, breaking of ground, or carrying on of works to secure the men.

To ESCA'PE (of *echaper*, fr.) 1 to get away, or out of danger. 2 to avoid, or shun danger. 3 to be overlooked.

ESCA'R, or ESCHAR (of ἐσχάρα, gr.) 1 a scar or mark remaining after a wound is healed. 2 a scar raised by causticks.

ESCHEA'T (of *escheoir*, fr. to fall) any lands, or other profits, that casually fall to a lord within his manor, by way of forfeiture, or by the death of his tenant, leaving no heir.

ESCHE'ATOR, an officer in every county, who takes care of the escheats of the crown.

To ESCHE'W (of *eschever*, fr.) to guard, or convoy.

ESCORT, (in Military Affairs) a company of armed men attending some person, or thing in a journey.

ESCRO'LL. See SCROLL.

ESCUA'GE (of *ecuage*, fr.) a kind of knight's service, called service of the shield; the tenant holding thereby, was bound to follow his lord into the Scottish or Welsh wars, at his own expence.

ESCULENT (of *escu'lentus*, lat. of *esca* food) such vegetables as are fit for food.

ESCU'TCHEON, a shield, the coat or field on which arms are borne.

ESNE'CY (of *aisnesse*, fr.) the privilege of the eldest copartner to chuse first.

*ESPALIER*, fr. a fruit tree which has its branches fastened to a wall near which it is planted; also rows of trees planted regularly round the outside of a garden, to secure it from the violence of the wind.

ESPE'CIAL, particular, singular.

*ESPLANA'DE*, fr. (in Fortification) the same with the glacis of the counterscarp originally; but now it is usually taken for the empty space between the glacis of the citadel, and the first houses of the town.

ESPOU'SALS (of *epousailles*, fr.) the betrothing, or contracting of marriage, the ceremony of matrimony.

To ESPOUSE (of *espouser*, fr.) 1 to wed, betroth, or take in marriage. 2 to embrace, or adhere to a party, &c.

To ESPY' (of *espier*, fr.) 1 to perceive, or discover. 2 to observe, or watch.

ESQUI'RE (of *escuyer*, fr.) a title of dignity next to and below a knight, and above a simple gentleman.

ESQUI'RY, the dignity of an esquire.

To E'SSART, to clear the ground of shrubs, old roots, or the like, to fit it for tillage.

*E'SSAY*, fr. 1 attempt, trial, or endeavour. 2 a short discourse upon a subject. 3 the proof or trial made of the purity of metals.

ESSAY *of a deer* (a Hunting Term) the breast, or brisket of a deer.

ESSAY *batch* (among Miners) a little trench, or hole, which they dig when they search for one.

E'SSENCE (of *essentia*, lat. of *esse* to be) the nature, substance, or being of any thing.

ESSENCE (in Chemistry) is the chief properties or virtues of any simple, separated from its grosser parts.

E'SSENES, an ancient sect among the Jews, whose opinions, in many respects, agreed with the Pythagoreans, especially in their manner of living; for they greatly affected retirement, and avoided all conversation with women, to devote themselves more entirely to the contemplative life.

ESSE'NTIAL, 1 of or belonging to the essence, or being. 2 absolutely necessary.

ESSENTIAL *properties*, such properties as necessarily depend on the nature or essence of any thing, and are inseparable from it, in distinction from accidental or casual.

ESSENTIAL *salt of a plant* (in Chemistry) is that made from its expressed juice, set for some time in a cellar, till the salt shoots into crystals.

ESSE'NTIALS *of religion*, are the fundamenta articles and points of it.

E'SSERS (in Physic) are little wheals, reddish and hard, which quick infect the whole body with violent itchings.

ESSEX, a maritime county of England, in the biſhoprick of London, bounded on the north by Cambridgſhire and Suffolk; by the German ocean on the eaſt; by the river Thames, which divides it from Kent on the ſouth; and by Hertfordſhire on the weſt. The circumference is about 146 miles, and contains 1,240,000 acres, which is divided into eighteen whole hundreds and two halfs; in which are twenty-two market towns, 415 pariſhes, 46 parks, and one foreſt. The ſoil is ſo rich in ſome places, that after bearing ſaffron three years, it will bear good barley near 20 years, without dunging. The rivers which run through it, yield great variety of fine fiſh, particularly oyſters. It produceth corn, hay, and the fineſt ſaffron in the world; and abundance of woollen manufactures are carried on in this county. It ſends eight members to parliament, viz. Colcheſter two, Harwich two, Maldon two, and two for the county.

ESSIO'N or ESSOI'NE (of *exoine*, fr.) an excuſe for a perſon ſummoned to appear and anſwer to a real action, &c. when he cannot attend by reaſon of ſome lawful hindrance.

To ESTA''BLISH (of *etablir*, fr.) to ſettle, or confirm.

ESTA''BLISHED, 1 ſettled, or confirmed. 2 decreed, or reſolved.

ESTA''BLISHMENT, 1 ſettlement, or foundation. 2 ſettling, or eſtabliſhing. 3 a ſettlement concerning a prince's ſervants, or troops, or the account of them.

ESTA'TE (of *etat*, fr.) 1 condition, nature, or poſture of things. 2 means, money, wealth, 3 degree, or rank. 4 order of men. 5 patrimony, or inheritance.

ESTE'EM (of *eſtime*, fr.) 1 reſpect, or value 2 account, or reputation.

To ESTEEM, 1 to value, or make account of, to have a reſpect for a perſon. 2 to judge or reckon.

To E'STIMATE, 1 to rate, or value. 2 to appraiſe, or ſet a price upon.

ESTIMA'TION, a valuing, or appraiſing.

E'STIVAL (of *æſtivalis*, lat. of *æſtas* ſummer) of or belonging to the ſummer.

*ESTRADE*, fr. 1 a public road, or highway. 2 a little elevation on the floor of a room encompaſſed with an alcove for the placing a bed in.

To ESTRA'NGE (of *étranger*, fr.) to alienate, or draw away the affections.

ESTRA'Y, any tame beaſt found within a lordſhip; which being cried, according to law, in the next market town, and if not claimed by the owner within a year and a day, becomes the property of the lord of the ſoil where found.

ESTRE'AT, the true copy, or duplicate of an original writing.

ESTRE'PEMENT, 1 the impoveriſhing land by continuing to plough and ſow, without due reſt and manuring. 2 ſpoil, or waſte, made by the tenant for life, upon any lands, or woods, to the prejudice of the reverſioner.

To ETCH, to grave, or eat in with aquafortis.

ETCHING, a method of engraving on copper, wherein the lines, or ſtrokes, are eat with aquafortis inſtead of being cut with a graver, or tool.

ETE'RNAL (of *éternel*, fr. of *æternus*, lat. without end) of an infinite duration, that had no beginning, and can have no end.

ETE'RNITY (of *éternité*, fr. of *æternitas*, lat. of *æternus* eternal) an infinite duration, without beginning or end.

To E'TERNIZE, or ETE'RNALIZE, to make eternal, or immortal.

ETHE'REAL (of *æthereus*, lat. of *æther* the pure air) 1 of or belonging to the æther, or pure air. 2 heavenly, celeſtial, divine.

ETHEREAL *oil* (in Chemiſtry) is a very fine, or exalted oil, or rather ſpirit, which immediately takes fire.

E''THICS (of ἠθικὰ, gr. of ἦθος a law) moral philoſophy, or an art which treats of virtue and vice, and preſcribes rules for attaining the one, and avoiding the other.

E'THMÖIDES, gr. (of εθμοειδὴς, of εθμὸς a ſieve, and εἶδος form) the os cribroſum, a bone ſituate in the middle of the baſis of the forehead, and at the top of the root of the noſe. It is perforated by a number of ſmall holes through which the olfactory nerves paſs; whence its name.

E''THNIC (of εθνικὸς, gr. of ἔθνος a nation or people) heatheniſh, or belonging to the Gentiles or Heathens.

ETHO''LOGY (of εθολογία, gr. of ἔθος cuſtom, and λέγω to deſcribe) a figure in rhetoric, whereby other mens manners are expreſſed by voice or geſture.

ETYMOLO''GICAL, of or belonging to etymology.

ETYMO''LOGIST, one ſkilled in etymologies.

To ETYMO''LOGIZE, to give an account of the etymology of words.

ETYMO''LOGY (of ετυμολογία, gr. of ἔτυμος true, and λέγω to ſpeak) that part of grammar which explains the meaning of words by ſearching into their original.

*E'TYMON*, gr. the origin of a word.

To EVA''CUATE (of *evacuo*, lat. of *e* out, and *vacuo* to empty) to empty, or void.

To EVACUATE *a place* (in War) is to make the garriſon march out of it, for another power to take poſſeſſion.

EVACUATION (in Phyſic) any diminution of the animal fluids, as blood-letting, purging, &c.

To EVA'DE (of *evado*, lat. of *e*, out of, and *vado* to move) 1 to run away, or retire. 2 to elude, or ſhift off.

EVANGE''LICAL, of or belonging to the goſpel.

EVA'NGELIST (of *ευαγγελίζης*, gr. of *εῦ* good, and *αγγελος* a bringer of tidings) a bringer of good tidings, a preacher of the gospel.

*The four* EVAN'GELISTS, the penmen of the gospel.

To EVA''PORATE (of *evaporo*, lat. of *e* out of, and *vapor* to smoke) 1 to exhale, or steam out in vapours. 2 to be resolved into vapours. 3 to sweat out.

To EVA'PORATE *to a pellicle* (in Chemistry) is to evaporate the liquid by a gentle heat, till a skin or pellicle appears on the surface.

EVAPORA'TION 1 (in Chemistry) is the dispersing the superfluous humidity of any liquid substance, by means of a gentle fire. 2 (with Physicians) is the discharging of humours thro' the pores of the skin.

EVA'SION (from *to evade*) 1 an escape, or flight. 2 shift, or subterfuge.

EVA'SIVE, that is not to the purpose, full of doubtful expressions.

EU'CHARIST (of *ευχαριςία*, gr. of *εῦ* good, and *χάρις* grace) thanksgiving, or the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, of or belonging to the eucharist.

EUDO'XIANS, a sect of heretics, who had their name from one Eudoxus their principal, who held the Son to be differently affected in his will from the Father, and to be made of nothing.

EVE, 1 a vigil, or the day before a festival, or holiday. 2 the evening.

EVE'CTION (of *evectio*, lat. of *eveho* to convey) a carrying forth.

EVE'CTION or LIBRA'TION *of the moon* (in Astronomy) is an equality in her motion, by which, at or near the quadratures, she is not in a line drawn thro' the centre of the earth to the sun, as she is at the syzygies, or conjunction, and opposition, but makes an angle with that line of about two degrees fifty-one minutes.

EVEN, adj. 1 like, or equal. 2 level, or smooth.

EVEN, subst. 1 the numbers two, four, &c. 2 the evening, or decline of the day.

EVEN, conj. also, too.

EVEN, adv. 1 however, for all that. 2 only, or but as much as.

EVEN *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are such as can be divided into two equal parts, without any remainder.

EVENING, the close of the day.

EVENLY *even number* (in Arithmetic) is that which an even number measures by an even one; as 16 is an evenly even number, because 8, which is an even number, measures it by 2, which also is an even number.

EVENLY *odd number*, is that which an even number measures by an odd one, as 20, which the even number 4 measures by the odd one 5.

EVENNESS, 1 likeness, or uniformity. 2 smoothness, or levelness. 3 serenity, or tranquillity.

EVE'NT (of *eventum*, lat. of *e* out of, and *venio* to happen) 1 accident or chance. 2 the issue, result, or success of an action.

† To EVE'NTILATE (of *eventilo*, lat. of *e* out of, and *ventilo* to fan) 1 to winnow, or fan. 2 to sift, or examine.

EVE'NTUAL, that happeneth by chance, sudden, casual, accidental, of itself.

E''VER, 1 always, or without end. 2 any, as, is there *ever* a ship come? i. e. *any* ship come. 3 at any time.

*Or* EVER, before, as *or ever* the earth was, i. e. *before* the earth was.

*An* EVER-*green*, a tree always green, a plant which continue their verdure, leaves, &c. all the year.

EVERLA'STING, eternal, perpetual, or lasting for ever.

EVERLI'VING, immortal, or living for ever.

EVE'RSION (of *eversio*, lat. of *e* out of, and *verto* to turn) 1 an overthrowing, or overturning. 2 ruin, destruction, or overthrow.

EVERSHOT, [W. lon. 2°. 45'. lat. 50°. 47'.] a market-town of Dorsetshire, on the borders of Somersetshire. It has a market on tuesday, and fairs on May-day, and July the 16th. The river Frome rises here. Distant from London 106 computed, and 123 measured miles; and 12 miles from Dorchester.

E''VERY, each, or every one.

EVERY *where*, in all places.

EVE'SHAM, or E'SAM, [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 52°. 10'.] a very ancient borough town in Worcestershire, situate on a gentle ascent from the river Avon, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches; formerly here was an abbey, whose abbot was mitred. Here are two parish churches, but the bells of both was removed to a tower built on purpose by one of its abbots. The town was governed by a bailiff, till James I. gave it a charter for a mayor, seven aldermen, twelve capital burgesses, a recorder and chamberlain, who are all of the common-council, with twenty-four other burgesses called assistants; four of the aldermen and the mayor, for the time being, are justices of the peace. The chief manufacture is stockings. Its markets are on mondays and fridays, and its fairs on February the 2nd, the monday after Low-sunday, Whitsun-monday, and September the 10th. Distant from London 73 computed, and 96 measured miles; and 14 miles from Worcester. It sends two members to parliament. From the town is a prospect of that extensive valley called the Vale of Esam, which runs along the banks of the Avon from Tewksbury to Pershore and to Stratford, and is esteemed the most fertile in the kingdom.

EVES. See EAVES.

E'VET. See EFT.

† To EVI'CT (of *evinco*, lat. of *e* out of, and *vinco* to prove) to prove, or evince.

EVI'CTION, conviction, or full proof.

E"VIDENCE (of *evidentia*, lat. of *evinco* to prove) 1 clearneſs, or the being evident. 2 mark, proof, or depoſition. 3 a witneſs in court. 4 (in the plural number) deeds, papers, inſtruments.

E"VIDENT, clear, viſible, manifeſt, inconteſtable.

EVIL, the name of a town. See YEOVIL.

E'VIL, adj. 1 bad, ill, naughty. 2 hurtful, miſchievous.

EVIL, ſubſt. 1 ill, wickedneſs. 2 miſchief, prejudice, damage. 3 the name of a diſeaſe, otherwiſe called the king's evil; for which ſee STRUMA.

*Drowſy* EVIL, the lethargy, or drowſy diſeaſe.

To EVI'NCE (of *evinco*, lat. of *e* from, and *vinco* to prove) 1 to prove, convince, or make appear. 2 to convict, and recover by law.

† To EVI"SCERATE (of *eviſcero*, lat. of *e* from, and *viſcus* a bowel, or intrail) to unbowel, or take out the bowels or intrails.

E"VITABLE (of *evitabilis*, lat. of *evito* to ſhun) that may be avoided, or ſhunned.

EU'LOGY (of Εὐλογία, gr. of εὖ good, and λόγος a ſpeech) a praiſe or commendation.

EUNO'MIANS, heretics in the fourth century, ſo called from Eunomius biſhop of Lyzicum, who held, that faith alone, without good works, was acceptable.

EU'NUCH (of εὐνοῦχος, gr. of εὐνὴ a bed, and ἔχω to keep) one that is gelded, or deprived of his genitals.

EVOCA'TION (of *evocatio*, lat. of *e* from, and *voco* to call) a ſummons, or calling forth.

EVO'LVE (of *evolvo*, lat. of *e* out of, and *volvo* to roll) 1 to roll, or tumble away, or over. 2 to unfold, expound, or declare. 3 to extricate, or diſengage.

EVOLU'TION 1 (in Algebra) ſignifies the extractions of the roots of any powers. 2 (in Military Affairs) ſignifies the divers figures, turns, and motions made by a body of ſoldiers, in ranging themſelves in form of battle, or in changing their form.

EUPHONY (of εὐφωνία, gr. of εὖ good, and φωνὴ a ſound) a good ſound, or pleaſant utterance of words; an elegancy of pronunciation.

EU'RITHMY (in Architecture) is the exact proportion between all the parts of a building.

EU'ROPE, the leaſt of the three diviſions into which the weſtern continent is divided. It is ſituate between 10 degrees weſt, and 65 degrees of eaſt longitude, and between 36 and 72 degrees of north latitude, being about 3000 miles long from north to ſouth, and 2500 miles broad from eaſt to weſt, bounded by the frozen ocean (part of the Atlantic) on the north; by Aſia, on the eaſt; by the Mediterranean ſea, which divides it from Africa on the ſouth; and by another part of the Atlantic ocean, which ſeparates it from America on the weſt. Moſt of the inhabitants of this part of the world are Chriſtians.

EUROPE'AN, adj. belonging to, or uſed in Europe.

EUROPE'AN, ſubſt. an inhabitant of Europe.

EUS'TYLE (in Architecture) is the beſt manner of placing columns, with regard to their diſtance, which Vitruvius will have to be two diameters and a quarter, or four modules.

EUTE'RPE (of εὖ well, and τέρπω to delight) one of the nine muſes, to whom the invention of the Mathematics, and playing on the Flute is attributed.

EUTY'CHIANS, a ſect of heretics in the fifth century, ſo called from one Eutychus their head; they denied the fleſh of Chriſt to be like ours, affirming that he had a celeſtial body, which paſſed through the virgin Mary, as through a conduit-pipe; that there were two natures in Chriſt before the hypoſtatical union; but that afterwards there was but one compound of both; and thence they concluded, that the divinity of Chriſt did both ſuffer and die.

EVU'LSION (of *evulſio*, lat. of *evello* to tear out) a plucking, pulling, or drawing out.

EWE, a female ſheep.

E'WER, a veſſel to hold water.

E'WRY, an office in the king's houſhold, where the linen, plate, &c. belonging to his table is kept.

*EXA'CT*, fr. (of *exactus*, lat.) 1 accurate, true, or perfect. 2 punctual, or very obſervant. 3 ſevere, or ſtrict.

To EXACT (of *exigo*, lat. of *ex*, from, and *ago* to require) 1 to demand, or require. 2 to demand more than juſt.

EXA'CTION, the taking an unlawful fee, a wrong done by an officer, or one pretending to have authority, in taking a fee or reward where none is due.

EXA'CTNESS, 1 care, nicety, accuracy. 2 punctuality.

EXA'CTLY, 1 curiouſly, perfectly. 2 in the ſame place, or poſture.

*EXÆ'RESIS*, (of ἐξαίρεσις, gr. of ἐξαίρειν to draw out) that part of Surgery whereby ſomething foreign or pernicious is taken from the human body.

To EXA'GGERATE (of *exaggero*, lat. of *ex* for, and *aggero* to heap) 1 to heap up together. 2 to aggravate, or amplify, to make things appear worſe than they really are.

To EXA"GITATE (of *exagito*, lat. of *ex* by, and *agito* to vex) to vex, diſturb, or diſquiet.

E'XAGON, the ſame with *Hexagon*, which ſee.

To

To EXA'LT (of *exalto*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *altus* high) 1 to lift up, or raiſe. 2 to praiſe, or extol.

To EXA'LT *a mineral*,, &c. (in Chemiſtry) is to refine it, and increaſe its ſtrength.

EXA'LTED, 1 lifted up, or elevated. 2 praiſed, or celebrated. 3 excellent, or ſublime.

To EXA''MINE (of *examino*, lat. of *examen* proof or tryal) 1 to interrogate, or aſk queſtions, to inquire into an affair by queſtions. 2 to weigh, or conſider.

EXA'MPLE (of *exemple*, fr. of *exemplum*, lat.) 2 a pattern, or model. 2 an inſtance to prove any thing. 5 an exemplary puniſhment. 4 (in Logic) is the concluſion of one ſingle point from another.

EXA'NGUOUS or EXA'NGUIOUS (of *exanguis*, lat. of *ex* without, and *ſanguis* blood) bloodleſs, or without blood.

To EXA''NIMATE (of *exanimo*, lat. of *ex* without, and *animus* the mind) 1 to diſcourage, aſtoniſh, or make one afraid. 2 to kill, or take away one's life.

EXA'RCH (of ἔξαρχος, gr. a nobleman) a viceroy, an officer, formerly under the Roman emperors of Conſtantinople, who managed the affairs of Italy; his reſidence was at Ravenna.

EXA'RCHATE or E'XARCHY, the office, dignity, or juriſdiction of an exarch.

To EXA''SPERATE (of *exaſpero*, lat. of *ex* with, and *aſpero* to make rough) to vex, enrage, or provoke.

EXASPERA'TION, provocation, or making angry.

EXCAVA'TION (of *excavatio*, lat. of *ex*, and *cavo* to make hollow) a hollowing, or making hollow.

To EXCE'CATE (of *excæco*, lat. of *ex* with, and *cæco* to blind) to make blind.

To EXCE'ED (of *excedo*, lat. of *ex*, and *cedo* to ſubmit) to go beyond, ſurmount, or ſurpaſs.

EXCE'EDING, 1 ſurpaſſing, excelling, ſurmounting. 2 exceſſive, over great, redundant.

To EXCE'L (of *excello*, lat. of *ex*, with, and the antique verb *cello* to ſurmount) 1 to outdo, or ſurpaſs. 2 to be eminent, or great.

E'XCELLENCE or E'XCELLENCY, 1 greatneſs, pre-eminence. 2 a title given to embaſſadors.

E'XCELLENT, eminent, admirable, exquiſite, diſtinguiſhed, accompliſhed.

EXCE'NTRIC or EXCE'NRICAL (of *excentrique*, fr. of *ex* out of, and *centrum*, lat. a centre, that has a different centre) applied where two circles, though contained, in ſome meaſure, within each other, yet have not the ſame center, and conſequently are not parallel.

EXCE'PT, prep. (*excepte*, fr.) ſaving, or reſerving.

EXCE'PT, conj. unleſs, but that, ſave that, &c.

To EXCEPT (of *excepter*, fr. of *excipio*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *capio* to take) 1 to exclude, or put out of the number. 2 to object to or againſt. 3 to put out of the ordinary or general rule.

EXCE'PTION, 1 a clauſe reſtraining in ſome point a generality, or a reſtriction or limitation. 2 objection, or refuſing. 3 an irregularity, or not conformable to the general rule.

*To take* EXCE'PTION, to be offended at a thing.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, which may be excepted againſt, or objected to.

EXCE'PTIOUS, apt to take exceptions at.

To EXCE'RP (of *excerpo*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *carpo* to gather) to pick out, chooſe, or extract the beſt things.

EXCE'SS (of *exceſſus*, lat. of *excido*, of *ex* out of, and *cedo* to go) 1 ſuperfluity, overplus, or overflowing. 2 luxury, intemperance, a going beyond the juſt bounds.

EXCE'SSIVE, exceeding, or going beyond due bounds.

*EXCHA'NGE*, fr. 1 trucking, or bartering, a giving one thing for another. 2 the premium paid by merchants to one another for bills drawn in one country to be paid in another. 3 a place where merchants meet.

To EXCHA'NGE, to truck, barter, or give one thing for another.

*They* EXCHA'NGED *ſome guns*, i. e. they ſhot at each other.

EXCHA'NGER, a banker, or one who returns money.

EXCHE'QUER (of *echiquier*, fr.) 1 the place or court where all receipts belonging to the crown are kept, &c. 2 the prerogative court of the archbiſhop of York.

EXCI'SABLE, that may be exciſed.

EXCI'SE (of acciſe, dut. a tax) a tribute, laid by act of parliament, upon divers ſorts of commodities.

This is one of the greateſt branches of the king's revenue; and is managed by ſeven commiſſioners, who ſit at the general exciſe-office in the Old Jewry; their ſalary is 800l. a year each.

EXCISE-MAN, an officer in the exciſe, a gauger.

EXCI''SION (of *exciſio*, lat.) a breaking down, waſting, raiſing, or deſtroying.

To EXCI'TE (of *excito*, lat. of *ex* with, and *cito* to encourage) to ſtir up, animate, or encourage.

To EXCLAI'M (of *exclamo*, lat. of *ex*, and *clamo* to complain) to cry out, or rail againſt.

To EXCLU'DE (of *excludo*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *claudo* to ſhut) 1 to except, or ſhut out. 2 to reject and refuſe to keep, and debar from. 3 to prevent, or hinder.

EXCLU'SION, a ſhutting out, or debarring.

EXCLU'SIVE, adj. which has the power of excluding.

EXCLU'SIVE, adv. as, from the firſt of January to the fourth of July excluſive, i. e. all the days between thoſe two, themſelves not reckoned.

To EXCO"GITATE (of *excogito*, lat. of *ex* and *cogito* to think) 1 to find out, feign, or deviſe. 2 to think, or conſider thoroughly.

To EXCOMMU'NICATE (of *excommunico*, lat.) to ſeparate from the communion of the church.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, or puniſhment, whereby a heretic is cut off from the ſociety of the faithful, or an obſtinate ſinner, from the communion of the church, and the participation of the ſacraments. It is founded on a natural right, which all ſocieties have, of excluding out of their body ſuch as violate the laws thereof. The higheſt puniſhment that can be inflicted.

To EXCO'RIATE (of *excorio*, lat. of *ex* and *corium* the ſkin) to pull off the ſkin or hide.

EXCORIA'TION, a fleaing, or pulling off the ſkin.

EXCORIA'TION (in Surgery) is when the ſkin is rubbed, torn, or fretted off from the fleſh.

E'XCREA'TION (of *excreatio*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *ſcreo* to reach in ſpitting, or to hauk) a ſpitting out with reaching, or hauking.

E'XCREMENT (of *excrementum*, lat. of *excerno* to purge) that which is evacuated out of the body of an animal, after digeſtion; ſuch as urine, ſweat, ſnivel, ſpittle, but chiefly ordure.

EXCREME'NTAL, or EXCREMENTI"TIOUS, belonging to, or of the nature of excrements.

EXCRE"SCENCE, or EXCRE"SCENCY (of *ex* out of, and *creſco* to grow, lat.) that which grows out of another thing, as that ſpongy ſubſtance, called fungus, upon the oak, &c.

EXCRE'SCENCE (in Surgery) is a wart, wen, or fleſhy tumour, growing upon any part of the body.

EXCRE'TION, the voiding of excrements, or ſuperfluity in the body.

EXCRETORY (in Anatomy) is applied to certain little tubes in the fabric of the glands through which the humours ſeparated in the glands are diſcharged into ſome convenient receptacle.

To EXCRU'CIATE (of *excrucio*, lat. of *ex* and *crucio* to torment) to torment, vex, or put to pain.

EXCRU'CIATING, adj. violent, terrible, prodigious.

To EXCU'LPATE (of *exculpo*, lat. of *ex* and *culpa* a fault) to excuſe, or free one from a fault, to clear an accuſed perſon.

EXCU'RSION (of *excurſio*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *curro* to run) 1 a digreſſion, or going from the ſubject. 2 an invaſion, or inroad into an enemy's country.

EXCU'SABLE, that may be excuſed.

*EXCU'SE*, fr. (of *excuſatio*, lat. of *ex* and *cauſa* a cauſe) a defence, or reaſon to juſtify ſome fault, or omiſſion.

To EXCUSE, 1 to make an excuſe, or endeavour to juſtify one's ſelf. 2 to make an excuſe for another. 3 to admit of an excuſe. 4 to diſpenſe with, or exempt a perſon from doing a thing. 5 to extenuate a fault.

E'XECRABLE (of *execrabilis*, lat. of *execror* to curſe) 1 cruel, deteſtable. 2 horrible, dire, dreadful.

To E'XECRATE (of *execror*, lat. of *ex* and *ſacro* to accurſe) 1 to curſe, ban, or wiſh miſchief to. 2 to deteſt, or abhor.

To E'XECUTE (of *executer*, fr. of *exequor*, lat. of *ex* and *ſequor* to follow) 1 to perform, effect, or accompliſh. 2 to put a condemned perſon to death.

To EXECUTE *a will*, 1 to make and deliver it in due form before witneſſes. 2 to perform the intention of the teſtator.

EXECU'TION, 1 accompliſhing, or performing. 2 the putting to death a malefactor. 3 the ſeizing of one's perſon and goods.

EXECU'TIONER, the hangman, he that inflicts ſuch puniſhments on criminals as the law condemns them to.

EXE"CUTOR, he that is appointed to execute, or perform the intention of one's will.

EXE"CUTRIX, a female executor.

*EXEGESIS* (of εξηγησις, gr. of εξηγεομαι to ſet forth) an explication, or comment on any thing to render it more intelligible.

EXEGE"TICAL (of εξηγητικὸς, gr. of εξηγέομαι to ſet forth) explanatory.

*EXE'MPLAIR*, lat. (of *exemplum* an example) a model, pattern, or example.

EXE'MPLARY, what ſerves for an example.

EXE'MPLIFICA'TION, 1 a demonſtration of a thing by an example. 2 a duplicate, or copy.

To EXE'MPLIFY (of *exemplum*, an example, and *facio* to give) 1 to prove, or confirm by an example. 2 to copy, or tranſcribe.

To EXEMPT (of *exempter*, fr. of *eximo*, lat. of *ex* from, and *emo* to get) to free or diſcharge from.

EXE'MPT, 1 free, or ſpared from. 2 an officer in the life-guards.

E'XEQUIES (of *exequiæ*, lat. of *ex* and *ſequor* to follow) obſequies, or funeral ſolemnities.

EXE'RCENT, that exerciſes, or practiſes.

E'XERCISE (of *exercice*, fr. of *exercitatio*, lat. of *exerceo* to practiſe) 1 labour, or fatigue, the keeping of one's body, or mind employed. 2 function of an office. 3 recreation, or diverſion.

EXCERCISES, what is taught young gentlemen in the academies, or riding ſchools.

To

To EXERCISE (of *exercer*, fr. of *exerceo*, lat. of with, and *arceo* to keep off) 1 to inure, or train up to practice ſoldiers in the military diſcipline. 2 to uſe, practiſe.

EXERCITA'TION, 1 ſtrong or violent exerciſe or motion. 2 critical comment.

To EXE'RT (of *exero*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *ſero* to ſhut) 1 to thruſt out, or put forth. 2 to uſe one's utmoſt endeavour.

EXETER, [W. lon. 3°. 40'. lat. 50°. 44'.] a very large, rich, and populous city, a biſhop's ſee, and the capital of Devonſhire, ſituate on the river Ex, which is made navigable lately, ſo as to receive veſſels of 150 tons. The town, with the ſuburbs, is two miles in circumference, and has ſix gates beſides turrets; the place was rendered ſtronger by a caſtle in the north part of the city, where is a pleaſant proſpect of the channel, from a beautiful terrace walk, planted with double rows of elm trees. Beſides chapels, and five large meeting-houſes, there are now fifteen churches within, and four without the walls. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Peter, and is a magnificent fabric; and tho' above 400 years in buildings, looks as uniform as if began and finiſhed by the ſame architect; in it is a ring of ten bells, ſaid to be the largeſt in England; the ſame is ſaid of its organ, whoſe largeſt pipes are fifteen inches in diameter. The four principal ſtreets centering in the middle of the city, form an area called Carfox, from the old Norman *Quatre voix*, i. e. four ways. It is well watered by conduits erected in ſeveral parts of the city, to which the water is brought from the neighbourhood in pipes; a great trade for ſerges, perpetuans, druggets, and other woollen goods made in this city, and the county, is driven here, to the amount of 600,000 l. yearly. Anciently it had a mint, and in the reign of king William III. ſome ſilver pieces were coined here, which are to be known by an E under the buſts. The government is in the hands of a mayor, 24 aldermen, 4 bailiffs, a recorder, chamberlain, ſheriff, town-clerk, &c. They have a ſword-bearer, four ſtewards, four ſergeants at mace, wearing liveries, and ſtaff-bearers in liveries, with badges. The magiſtrates and freemen, who choſe its members of parliament, are at leaſt 1200; and here are 12 or 13 incorporate companies. Here are markets on wedneſday and friday, and fairs on Aſh-wedneſday, Whit-monday, Holy-thurſday, July the 22nd, Auguſt the 1ſt, December the 6th, and 21ſt; but Lammas-fair is the greateſt, being much frequented by mercers, linen-drapers, &c. from London, and laſts three whole days, and two half days. Diſtant from London 138 computed, and 172 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Cecil.

To EXFO'LIATE (in Surgery) to raiſe up in leaves, or ſplinters, as a bone does.

EXFOLIA'TION, the ſcaling of a bone, or its riſing and ſeparating in leaves.

EXHALA'TION, a fume or ſteam, iſſuing from a body, and diffuſing itſelf in the atmoſphere. The terms *exhalation* and *vapour*, are ordinarily uſed indifferently; but the moſt accurate writers appropriate *exhalation* to fumes raiſed from dry bodies only.

To EXHA'LE (of *exhalo*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *halo* to breathe) to breath out, to ſteam, to caſt, or ſend forth a fume, or vapour.

To EXHAU'ST (of *exhaurio*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *haurio* to draw) to draw out, or empty.

EXHAU'STED drawn out, emptied, waſted.

EXHAU'STIONS (in Mathematics) is the ancient method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a deduction *ad abſurdum*, in ſuppoſing, that if one be greater, or leſs than another, there would follow an abſurdity.

† To EXHE'REDATE (of *exhæredo*, lat. of *ex* from, and *hæris* an heir) to diſinherit, or deprive of his inheritance.

To EXHI'BIT (of *exhibeo*, lat. of *ex* out, and *habeo* to hold) 1 to ſhew, or make appear. 2 to repreſent, or deſcribe. 3 to offer, or preſent.

EXHIBI'TION, 1 a ſhewing, or exhibiting. 2 a penſion, or allowance given to a ſcholar at the univerſity, who is not on the foundation.

To EXHI'LERATE (of *exhilaro*, lat. of *ex* with, and *hilaro* to chear) to enliven, delight, make merry, or chear up.

To EXHO'RT (of *exhortor*, lat. of *ex* and *hortor* to counſel) to incourage, perſwade, incite, or ſtir up.

EXHORTA'TION, ſomething ſaid to perſwade, encourage, or incite.

To EXI'CCATE (of *exicco*, lat. of *ex* and *ſicco* to dry) to dry thoroughly.

E'XIGENCE, or E'XIGENCY (of *exigence*, fr. of *exigo*, lat. to require) neceſſity, or occaſion.

E'XICENT, 1 occaſion, ſeaſon, or opportunity. 2 expedient, way, device.

EXILE, adj. thin, ſubtle, fine.

E'XILE, ſub. (of *exilium*, lat. of *exul*, a baniſhed man) 1 baniſhment. 2 a baniſhed perſon.

To EXILE, to baniſh.

EXI'LITY (of *exilitas*, lat. of *exilis* thin) ſlenderneſs, ſmallneſs.

EXI'MIOUS (of *eximius*, lat. of *ex* and *emo* to obtain) choice, rare, excellent, extraordinary, diſtinguiſhed.

E'XINANI'TION (of *exinanitio*, lat. of *ex* and *inanio* to make empty) an emptying, purging, or evacuation.

To EXI'ST (of *exiſto*, lat. of *ex* and *ſiſto* to ſet) to be, or have a being.

EX-

EXI'STENCE, a being.

EXIT (of *exitus*, lat. of *exeo* to go out) 1 a going forth, or departure. 2 the iſſue, or end of a buſineſs. 3 death.

EXI''TIAL, miſchievous, deſtructive, pernicious, mortal, fatal.

E'XODUS (of εξόδος, gr. of εξ from, and οδος a way) the ſecond book of Moſes, ſo called becauſe it deſcribes the departure of the Iſraelites out of Egypt.

To EXO''NERATE (of *exonero*, lat. of *ex* out, and *onero* to load) 1 to unload, unburden, or put off. 2 to diſcharge, or free from.

E'XORABLE (of *exorabilis*, lat.) eaſy to be intreated, of a forgiving diſpoſition.

EXO'RBITANT (of *exorbitans*, lat. of *exorbo* to bereave) extravagant, exceſſive, unreaſonable.

E'XORCISM (of εξορκισμὸς, gr. of εξορκίζω to adjure) prayers, or conjurations wherewith to caſt out devils from perſons poſſeſſed.

E'XORCIST, one that caſts out devils.

To E'XORCIZE, to caſt out devils.

*EXO'RDIUM*, lat. (of *exordior* to begin) 1 a beginning, or principle. 2 a preface, preamble, or procem.

EXORNA'TION (of *exornatio*, lat. of *ex* and *ornо* to adorn) ornament, imbelliſhment, or ſetting off.

EXO''TIC (of εξωτικὸς, gr. of εξοίχομαι to come out) foreign, outlandiſh, brought from a ſtrange country.

EXO''TICS, plants which are natives of foreign countries, particularly thoſe brought from the eaſt and weſt Indies; and which do not naturally grow in Europe.

To EXPA'ND (of *expando*, lat. of *ex* and *pando* to open) 1 to ſpread out or abroad, to diſplay. 2 open wide, as a flower does at noon.

EXPA'NSE, extent,

EXPA'NSION (in Philoſophy) the ſwelling or increaſe of the bulk of fluids, when agitated by heat.

To EXPA'TIATE (of *expatior*, lat. of *ex* for, and *patior* to ſuffer) 1 to wander, or ſtray abroad. 2 to dwell, or enlarge upon a ſubject.

To EXPE'CT (of *expecto*, lat. of *ex* and *ſpecto* to view) 1 to look for. 2 to tarry, or wait for. 3 to hope, or wiſh for. 4 to fear a thing will come to paſs.

EXPE'CTANCE, or EXPECTA'TION, 1 dependance. 2 looking, longing, or hoping for. 3 fear of things to come.

To EXPE'CTORATE (of *expectoro*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *pectus* the breaſt) to throw out of the breaſt by ſpitting, &c.

EXPE'DIENT, adj. needful to be done.

EXPEDINT, ſub. a device, or means to do a thing, inſtead of what ought to have been done.

To E'XPEDITE (of *expedier*, fr. of *expedio*, lat. of *ex* and *pes* a foot) 1 to rid, free, or unlooſe. 2 to haſten, forward, or ſpeed.

EXPEDI''TION, 1 diſpatch. 2 march of an army to diſtant parts, with a view of hoſtilities. 3 any particular affair that a perſon goes about.

EXPEDI''TIOUS, quick, nimble, ready.

To EXPEL (of *expello*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *pello* to drive) 1 to put, thruſt, drive out, or away. 2 to reject, or caſt off.

To EXPE'ND (of *expendo*, lat. of *ex* with and *pendo* to weigh) to lay out, or diſburſe.

EXPE'NCE, or EXPENSE, coſt, charges.

EXPE'NSIVE, 1 chargeable, that requires much money. 2 extravagant.

*EXPE'RIENCE*, fr. (of *experientia*, lat. of *ex* with, and the antiq. verb *perio* to try) knowledge gotten by uſe, or practice, without any teacher.

To EXPE'RIENCE, to try, or know by experience.

EXPERIENCED, 1 known by experience. 2 ſkilful, or expert.

EXPE''RIMENT (of *experimentum*, lat. of *experior* to eſſay) a proof, eſſay, or trial of the effect of any thing.

EXPERIME'NTAL, built or founded on knowledge gained by experiments.

EXPE'RT, ſkilful, cunning, dextrous in his art.

E'XPIABLE, that may be attoned for.

To E'XPIATE (of *expio*, lat. of *ex* with, and *pio*, i. e. *colo* to worſhip) to attone, or make ſatisfaction for.

EXPIATION, the ſuffering puniſhments adjudged to a man's crimes, and thus paying off, and diſcharging the guilt, or debt.

EXPIRA'TION, 1 (in Medicine) that motion in an animal whereby the air in the lungs is expelled. 2 a dying. 3 the end of a term of time agreed on, or allowed.

To EXPI'RE (of *expiro*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *ſpiro* to breathe) 1 to give up the ghoſt, to die, to breathe one's laſt. 2 to end, or to be out.

To EXPLAI'N (of *explano*, lat. of *ex*, and *plano* to ſmooth) to make plain, expound, or make manifeſt.

EXPLANA'TION, interpretation, or explication.

EX'PLETIVE (of *expletivus*, lat. of *ex* and *pleo* to fill) what ſerves to fill up, or is not requiſite to the ſenſe, but only to ornament, or number.

To E'XPLICATE (of *explico*, lat. of *ex* and *plico* to knit together) 1 to unfold, or explain. 2 to diſentangle, or ſet free. 3 to treat more largely of, or be more copious in.

EXPLI''CIT, expreſs, plain, clear, manifeſt, poſitive.

To EXPLO'DE (of *explodo*, lat. of *ex* out, and *plodo* to clap) 1 to diſlike, or diſapprove. 2 to diſcry, or cry down.

*EXPLOI'T*, fr. a great action, a commendable deed.

To

To EXPLOI'T, to accompliſh, or perform any buſineſs or ſervice.

EXPLORA'TION, a trial, or ſearching out.

To EXPLO'RE (of *exploro*, lat. of *ex* and *ploro* to lament) 1 to view, or ſearch diligently. 2 to ſound, to endeavour to find out.

EXPLO'SION (from *to explode*) 1 a caſting off, or rejecting. 2 the noiſe of a gun diſcharged; a cracking occaſioned by the fermenting of ſome bodies enmixed.

EXPO'NENT (of *exponens*, lat. of *expono* to ſet forth) is a number placed over any power, or involved quantity, to ſhew to what heighth the root is raiſed, in order to contract the work, as $x^4 = xxxx$, here 4 is the exponent of the power $x$, and ſhews that it is involved in the 4th power.

EXPO'NENT *of a ratio*, is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent; as the exponent of the ratio of 3 to 2 is 1 1 half, and of the ratio of 2 to 3, is 2 thirds.

Altho' the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent, is uſually taken for the exponent of the ratio; yet, in reality, the exponent of a ratio ought to be a logarithm. And this ſeems to be more agreeable to Euclid's definition of duplicate and triplicate ratios in his 5th book, than quotients. For 1, 3, and 9, are continual proportionals; now, if 1 third be the exponent of the ratio of 1 to 3, and 3 9ths or 1 third, the exponent of the ratio of 3 to 9, and 1 9th the exponent of the ratio of 1 to 9; and ſince Euclid ſays, if three quantities be proportional, the ratio of the firſt to the third is ſaid to be duplicate of the ratio of the firſt to the ſecond, and of the ſecond to the third; therefore, according to this, 1 9th muſt be the double of 1 third, which is very falſe. But every one knows the logarithm of the ratio of 1 to 9; that is, the logarithm of 9, is the double of the ratio of 1 to 3, or 3 to 9; that is, the logarithm of 3. From whence it appears, that logarithms are more properly the exponents of ratios, than numerical quotients; and of this opinion ſeems Dr. Hally, Mr. Cotes, and others.

EXPONE'NTIAL *calculus*, is the manner of finding the fluxions; and of ſumming up of the fluxions of exponential quantities.

EXPONENTIAL *curve*, is that, whoſe nature is expreſſed by an exponential equation.

EXPONENTIAL *equation*, is that wherein there is an exponential quantity; as $x^x = y$.

EXPONENTIAL *quantity*, is a quantity, whoſe power is a variable quantity; as $x^x$, $c^x$.

To EXPO'RT (of *exporto*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *porto* to carry) to carry out, or tranſport commodities from one kingdom or country to another.

To EXPO'SE (of *expoſer*, fr. of *expono*, lat. of *ex* before, and *pono* to place) 1 to lay open to public view. 2 to leave to the wide world. 3 to hazard, or venture. 4 to turn, ſet, or place; as a building towards the north, &c. 5 to bring one to ſhame, or reproach. 6 to defame, to run down, to blacken or ridicule.

EXPOSI'TION, an explication, or interpretation.

EXPO'SITOR, an expounder, or interpreter.

To EXPO'STULATE (of *expoſtulo*, lat. of *ex* and *poſtulo* to complain of) to take one to taſk, or argue the caſe, by way of complaint, about an injury received.

EXPO'STULA'TION, a complaining of, or reaſoning the caſe about an injury done.

To EXPOUND, to explain, or unfold.

To EXPRE'SS (of *exprimo*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *premo* to preſs) 1 to declare, pronounce, or utter. 2 to repreſent in picture. 3 to wring, ſtrain, or ſqueeze out.

EXPRESS, adj. explicit, plain, intelligible.

EXPRESS, ſub. a courier, or meſſenger ſent to give an account of an action, &c.

EXPRE'SSION, 1 a ſentence, or ſaying. 2 word or phraſe. 3 a preſſing, ſqueezing, or forcing out.

To EXPRO'BATE, or EXPRO'BATE (of *exprobo*, lat. of *ex* and *probrum*, diſgrace, ſhame) to upbraid, reproach, or caſt in the teeth.

EXPUGNA'TION (of *expugnatio*, lat. of *ex* and *pugno* to fight) a conquering, or winning by force, or aſſault, the ſtorming of a town.

EXPU'LSION (from *expel*) a thruſting, or driving out.

EXPU'LSIVE, that has a power to expel, or drive out.

To EXPU'NGE (of *expungo*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *pungo* to prick) to blot, or wipe out.

EXPU'RGATORY (of *expurgatorius*, lat. of *ex* from, and *purgo* to cleanſe) which has the virtue to cleanſe, purge, or ſcower.

EXPURGATORY *index*, a book ſet forth by the pope, containing a liſt of authors and writings which he has condemned, and forbid to be read by the prieſts.

E'XQUISITE (of *exquiſitus*, lat. of *exſequor* to perform) 1 rare, excellent, extraordinary, choice. 2 prodigious, or carried to the utmoſt height.

To EXSI'CCATE (of *exſicco*, lat. of *ex* and *ſicco* to dry) to dry up, or evaporate the moiſture of a thing.

EXTANT (of *extans*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *ſto* to ſtand) that is now in being, that ſtill ſubſiſts.

EXTASY (of *extaſe*, fr. of εκστασις, gr. of εκ before, and ἱστημι to ſtand) a trance, rapture, or tranſport.

EXTA'TICAL, or EXTA'TIC, of, or belonging to an extaſy.

EXTE'MPORARY, EXTE'MPORAL, or EX-

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS (of *extemporarius*, *extemporalis*, or *extemporaneus*, lat. of *extempore* out of hand) done or ſpoke ſuddenly, or immediately, without premeditation, or ſtudy.

*EXTE'MPORE* ɬ, lat. (of *ex* without and *tempus* time) immediately, without ſtay, out of hand, all on a ſudden, without premeditation.

To EXTE'ND (of *extendo*, lat. of *ex* out, and *tendo* to ſtretch) to enlarge, or ſtretch out.

EXTE'NSION, a ſtretching out, or enlarging.

EXTE'NSION (in Philoſophy) is the diſtance there is between the extremities of any body.

EXTE'NSIVE, great, large, that reaches far.

EXTENSOR (in Anatomy) a name common to divers muſcles ſerving to extend, or ſtretch out the parts; and particularly the hands and feet.

EXTE'NT, the largeneſs of any thing.

To EXTE"NUATE (of *extenuo*, lat. of *ex* and *tenuo*, to make ſmall) to leſſen, or diminiſh.

*EXTE'RIOR*, lat. outward, or external.

EXTERIOR *polygon*. See POLYGON *exterior*.

EXTERIOR *talus*. See TALUS *exterior*.

To EXTE'RMINATE (of *extermino*, lat. of *ex* out, and *termino* to bound) 1 to drive, or caſt out, to baniſh. 2 to deſtroy, extirpate, or root out.

EXTERMINA'TION, a driving out, or totally deſtroying.

EXTERMINA'TION *of an unknown quantity out of an equation* (in Algebra) is the taking it away, or getting it out of the equation.

EXTE'RNAL (of *externus*, lat. of *exterus* outward) outward, or on the outſide.

EXTI'NCT (of *extinctus*, lat. of *extinguo* to put out) 1 quenched, put out. 2 killed, dead. 3 gone and loſt. 4 aboliſhed.

EXTI"NCTION, a putting out, a quenching, an aboliſhing.

To EXTI'NGUISH (of *extinguo*, lat. of *ex* with, and *ſtinguo*, ant. to put out) 1 to put out any thing that burneth, to quench. 2 to aboliſh, or put an end to.

EXTI'NGUISHER, a thing made on purpoſe to put out a candle.

To EXTI'RPATE (of *extirpo*, lat. of *ex* and *ſtirps* a root) 1 to pluck up by the roots. 2 to root out, or deſtroy.

EXTIRPA'TION, 1 a rooting out, or deſtroying to the very roots. 2 (in Surgery) the cutting or eating away any parts entirely.

To EXTO'L (of *extollo*, lat. of *ex* and *tollo* to lift up) to praiſe, exalt, or cry up.

EXTO'RSION, or EXTO'RTION, an unlawful wreſting of money from a man; a taking more than is juſtly due, by pretence of right.

EXTO'RSIONER, a griping uſurer, or one who practiſes extorſion.

To EXTO'RT (of *extorqueo*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *torqueo* to twiſt) to wreſt, or get from one by force, threats, or authority.

To EXTRA'CT (of *extrabo*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to draw, or pluck out. 2 to abſtract, or take out a writing. 3 to ſpin out, or delay. 4 (in Chemiſtry) to draw out, or ſeparate to pure parts of matter from the impure.

EXTRACT, 1 a copy, or draught of a writing, &c. 2 extraction, birth, or deſcent; the family which a perſon is deſcended from. 3 an epitome, or compendium. 4 (in Chemiſtry) a medicine of the conſiſtence of honey.

EXTRA'CTION *of roots* (in Arithmetic and Algebra) is the method of finding the root of a number, or of an unknown quantity of an equation.

EXTRAJUDI"CIAL (of *extra* out of, and *juſtitia* juſtice) done out of the ordinary courſe of the law.

EXTRAMU'NDANE *ſpace* (of *extra* beyond, and *mundus* the world, lat.) is the infinite void ſpace, which, by ſome, is ſuppoſed to be extended beyond the bounds of the univerſe, and conſequently in which there is nothing at all.

EXTRA"NEOUS (of *extraneus*, lat. of *extra* without) 1 ſtrange, foreign, of another country. 2 outward, external.

EXTRAO'RDINARY (of *extraordinarius*, lat. of *extra* beyond, and *ordinarius* ordinary) uncommon, or contrary to common order, or faſhion.

EXTRAO'RDINARIES, extraordinary expences.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL (of *extra*, lat. without, and παροχια, gr. a pariſh) that is out of the bounds of a pariſh, or what has no pariſh.

*EXTRAVAGANCE*, fr. 1 folly, impertinence. 2 laviſhneſs, prodigality.

*EXTRAVAGANT*, fr. 1 fooliſh, impertinent. 2 rambling, uncommon, unconfined. 3 exceſſive, unreaſonable. 4 prodigal, or expenſive. 5 diſorderly, immoderate, unruly.

To EXTRA'VAGATE (of *extravaguer*, fr.) to rave, talk idly, or ramble beyond bounds.

To EXTRA'VASATE (of *extravaſer*, fr. of *extra* without, and *vas* a veſſel, lat.) to get out of its proper veſſels.

EXTRAVA'SATED, got out of its proper veſſels.

EXTRAVASA'TION (in Medicine) a motion of the blood, whereby it breaks out of its veſſels, and either ſtagnates in ſome ſoft part, or is thrown quite out of the body.

EXTREA'M, or EXTREME (of *extremus*, lat. of *exterus* outmoſt) 1 the outermoſt, or utmoſt. 3 the leſt. 3 very great.

EXTREME *unction*, one of the ſeven ſacra-

ments of the Roman church, adminiſtered to people dangerouſly ſick, by anointing them with holy oils, and repeating ſeveral prayers over them.

EXTRE"MITY, 1 utmoſt part. 2 violence, or exceſs. 3 ſad condition, or diſtreſs.

To EX'TRICATE (of *extrico*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *trica* an impediment) to deliver, diſentangle, or diſengage.

EXTRI'NSECAL (of *extrinſecus*, lat. of *extra* on the outſide) that is outward, or on the outſide.

To EXTRU'DE (of *extrudo*, lat. of *ex* out of, and *trudo* to thruſt) to thruſt, or drive out.

EXTRU'SION, expulſion, or driving out.

EXTU'BERANCE, a ſwelling, or bunching out in knobs.

To EXTU'BERATE (of *extubero*, lat. of *ex* and *tuber* a bunch) to ſwell up in bunches.

EXTUBERA'TION, a botch, riſing or ſwelling in the body.

EXTUME"SCENCE, a tumour, or ſwelling.

EXU'BERANCE (of *exuberantia*, lat. of *ex* and *uber* abundant) overflowing, abundance, plenty, a redundancy.

EXU'BERANT, abundant, plentiful.

To EXU'LCERATE (of *exulcero*, lat. of *ex* and *ulcero* to raiſe in bliſters) 1 to make ſore, to gall, fret, or eat the ſkin. 2 to anger and fret one.

EXULCERATION, 1 the cauſing ulcers. 2 an ulcer itſelf.

To EXU'LT (of *exulto*, lat. of *ex* out, and *ſalto* to jump) 1 to rejoice exceedingly, or leap for joy. 2 to brag, or vaunt.

EXULTA'TION, 1 leaping for joy. 2 boaſting, vaunting.

*EXU'VIÆ*, lat. (of *exuo* to put off) 1 tranſient parts of certain animals, which they put off, and aſſume new ones; as the ſkin of ſerpents, &c. 2 ſhells and other marine bodies frequently found in the bowels of the earth; ſuppoſed to have been left there at the deluge, as being the real ſpoils of once living creatures.

EYE or AYE, [E. lon. 1°. 20'. lat. 52°. 25'.] a borough town of Suffolk, ſituate on the confines of Norfolk. 'Tis a mean built place, and the ſtreets are dirty; the chief manufacture is bone-lace and ſpinning. Here is a charity ſchool, and a large handſome church. The market is on ſaturday, and the fair on Whit-monday. Diſtant from London 74 computed, and 92 meaſured miles, and 23 miles from Ipſwich. It ſends two members to parliament.

EYE, 1 the organ, or part of the body, whereby viſible objects are preſented to the mind. 2 a loop or ſmall hole. 3 (in the plural number) ſpectacles. 4 (in Architecture) any round window. 5 (in Botany) the middle part of a flower. 6 (in Gardening) a little bud, or ſhoot. 7 (in Printing) that part of the type which make the impreſſion.

EYE *of a Dome*, an aperture at the top of the dome.

EYE *of a volute*, the little circle in the middle of the volute, wherein are found the thirteen centers for deſcribing the circumvolutions thereof.

EYE-*bright*, the name of an herb.

To EYE-*bite*, to bewitch with the eyes.

EYESS (in Falconry) a young hawk, newly taken out of the neſt.

EY'ET, or EYGHT, a little iſland.

EYRE, the court of juſtices itinerant, or going the circuit.

*Juſtices in* EYRE, thoſe that take care of the king's foreſts.

EYRE *of a foreſt*, the juſtice-ſeat, or place where the foreſt court was held.

EY'RIE, the neſt where birds of prey ſit and hatch their young.

# F.

F, f, is the ſixth letter, and the fourth conſonant of the alphabet; it is formed by forcing the breath out ſtrongly, and at the ſame time joining the upper teeth and under lip. It has but one ſort of ſound, which is ſometimes increaſed by doubling it, as in *of*, *off*; it has a great affinity with the v, and ph; and the latter is uſed for it by us in all our words derived from the Greek.



FA'BLE (of *fabula*, lat. of *fando* by report) 1 a feigned ſtory, deviſed for the ſake of inſtruction. 2 the plot of an epic or dramatic poem, or romance; or the action which makes the ſubject of ſuch. 3 a mere falſhood, or feigned tale.

FA'BRIC, a building, or edifice.

FABRIC *lands*, lands given for the repair-

ing of churches, &c.

To FA'BRICATE (of *fabrico*, of *fabrica*, lat. the frame or building) to make a fabric, or building.

FA''BULOUS (of *fabuloſus*, lat. of *fabula* a fable) feigned, forged, or invented, that has a relation to fable.

*FACE*, fr. (of *facies*, lat. the viſage) 1 the countenance or viſage of a man. 2 the condition of affairs. 3 preſence, or ſight. 4 the exterior part of a building. 5 appearance, outſide. 6 confidence, or aſſurance. 7 grimace, or a wry face.

FACE or FACADE (in Architecture), is a flat member, which hath a greater breadth and ſmall projecture, as the architrave, &c.

FACE *of a baſtion* (in Fortification) is the moſt advanced part of a baſtion toward the field, or the diſtance comprehended between the angle of the ſhoulder, and the flanked angle. See BASTION.

FACE *of a place* (in Fortification) is the interval between the two neighbouring baſtions, containing the courtin, the two flanks, and the two faces of the baſtions that look towards one another.

*Prolonged* FACE (in Fortification) is that part of the line of defence-raſant, that lies between the angle of the ſhoulder and the courtin; or 'tis the line of defence-raſant diminiſhed by the length of a face.

To FACE, 1 to ſtare one in the face. 2 to cover the ſleeves of a garment. 3 to look, or ſet one's face towards.

FACE'TIOUS (of *facetus*, lat. merry) merry, pleaſant, witty, jocoſe.

FA'CILE (of *facilis*, lat. of *facio* to do) 1 eaſy to be done. 2 eaſy of belief. 3 eaſy of addreſs.

To FACI''LITATE (of *faciliter*, fr.) to make eaſy, or facile.

FACI''LITY, eaſineſs, readineſs, quickneſs.

FACI''NOROUS (of *facinoroſus*, lat. of *facinus* a villainous deed) villainous, wicked, ſtark-naught.

FACT (of *factum*, lat. of *facio* to perform) a deed, a thing done, or made, an action either good or bad.

*In* FACT, in very deed, truly, verily, in good earneſt.

FA'CTION (of *factio*, lat. of *facio* to follow) a ſeditious party.

FA'CTIOUS, ſeditious, mutinous.

FACTI''TIOUS (of *factitius*, lat. of *facio* to make) artificial, or made by art, in contradiſtinction to the productions of nature.

*FACTOR*, lat. (of *facio* to do) (in Commerce) an agent for a merchant. A perſon who acts and negotiates for a merchant by commiſſion.

FACTORAGE, the reward paid to a factor for his trouble. This is different according to the country he reſides in.

FA'CTORS (in Multiplication) the multiplicand and multiplier, ſo called becauſe they make or conſtitute the product.

FA'CTORY, 1 a place where a conſiderable number of factors reſide to negotiate for their principals. 2 the office of a factor. 3 manufactory.

*FACULÆ* (of *fax*, lat. a torch) (in Aſtronomy) certain ſpots on the ſun's diſk, that appear brighter than the reſt of its body.

FA''CULTY (of *faculté*, fr. of *facultas*, lat. of *facilè* eaſily) 1 power, virtue, force, efficacy. 2 talents, parts, capacity. 3 leave, privilege, or licence. 4 profeſſion, or calling.

*The court of* FACULTIES, a court of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for granting diſpenſations to do what cannot be done by the common law.

FA'CUND (of *facundus*, lat. of *fando* in ſpeaking) eloquent, well-ſpoken.

FACU'NDITY, eloquence, a grace in ready ſpeaking.

To FA'DDLE, to dandle, or make much of.

To FADE, 1 to wither, as a flower, &c. 2 to decay, fail, as a colour.

To FADGE, to agree, or accord together.

FA'DOM. See FATHOM.

*FÆ'CES* (of *fæx*, lat. dregs) 1 dregs, grounds, lees. 2 the excrements of an animal voided by ſtool. 3 the ſcum, or droſs of metal.

*FÆCES* (in Chemiſtry) the dregs, or lees, of any liquid, or what ſubſides, or falls to the bottom.

FAG-*end*, the extremity, or latter end of a piece of cloth, &c.

FA''GOT, 1 a bundle of ſticks, or wood for fuel. 2 (in the Army) a perſon hired occaſionally to appear, at a muſter, to hide the deficiencies of a company.

FAGOT *of ſteel*, 120 lb. weight.

To FAGOT *one*, to bind him hand and foot.

*FAGOTTINO*, it. (in Muſic) a ſingle curtail.

*FAGOTTO*, it. a double, or large baſe curtail.

To FAIL, 1 to diſappoint, or fruſtrate. 2 to be deficient in. 3 to offend, or do amiſs. 4 to be out in one's judgment. 5 to be fruſtrated in one's hopes or expectations. 6 to break as a merchant, or tradeſman.

FAI'LURE, not performing one's promiſe or engagement.

FAIN, adj. 1 forced, obliged, conſtrained. 2 deſirous, earneſt.

FAIN, adv. willingly, readily, gladly, freely, chearfully.

FAINT, 1 weak, feeble, languid. 2 weary or fatigued. 3 ſlack, fagging. 4 pale, as a colour. 5 fearful, timorous.

To FAINT, 1 to ſwoon, or die away. 2 to languiſh, or grow faint.

FAIR, adj. 1 fine, beautiful. 2 light, flaxen. 3 ſpacious, plauſible. 4 clear, or bright. 5 reaſonable,

reaſonable, conſcionable. 6 honeſt, ſincere, candid. 7 good, or favourable. 8 flattering. 9 gentle, not harſh or ſevere.

FAIR, ſubſt. 1 an annual market. 2 beauty, fineneſs, excellence. 3 the fair ſex, or the female ſex.

FAIRFORD, [W. lon. 1°. 46′. lat. 51°. 42′.] a ſmall town in Glouceſterſhire, ſituate 22 miles ſouth-eaſt of Glouceſter, on the river Coln, over which it has two bridges. Here is a handſome church, built by John Tame, a merchant of London, who having made prize of a ſhip, bound for Rome, wherein was great quantity of fine painted glaſs (deſigned from Scripture hiſtory, by Albert Durel an Italian) he bought this manor of Henry VII. and built this church on purpoſe to put the glaſs up in it; where, by much care is kept entire to this day. Here is a market on thurſday, which was procured in 1672, as well as three fairs held on May the 3d, July the 26th, and the 1ſt of November. Diſtant from London 62 computed, and 78 meaſured miles.

FAIRY, a term frequently occuring in ancient traditions and romances, denoting an imaginary kind of deities converſant on earth, and diſtinguiſhed by abundance of fantaſtical actions, either good or evil.

FAIRY *ring*, a round ring, pretty frequent in the fields, ſuppoſed by the vulgar to be traced by the fairies in their dances. They are of two ſorts; one is ſeven or eight feet in diameter, with a round bare path, and green graſs in the middle; the other of different ſizes, encompaſſed with a ring of graſs, much greener and freſher than in the middle.

FAIRY *ſparks*, ſhell-fire, an appearance often ſeen on ſhells, cloaths, &c. in the night.

† FAI'SABLE. See FEASIBLE.

FAITH (of *fides*, lat. of *fido* to truſt to) 1 belief, or firm adherence to. 2 doctrine, or religion. 3 fidelity, or firmneſs. 4 a ſort of oath.

FAI'THFUL, adj. 1 truſty, or be depended upon. 2 conſtant, not wavering.

FAITHFUL, ſubſt. the elect people of God.

FAI'THLESS, 1 incredulous, unbelieving. 2 perfidious, treacherous, baſe, falſe.

FA''KENHAM, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 52°. 50′.] a market-town of Norfolk, ſituate 18 miles north weſt of Norwich. It was ſettled by king Henry VIII. on Trinity college, Cambridge. Here is a market on tueſday, and one for cattle on thurſday, and fairs on Aſh-wedneſday, and November the 11th. Diſtant from London 88 computed, and 110 meaſured miles.

FA'LCATED (of *falcatus*, lat. crooked) the moon, or any of the planets, is ſaid to appear falcated, when the enlightened part appears crooked, or in the form of a ſickle, which happens when ſhe is moving from the conjunction to the oppoſition, or from the new moon to the full; but from the full to the new the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark falcated.

FA'LCHON (of *fauchon*, fr.) a kind of ſword, turning up ſomewhat like a hook.

FA'LCON (of *faucon*, fr.) a bird of prey of the hawk kind, ſuperior for courage, docility, gentleneſs, and nobleneſs of nature. Its feet are yellow, its head black, and its back ſpotted. The name is reſtrained to the female of this kind; the males are called *Taſſels*, and are not ſo large, or ſtrong.

FALCON (in Gunnery.) See FAULCON.

FA'LCONRY, or FAUCONRY, the art of taming, managing, and tutoring birds of prey, and employing them with advantage in the purſuit of game.

FA'LDAGE, an ancient privilege, which ſeveral lords reſerved to themſelves, of ſetting up folds for ſheep in any fields within their mannors, the better to manure them. This faldage, in ſome places, they call a fold-courſe, or free-fold.

FA'LDISTOR or FA'LDISDORY, the biſhop's throne or ſeat.

FA'LDSTOOL, a ſort of ſtool placed on the ſouth-ſide of the altar, at which the Kings of England kneel at their coronation.

FALKIRK, [W. lon. 3°. 48′. lat. 56°. 26′.] a town of Scotland in the county of Stirling, 8 miles ſouth of Stirling. Here the king's forces were defeated by the rebels on the 17th of January, A. D. 1746.

FALKLAND, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 56°. 20′.] a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife; in which is a palace of the kings of Scotland. Situate 23 miles north of Edinburgh.

FALL, 1 a tumble, or the action of falling. 2 ruin, or diſgrace. 3 ſin, offence. 4 a ſort of land meaſure. 5 the autumn, or time of the year the leaves fall from the trees.

To FALL, 1 to get a fall, or tumble down. 2 to abate, as to the price, to become cheaper. 3 to decreaſe, or diminiſh, as waters, &c. 4 to ſlip off, as hair, leaves, &c. 5 to begin doing ſomething. 6 to ſink, or lower a note. 7 to come, or happen to.

FALLA'CIOUS (of *fallax*, lat. of *fallo* to deceive) 1 deceitful, falſe. 2 lying, vain, uncertain.

FA'LLACY, a cheat, deceit, fraud, guile, deception.

FA'LLING *evil*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

FALLING *ſickneſs*. See EPILEPSY.

FA'LLOW, 1 uncultivated, or land laid up for ſome time. 2 of a paliſh red colour, like a brick half burnt.

FA'LMOUTH, [W. lon. 5°. 30′. lat. 50°. 15′.] a port town of Cornwall, ſituate on a fine bay of the Engliſh channel, where the river Fale falls into the ſea. The harbour is very commodious, and large enough for 100 ſail; which may ride perfectly defend-

ed againſt all ſtorms whatever; at its entrance is an high craggy rock, and on the ſides are two caſtles, one called St. Mawes, the other Pendennis, which is one of the largeſt in England, and has uſually a garriſon in it. Falmouth is well built, is by much the richeſt, and moſt trading town in the county, and larger than any three of its boroughs that ſend members to parliament; its trade is greatly increaſed ſince the packet-boats for Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt-Indies were eſtabliſhed here, which bring great quantities of gold in ſpecie, and in bars for the merchants in London, and the Falmouth merchants trade to Portugal in ſhips of their own, and have likewiſe great ſhare in the Pilchard trade. 'Tis a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on July the 27th, and October the 30th. It gives the title of viſcount to the noble family of Boſcawen. Diſtant from London 220 computed, and 282 meaſured miles; and 54 miles from Launceſton.

FALSE (of *falſus*, lat. of *fallor* to be deceived) 1 not true. 2 counterfeit, ſpurious. 3 lying, unfaithful, treacherous.

FALSE *braye* (in Fortification) is a ſmall mount of earth four fathom wide, erected on the level, round the foot of the rampart, on the ſide of the field, and ſeparated by its parapet from the berme, and the ſide of the mote. 'Tis made uſe of to fire upon the enemy, when he is already ſo far advanced, that you cannot force him back from the parapet of the body of the place; and alſo to receive the ruins which the cannon make in the body of the place.

FALSE *conception*, a lump of ſhapeleſs fleſh, &c. bred in the womb.

FALSE *impriſonment*, is the impriſoning a perſon without a legal cauſe.

FALSE *muſter*, is when ſuch men paſs in a review, as are not actually entered.

FALSE *quarter* (among Farriers) is a crack in the hoof of a horſe, looking like a piece put in, and not all entire.

FALSHOOD, 1 deceit, perfidiouſneſs, treachery. 2 an untruth, a deceiving, a ſtory, a lye,

To FA'LSIFY (of *falſifier*, fr.) 1 to counterfeit, or put one thing for another. 2 to ſpoil, or corrupt. 3 to break one's word.

FA'LSITY, a falſhood, untruth, lye, tale, impoſture, cheat.

To FA'LTER (of *faltar*, ſp.) 1 to ſtammer, or heſitate. 2 to break, or turn bankrupt.

† To FAMBLE (of *fambler*, dan.) to falter, ſtammer, or heſitate in ſpeech.

FAME (of φάμα, gr. of φάω to ſhine) 1 reputation, glory, renown. 2 rumour, report, common talk.

FAMI"LIAR, adj. (of *familier*, fr. of *familiaris*, lat. of *familia*, a family) 1 free, intimate. 2 common, ordinary. 3 plain, eaſy, natural.

FAMILIAR, ſubſt. a ſpirit, or devil, ſuppoſed to attend on witches, &c.

FAMILIA'RITY, 1 a familiar free way. 2 intimate correſpondence.

FA'MILIST, a member of the family of love,

FA"MILY (of *familia*, lat. of *famulor* to ſerve) 1 father, mother, children, and ſervants. 2 ſtock, or parentage.

*The* FAMILY *of love*, a ſect of heretics, that ſprung up about the year 1550; their principal was one H. Nicholas, of Amſterdam; their chief tenet was, that Chriſt was already come to judgment.

*FA"MINE*, fr. a general want of proviſions.

To FA"MISH, 1 to kill with hunger. 2 to die with hunger.

FA'MOUS (from *Fame*) illuſtrious, renowned, celebrated, admired.

FAN, 1 an inſtrument to winnow corn with. 2 a utenſil uſed by the fair ſex to cool themſelves. 3 a utenſil to keep off the heat of the fire.

FANA"TIC or FANA"TICAL (of *fanaticus*, lat. of *fanum* a temple) 1 inſpired, poſſeſſed. 2 mad, frantic, beſide himſelf.

FANA"TIC, ſubſt. 1 a viſionary, a fanciful man or woman. 2 a diſſenter from the church of England.

FANA"TICISM, enthuſiaſm, or pretending to inſpiration.

FA'NCY (of φαντασία, gr. of φαίνω to cauſe to appear) 1 a faculty of the ſoul, whereby we apprehend ſenſible things. 2 notion, or opinion. 3 fooliſh conceit, or illuſion. 4 humour, or diſpoſition. 5 caprice, or whim. 6 pleaſure, or inclination.

To FANCY, 1 take a fancy, or liking to a thing. 2 to imagine, or conceive.

FANE (of *fanum*, lat. a temple) 1 a temple, church, or plat of ground conſecrated. 2 a weather-cock, an inſtrument ſet up to ſhew from what point the wind blows.

FA"NGLES, whimſies.

FANGS, 1 claws. 2 fore-teeth.

FA'NNEL, a maniple, or ſcarf-like ornament, worn about the left arm of a ſacrificing prieſt.

FA'NTASM (of φαντασμα, gr. of φαίνω to appear) an apparition, phantom, ſpectre, viſion.

FANTA'STIC or FANTASTICAL, (of *fantaſque*, fr.) odd, conceited, whimſical.

FA'NTASY. See FANSY.

*FA'NTOME*, fr. (of φαντασμα, gr. of φαίνω to appear) a ſpectre, ſpirit, or hobgoblin, a chimera, which has exiſtence no where but in our diſturb'd imaginations.

FAR, adj. 1 diſtant, remote. 2 averſe, contrary, oppoſite. 3 late.

FAR, adv. 1 a great way, at a diſtance, or great diſtance. 2 greatly, by much; as, that far excels this.

*FARCE*, fr. 1 ſort of pudding. 2 hodge-podge. 3 a ſort of mock comedy, calculated to make the audience merry, and it ſticks at nothing which may contribute thereto, however wild and extravagant; hence the language is generally low, the perſons of inferior rank, and the fable ridiculous.

FA'RCED, ſtuffed, crammed.

FA'RCIN or FA'RCY (of *farcin*, fr.) a diſeaſe in horſes, ſomething like the mange. It conſiſts in a corruption of the blood, which ſhews itſelf in eruptions of hard puſtules, knots along the veins, and in ulcers. Sometimes it ſpreads over the whole body.

FA'RDEL (of *fardello*, it.) a bundle, or packet.

FARDEL *of land*, the fourth part of a yard-land.

FA'RDINGALE, a whalebone circle, which ladies of old wore on their hips, and upon which they tied their petticoats.

FA'RDING-*deal*, or FA'RUNDEL *of land*, the fourth part of an acre.

FARE, 1 cheer, or commons. 2 a watch-tower at ſea. 3 money paid for being carried by a waterman, hackney-coachman, &c. 4 people that are ſo carried.

FAREHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 15'. lat. 50°. 53'.] a ſmall but neat and pleaſant market-town in Hampſhire. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on the 29th of June. Diſtant from London 52 computed, and 65 meaſured miles, and 25 miles from Winchester.

FA'REWEL, adv. adieu, God be with you.

FA'REWEL, ſubſt. a leave.

FARINGDON, [W. 1°. 35'. lat. 51°. 38.] a market-town of Barkſhire, ſituate on a hill, not far from the Thames. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on February the 2nd, Whitſun-tueſday, Auguſt the 24th, and October the 18th. Diſtant from London 54 computed, and 68 meaſured miles; and 33 from Reading.

FARNHAM, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 51°. 16'.] a market-town in Surry, ſituate 12 miles weſt of Guilford, in the road to Winchester. It is a large populous town, and the ſtreets are well paved; is governed by 12 burgeſſes, from whom two bailiffs are choſen annually, who act under the biſhop of Winchester, have the profit of the fairs and markets, the aſſize of bread and beer, and hold a court once in three weeks, which has the power of trying and determining all actions under 40 ſhillings. It was given by Ethelward, a weſt Saxon king, to the ſee of Winchester, and the brother of king Stephen, one of the biſhops, built a caſtle, which moſt of his ſucceſſors have made their ſummer reſidence; but it is now much decayed. Here is one of the greateſt wheat-markets in England; the toll of which was once reckoned worth 200l. a year; but it is much diminiſhed ſince the people of Southampton and Chicheſter began to ſend their meal to London; but this loſs is amply made up by the vaſt growth of hops here, of which there are 300 or 400 acres about the town. Here is a market on thurſday, and fairs on Auguſt the 10th, and November the 1ſt. Diſtant from London 32 computed, and 40 meaſured miles.

FARM, a diſtrict in the country, containing houſe and land, hired at a certain yearly rent.

FA'RMER, 1 one who occupies a farm. 2 one that rents the cuſtoms, or duties.

FA'RRIER, a horſe-doctor, one who ſhoes them, and takes care of them when ſick or lame.

To FA'RROW, to bring forth pigs.

FA'RSANG, a meaſure of the roads among the Perſians, not every where limited to a certain number of furlongs.

FARSE. See FARCE.

FART, an erruption of wind backward.

FA'RTHING, a ſmall Engliſh copper coin, worth the fourth part of a penny.

FA'RTHING-*deal of land*. See FARDING-DEAL.

FA'SCIÆ, lat. (in Architecture) three bands which compoſe the architrave.

*FA'SCIÆ*, (in Aſtronomy) are certain places in the diſks of the planets Mars and Jupiter, that appear lighter, or more obſcure than the reſt of their bodies, being terminated by parallel lines, and ſeem ſometimes broader and ſometimes narrower, and do not always poſſeſs the ſame place of the diſk.

To FA'SCINATE (of *faſciner*, fr. of *faſcino* lat. to bewitch) to bewitch, or inchant.

FASCINA'TION, bewitching, inchanting, or charming.

*FASCI'NE*, fr. or FA'GOT, eng. (in Fortification) are ſmall branches of trees, or bavins, bound up in bundles, which being mixed with earth, ſerve to fill up ditches, to make up the parapets of trenches, &c. Some of them are dipped in melted pitch, or tar, and being ſet on fire, ſerve to burn the enemy's lodgments, or other works.

FA'SHION (of *faſon*, fr.) 1 way, or manner. 2 cuſtom, uſage, uſe. 3 mode, vogue. 4 looks, mien, behaviour. 5 form, or ſhape. 6 (in the plural number) a horſe-diſeaſe, the ſame as *Farcin*. 7 (with Artificers) the time and labour employed in a piece of work.

To FASHION, to form, or ſhape.

FA"SHIONIST, a faſhion-monger, or one who invents new modes or faſhions.

FAST, adj. 1 cloſe, tight. 2 ſwift, quick, nimble. 3 firm, ſteady, conſtant.

FAST, adv. 1 ſwiftly. 2 firmly. 3 ſoundly.

FAST, ſubſt. an abſtinence from food.

To FAST, to abſtain from food.

To

To FA'STEN, to make faſt, or firm.

FASTI''DIOUS (of *faſtidioſus*, lat. of *faſtidio* to abhor) 1 diſdainful, ſcornful. 2 ſqueamiſh, that loatheth and cannot brook. 3 curious, nice.

FA'STNESS, 1 firmneſs, ſtedfaſtneſs. 2 a ſtrong hold. 3 a place not to come at for bogs.

FAT, adj. 1 groſs, full of fat. 2 corpulent.

FAT, ſubſt. 1 a ſoft, whitiſh, oily matter found under the ſkin of an animal. 2 greaſe, tallow. 3 a vat, or veſſel.

FA'TAL (from *Fate*) 1 ordered by fate. 2 deadly, mortal.

*The* FATAL *ſiſters*, the three poetical fates, or deſtinies; the firſt is feigned to hold the diſtaff, the ſecond to draw the thread of man's life, and the laſt to cut it off.

FATE (of *fatum*, lat. of *fatus* that hath ſpoken) 1 God's providence, or decree, 2 the order and ſeries of cauſes, the courſe of nature. 3 deſtiny, or fortune as they call it. 4 death.

FA'THER, he that has begot a child.

FA'THERS, 1 the biſhops of the primitive church. 2 the heads of monaſteries, convents, &c.

To FATHER, to own, or adopt.

To FATHER *a thing upon one*, is to impute or aſcribe it to him.

FA'THERLESS, that has no father.

FA'THOM, a meaſure of ſix foot, chiefly uſed at ſea to eſtimate the length of the cable and other ropes, with the depth and ſounding of the ſea.

To FA'THOM, 1 to ſound the depth of water. 2 to diſcover one's intentions. 3 to compaſs, or perform.

FATI''DICAL (of *fatidicus*, lat. *fatis dicendo*, to foretel one's fate) a foretelling, ſooth-ſaying, or fortune-telling.

† To FA''TIGATE (of *fatigo*, lat. of *fatim*, i. e. *affatim* abundantly, and *ago* to exerciſe) to weary, or tire.

FATI'GUE, hardſhip, toil, wearineſs.

To FATI'GUE, to weary, tire, harraſs.

To FATTEN, 1 to make fat. 2 to grow fat.

FAU'CET, a wooden tube to draw the liquor out of a caſk through.

FAUGH, an interjection expreſſing a diſlike.

FAU'LCHON. See FALCHION.

FA'ULCON (of *faucon*, fr.) See FALCON.

FAU'LCON (in Gunnery) a ſort of cannon, whoſe diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight ſeven hundred and fifty pound, length ſeven foot, load or charge two pound and a half of powder, ſhot two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.

FAULCONET, a ſort of ordnance, whoſe diameter at the bore is four inches and a half, weight four hundred pounds, length ſix feet, load one pound and a quarter of powder, ſhot ſomething more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.

FAULT (of *faute*, fr.) 1 an offence. 2 a miſtake or error. 3 a defect, or ſomething amiſs.

To FA'ULTER, 1 to ſtammer in one's ſpeech. 2 to fail, or tumble. 3 to fail in one's deſign. 4 to miſtake, or be out. 5 to give over, or deſiſt.

FAU'LTY, 1 that is in fault. 2 full of faults, or defects.

FA'VOUR (of *faveur*, fr. of *favor*, lat. of *faveo* to countenance) 1 courteſy, or ſervice. 2 credit, or truſt. 3 affection, kindneſs, goodwill. 4 help, or aid. 5 a knot of ribbons. 6 countenance, or viſage.

To FA'VOUR, 1 to be favourable to. 2 to countenance, or aſſiſt. 3 to reſemble, or be like one. 4 to eaſe, or ſpare.

FA'VOURITE, one that is greatly beloved, and ſupported by another.

FAU'SEN, a ſort of large eel.

FAU'STITY (of *fauſtitas*, lat. of *fauſtus* fortunate) happineſs, good luck, proſperity.

† *FAU'TOR*, lat. (of *faveo* to favour) a favourer, furtherer, or maintainer.

FA'WCET. See FAUCET.

FAWN (of *faon*, fr.) a buck or doe of the firſt year.

To FAWN, to bring forth a fawn. 2 to flatter, ſooth, or cajole.

To FEAG, to laſh, whip, or beat.

FEA'LTY, or free, and homage; an oath taken at the admittance of every tenant to be true to the lord of whom he holdeth his land.

FEA'LTY, loyalty, faithfulneſs, truſtineſs, fidelity.

FEAR, 1 terror, dread, fright. 2 reverence, awe, veneration.

To FEAR, 1 to dread, or be in fear of. 2 to doubt, or queſtion. 3 to make afraid. 4 to reverence, or revere.

FEA'SIBLE (of *faiſable*, fr.) which may be done.

FEAST, 1 a banquet, or ſumptuous meal. 2 a holy-day, or a time of rejoicing on ſome religious account.

To FEAST, 1 to treat, or regale one. 2 to revel, or banquet.

FEAT, adj. 1 fine, ſpruce, genteel. 2 odd, ſtrange, affected.

FEAT, ſubſt. (of *fait*, fr.) exploit, or great action.

*To do* FEATS, to do marvels, or wonders.

FEA'THER, that part in birds which cover them, and by which they are enabled to fly.

FEATHER-*edged*, a term uſed by workmen, for ſuch boards as are thicker on one edge, or ſide, than on the other.

FEA'TURE (of *faiture*, fr.) a lineament of the face.

FE'BRIFUGE, (of *febris*, lat. a fever, and *fugo* to drive away) a medicine that cures a fever, or argue.

FE''BRUARY (of *februarius*, lat. of *februo* to purify,

purify, or cleanse by sacrifice) the second month of the year with us, so called, because in this month the ancient Romans used to offer sacrifices for the purifying of the people.

FE'CULENT (of *fæculentus*, lat. of *fæx* dregs) 1 dreggy, or full of dregs. 2 loathsome, vile.

FECU'NDITY (of *fæcunditas*, lat. of *fæcundus* fruitful) 1 fruitfulness, abundance, plenty. 2 exuberance, fluency, eloquence.

FEE, 1 a reward, or ordinary due, given to a person for the performance of his part in his respective art. 2 (in the plural) vails, perquisites, or presents paid to public officers by those who have business with them.

*A yearly* FEE, an annual pension.

To FEE, 1 to pay the fees. 2 to bribe, or corrupt.

FEE'BLE, adj. (of *foible*, fr.) weak, languid, infirm.

FEEBLE, sub. a weak part, or blind side.

To FEED, 1 nourish, in a proper and figurative sense. 2 to eat. 3 to keep, or preserve.

To FEEL, 1 to handle, or touch. 2 to perceive, or be sensible of.

FEELING, 1 one of the external senses, whereby we get the idea of hard, soft, hot, cold, rough, smooth, and other tangible qualities; as also of pain, distance, &c. 2 touching, or handling. 3 profit, or advantage.

*Fellow* FEELING, compassion, sympathy, or commiseration.

FEGA'RY, freak, whimsy, or roaming about.

To FEIGN (of *feindre*, fr.) 1 to pretend, to dissemble, or counterfeit. 2 to devise, or invent. 3 to lye.

FEINT (of *feint*, fr.) 1 (in Fencing) signify that an offer is made at one part, and a real pass at another. 2 (in Rhetoric) a figure whereby the speaker touches on something in making a shew of passing it over in silence.

To FEIST, to fizzle, or smother a fart.

FELDFARE, a sort of bird.

To FELI'CITATE (of *felix* happy) to make prosperous, or happy.

FELI'CITY, happiness, blessedness.

FELL, adj. cruel, barbarous, fierce.

FELL, sub. the skin of a beast.

To FELL, to cut down, to strike down.

FELL *monger*, one that deals in sheep-skins.

FELL-*wort*, a sort of herb, otherwise called *Gentian*.

FE'LLON, or FE'LON, a sore, or swelling on the finger.

FE'LLOW, 1 a companion, or comrade. 2 a match, or equal. 3 a colleague in office. 4 a partner, or associate. 5 one that has a maintenance, pension, or fellowship in a college.

*To play the good* FELLOW, to drink, revel, &c.

FE'LLOWS, or FE'LLIES *of a wheel*, pieces of wood joined together, which compose the circle of the wheel.

FELLOWS (in Gunnery) are six pieces of wood, each of which form at arch of a circle; and being joined together, make the wheel of a gun carriage; their thickness is usually the diameter of the bore of the piece, and their breadth something more.

FE'LLOWSHIP, 1 society, company, alliance. 2 partnership. 3 pension of a college.

FELLOWSHIP (in Arithmetic) is a rule that teaches how, by having given the several stocks of persons that are partners together in trade; to proportion to every one of them his due share of loss or gain.

FELO *de se*, 1 the crime of self-murther. 2 one that willingly and deliberately kills himself.

FE'LON, 1 one that commits felony. 2 a whitlow on the finger.

FE'LONY (of *felonie*, fr.) a capital offence perpetrated with an evil intention. It includes several species of crimes, whose punishment is death.

FELT, 1 wool used in making hats. 2 a coarse hat made of wool.

*FELU'CCA*, it. a little ship with six oars, not covered over, much used in the Mediterranean; its rudder might be applied either to head or stern.

FE'MALE, adj. (of *femineus*, lat. of *femina* a woman) belonging to woman, or of the female sex.

FEMALE, sub. the she-kind, that sex which conceives and bears.

FE'MININE, (of *femininus*, lat. of *femina* a woman) of the female kind.

FE'MUR, or *Os* FE'MORIS, (of *fero*, lat. to support) (in Anatomy) the thigh bone. It is the largest and strongest bone of the body. Its upper part is joined to the ischium by enarthrosis, and the lower part with the tibia by gynglimus.

FEN, a moor, marsh, or morass.

FENCE, 1 an hedge, or inclosure. 2 a defence, safeguard, or protection.

To FENCE, 1 to inclose, or hedge about. 2 to fortify, or make strong. 3 to defend, or protect. 4 to fight with swords, &c.

FENCE *month*, the month wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the forest, because at that time the female deer fawn; it begins fifteen days before midsummer, and ends fifteen days after.

FENCING, the art of defence, or of using the sword to wound an enemy and preserve himself from attacks.

To FEND, to ward off.

FE'NDER, a thing used before a fire-grate.

FENDERS, pieces of old ropes hung over the sides of a boat to prevent her from rubbing against the ship sides.

FE'NNIGREEK, an herb ſo called,
FE'NNIL, a ſort of herb.
FE'RITY (of *feritas*, lat. of *ferio* to puſh) wildneſs, fierceneſs, cruelty.
To FE'RMENT (of *fermento*, lat. of *fermentum* leaven) to puff up, to leaven, to work as beer, ale, &c.
FERMENTA'TION, an eaſy, low, gentle motion of the inteſtine particles of a body ariſing uſually from the operations of active acid matter, which rarifies and ſubtilizes the ſofter yielding particles thereof.
FERN, a ſort of plant common in barren places.
FERO'CITY (of *ferocitas*, lat. of *ferio* to puſh) fierceneſs, cruelneſs.
FE'RREL (of *ferrum*, lat. iron) a piece of iron or other metal to go round the end of a cane, &c.
FE'RRET, 1 (of furet, dut.) an animal uſed to catch rabbits. 2 a ſort of ribbon.
To FERRET, 1 to ſcratch. 2 to ſearch narrowly. 3 to vex, or torment.
FERRY, a place in a navigable river where a large flat-bottomed boat plies to carry perſons, goods, horſes, &c. over.
FE'RTILE (of *fertilis*, lat. of *fero* to produce) fruitful, or what produces abundance.
FERTI'LITY, fruitfulneſs, abundance.
To FE'RTILIZE, to make fruitful.
FE'RVENCY, or FE'RVOUR (of *fervor*, lat. of *ferveo* to be hot) ardour, earneſtneſs, vigour, paſſion.
FE'RVENT, vehement, earneſt, eager, zealous.
FE'RVID, hot, fervent, earneſt.
*FE'RULA*, lat. (of *ferio*, to ſtrike) a flat piece of wood wherewith children are corrected in ſchools, by flapping the palms of their hands.
FERULA'CEOUS *plants*, ſuch as have large ſtalks like the *Ferula*; (an herb deſcribed by PLINY, lib. 13. cap. 22.) ſuch as the ſun-flower, &c.
FE'SCUE, a pointer wherewith children are taught to ſpell.
FESSE (in Heraldry) one of the nine honourable ordinaries of the eſcutcheon, which it divides horizontally in the middle, and ſeparates the chief from the point.
To FE'STER, to putrify, ſuppurate, or rankle.
FESTINA'TION (of *feſtinatio*, lat. of *feſtino* to make haſte) haſte, ſpeed.
FE'STIVAL, adj. (of *feſtivus*, lat. of *feſtum* a feaſt) merry, pleaſant, jocoſe.
FE'STIVAL, ſub. (of *feſtum*, lat. of *feſtus* joyful) a holy-day, a feaſt, or day of good cheer.
FESTI'VITY (of *feſtivitas*, lat. of *feſtus* merry) gayety, jollity, good humour.
FE'STIVOUS, merry, pleaſant, jocund.
FESTOO'N (of *feſton*, fr.) 1 a garland of flowers. 2 (in Architecture) a decoration in form of a ſtring of flowers, fruits and leaves tied together, and ſuſpended by the two extremes.
FETCH, a cunning trick, or artifice.
To FETCH, to go to bring a thing.
FE'TID (of *fœtidus*, lat. of *fœteo* to ſtink) ſtinking, rank.
FE'TLOCKS, the hair that grows behind on a horſe's feet.
To FE'TTER, to put in fetters.
FE'TTERS, 1 irons to put on the legs of malefactors, cattle, &c. 2 ſlavery, bondage.
FEUD, an irreconcileable grudge, or mortal hatred. In the northern parts it ſignifies a combination of kindred, to revenge the death of any of their blood.
FEUD *bote*, a reward or recompence for engaging in ſuch a feud, or faction.
FE'VER (of *febris*, lat. of *ferveo* to be hot) a diſeaſe, or rather claſs of diſeaſes, whoſe characteriſtic is a præternatural heat felt through the whole body; attended with many ſymptoms.
*Continual* FEVER, is that which continues without any intermiſſion.
*Intermitting* FEVER, is that which has certain times of intermiſſion
FE'VERFEW, a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called *Featherfew*.
FEVERSHAM, [E. lon. 56 min. lat. 51°. 20'.] a port town in Kent, ſituate in one of the moſt fruitful parts of all Kent, having the conveniency of a creek from the Thames, or that branch of it called Eaſt-Swall, which is navigable by hoys. It was firſt incorporated by the name of the Baron of Feverſham, afterwards by that of the mayor and commonalty, and laſtly by that of the mayor and jurats, and commonalty; it being a member of the cinque-port of Dover. It is a populous flouriſhing place, and conſiſts of one long ſtreet, has a market-houſe and charity-ſchool. Here are markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on February the 14th, and Auguſt the 1ſt, both for ten days together. The London markets are ſupplied from hence with abundance of apples and cherries, and the beſt oyſters for ſtewing, which are alſo fetched away in great quantities by the Dutch, who ſome years 'tis ſaid carry home as many as amount to 2000 l. ſo that great numbers of men and boats are employed to dredge for them. This town uſed to be notorious for running wine, brandy, coffee, tea, pepper, &c. from France and Holland, by the help of the Dutch oyſter-boats, and for clandeſtinely exporting wool. Diſtant from London 44 computed, and 48 meaſured miles; 21 from Maidſtone, and 7 from Canterbury.
FEW, a ſmall number, not many.
FEWEL, or FE'UEL, matter to feed the fire, as coals, wood, &c. or whatever receives and retains it, and is conſumed thereby.

FE'WMETS, or FE'WMISHING, the dung of deer.

FI'ANTS (of *fiente*, fr.) the dung of a fox, or badger.

FIB, a ſham, or lie.

FI'BERS, or FIBRES (of *fibres*, fr. of *fibræ*, lat. of *fiber*, i. e. *extremus*, the laſt) are the ſmall threads, or filaments, of which elaſtic bodies are, or may be ſuppoſed to be made.

FI'BROUS, full of fibres, made up of fibers.

FI'BULA (in Anatomy) one of the bones of the leg, being the outermoſt and ſlendereſt.

FI'CKLE, roving, inconſtant, apt to change.

FI'CTION (of *fictio*, lat. of *fingo* to invent) an invention, or feigned thing.

FI'CTIOUS, counterfeited, feigned, forged, contrived.

FI'DDLE (of *fidicula*, lat. a dim. of *fidis* a ſtringed inſtrument) a muſical inſtrument, generally called a violin.

FIDE'LITY (of *fidelitas*, lat. of *fido* to truſt to) faithfulneſs, integrity, honeſty.

To FIDGE *about*, to ſtir up and down, and never ſit ſtill.

FIELD, 1 a piece of ground for tillage, or meadow. 2 the place where a battle was fought. 3 (in Heraldry) the face of the eſcutcheon.

FIELD *colours*, ſmall flags carried with the quarter-maſter general to mark out the ground where the ſeveral regiments of an army are to encamp.

FIELD *officers*, are thoſe who have the command of a whole regiment, *viz.* the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELD-*pieces*, are ſmall cannon, which are uſually carried along with an army in the field; ſuch as three pounders, minions, ſakers, ſix-pounders, demi-culverins, and twelve-pounders; and theſe being ſmall and light, are eaſily carried.

FIELD *ſtaff* (in Gunnery) is a ſtaff about the bigneſs of an halbert, with a ſpear at the end, which to each ſide has ears ſcrew'd on like the cock of a matchlock; into which the gunners ſcrew lighted matches when they are on duty, this being called, *arming the field ſtaff*.

FIEND, 1 a fury, devil, or evil ſpirit. 2 a foe, or enemy.

FIERCE (of *ferox*, lat. of *fero* to bear away) 1 cruel, ſurly, wild, ſavage. 2 ſharp, violent. 3 boiſterous, impetuous. 4 immoderate, exceſſive.

FIERY (from *fire*) 1 burning, hot, ignited. 2 haſty, paſſionate, furious. 3 red, ſhining, glittering. 4 burly, or full of red pimples.

FIFE (of *fifre*, fr.) a ſmall muſical inſtrument of the wind kind of a very ſhrill tone.

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded by the Frith of Tay and Strathern on the north; by the German ſea on the eaſt; by the Frith of Forth, which ſeparates it from Lothian, on the ſouth, and by Montieth and Sterling on the weſt. The land yields great plenty of corn, forage and pit coal; the ſea, beſides other fiſh, yields abundance of oyſters, and ſhell-fiſh; and the coaſt is well planted with little towns, where good ſtore of luſty ſailors are bred.

FI'FFARD, it. a ſmall pipe, or flageolet made uſe of by the Germans, with a drum, in the army.

FI'FTEEN, the number 15, or XV.

FIFTEE'NTH, adj. as the fifteenth day of.

FIFTEENTH, ſub. the fifteenth, or fifteenth part of.

FIFTH, adj. as the fifth day.

FIFTH, ſub. a fifth, or fifth part.

FIFTH (in Muſic) the ſame as *Diapente*; which ſee.

FIFTIETH, a numerical adjective.

FI'FTY, the number 50, or L.

FIG (of *ficus*, lat. of φαγειν, gr. to eat) 1 a ſort of fruit. 2 diſeaſe in horſes.

FIG *pecker*, a bird like a nightingale, that feeds on figs, grapes, &c.

FIG *wort*, a ſort of herb.

FIGHT, a combat, battle, or engagement.

FI'GMENT (of *figmentum*, lat. of *fingo* to imagine) a fiction, invention, or ſtory.

FI'GURATE *numbers* (in Geometry) are ſuch as do or may repreſent ſome geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always conſidered; as Triangular numbers, Pentagonal numbers, Pyramidal numbers, &c. See each under the reſpective words.

† FIGURA'TION (of *figuratio*, lat.) 1 a faſhioning, reſembling, or ſhaping. 2 a chimæra, or imaginary conceit.

FI'GURATIVE, ſpoken by way of figure.

FI'GURE (of *figura*, lat. of *fingo* to faſhion) 1 form, ſhape, or faſhion a thing. 2 repreſentation on paper. 3 a ſtatue, or image. 4 a rhetorical flouriſh, or ornament. 5 an appearance, or outward ſhew. 6 an aukward, or diſagreeable perſon. 7 (in Arithmetic) a numeral character, or a character whereby a number is expreſſed or wrote, as 1, 2, 3, &c. 8 (in Geometry) is a ſpace circumſcribed by lines. 9 (in Philoſophy, or Phyſics) is the ſurface, or terminating extremes of any body.

*Curvilineal* FIGURES (in Geometry) are ſuch as have their extremities crooked; as the circle, ellipſis, &c.

*Mixed* FIGURES (in Geometry) are ſuch as are bounded partly by right lines, and partly by crooked ones; as a ſemicircle, ſegment of a circle, &c.

*Plane* FIGURES, or *plane ſurfaces* (in Geometry) are ſuch as are terminated, or bounded by right lines only; as a ſquare, &c.

FI'LAMENTS (of *filamenta*, lat. of *filum* a thread) the ſame as *Fibres*; which ſee.

FILAMENTS (in Phyſic) are the little threads or rags appearing in the urine.

FI'LANDERS (of *filandres*, fr.) a ſmall ſort of worms like threads that breed in the reins of a hawk.

FI'LBERD, a ſort of ſmall nut, proper to be planted in gardens.

To FILCH (of φιλόω, gr. to rob) to ſteal cunningly.

*FILE*, fr. 1 a row of ſoldiers ſtanding one behind another. 2 an inſtrument of ſteel cut into little furrows, uſed by workmen in metals to ſmooth and faſhion their work with. 3 a wire, &c. to put looſe papers on. 4 a ſword without edges, with a button on the point uſed in learning to fence.

To FILE, to ſmooth, poliſh, or faſhion with a file.

To FILE *off*, (Military phraſe) to march off file by file.

FI'LET (in Architecture) is any little ſquare moulding, which accompanies, or crowns a larger.

*FI''LIAL*, fr. (of *filialis*, lat. of *filius*, a ſon, or child) of, or belonging to a ſon, or child.

FILL, as much as ſufficeth, or fills one's ſtomach.

FI'LLEMOT (of *feuille morte*, fr. a dead leaf) the colour of a dead leaf.

FI'LLET, 1 a band with which women bind up their hair. 2 a band of cloth. 3 the fleſhy part of a leg of veal. 4 a book-binder's ornament round the ſides of a book.

FI'LLY, a young mare.

FILM, 1 a thin ſkin within the body, dividing the fleſh, or any near member one from another. 2 a ſkin, or ſcum upon the ſurface of mineral waters. 3 a woody ſkin, that ſeparates the ſeeds in the pods of plants.

FILOSE'LLA (of *filoſelle*, fr.) a ſort of coarſe ſilk.

To FI'LTER, or FI'LTRATE (of *filtrer*, fr. of *filtro*, to ſtrain) to ſtrain through a bag, paper, &c.

FILTH, 1 ordure, or excrements. 2 duſt, diſt, ſweepings.

FI'LTHY, a foul, naſty, ſlovenly, ſluttiſh, dirty. 2 obſcene, impure, ſmutty, bawdy.

FILTHY *lucre*, diſhoneſt gain.

FILTRA'TION, the act of ſtraining a liquor through a cloth or paper, in order to purify or ſeparate it from its groſſer parts.

FI'MBRIATED *leaves* (in Botany) are ſuch as are jagged about the edges.

FIN, a part of a fiſh, which keeps him upright, and prevents wavering in ſwiming.

FI'NABLE, that is liable to be fined.

*FI'NAL*, fr. (of *finalis*, lat. of *finis* the end) that makes an end, or concludes.

FI'NANCER, an officer belonging to the finances.

*FINA'NCES*, fr. the French king's treaſure.

FI'NARY, or FI'NERY, ſo they call that part of an iron mill, where the pigs are wrought into groſs iron, and prepared for the chafery.

To FIND, 1 to meet with. 2 to give, or allow. 3 to ſee, or perceive. 4 to diſcover, or invent. 5 to ſuſtain, or uphold. 6 to know by experience. 7 to approve, or allow of; as to find a bill, &c.

FINE, adj. 1 handſome, comely, beautiful. 2 neat, or ſpruce in clothes. 3 the contrary of coarſe. 4 excellent, rare. 5 pure, or refined.

FINE, ſub. 1 a mulct, or pecuniary puniſhment impoſed by a ſtatute. 2 what a man pays when he takes a leaſe. 3 a form of conveyance of land.

To FINE, 1 to purge from dregs, droſs, &c. 2 to amerce, or lay a fine on a perſon. 3 to pay a fine.

FI'NERY, 1 ornament, or fine attire. 2 a ſort of forge in the iron works, &c.

*FINESSE*, fr. (i. e. fineneſs) that particular delicacy perceived in works of the mind; and the neceſt, moſt ſecret and ſublime parts of any art or ſcience.

FI''NEW, mouldineſs, or hoarineſs, ſuch as is on bread, &c. long kept.

FI'NGER, part of the hand.

FI'NICAL, nice, conceited, or affected.

*FI'NIS*, lat. the end, or concluſion.

To FI''NISH, 1 to end, or conclude. 2 to put the laſt hand to a thing.

FI'NITE (of *finitus*, lat. of *finis* the end) is that which has fixed or determined bounds or limits ſet to its power, extent, or duration.

*FINITOR*, lat. the ſame as horizon, ſo called, becauſe it finiſhes or terminates the ſight, or proſpect.

FIR, the name of a tree.

FIRE, 1 that which has either heat, light, or the power of burning. 2 courage, ſpirit, vivacity. 3 ſuch combuſtibles as are burnt, either to warm us, or to dreſs our victuals. 4 (in Military affairs) ſometimes ſignifies the fires lighted in an army in the night-time; but more frequently the diſcharge of the fire-arms.

*St. Anthony's* FIRE, a kind of ſwelling, full of heat and redneſs.

FIRE *drake*, 1 a meteor flying in the night, like a dragon. 2 a ſort of fire-work.

To FIRE, 1 to ſet on fire. 2 to ſhoot, or diſcharge fire arms. 3 to take fire.

To FIRK (of *ferio*, lat. to ſtrike) to whip, or beat.

FI'RKIN, the fourth part of a barrel.

FI'RKIN *man*, one that trades in ſmall beer with a brewer.

FIRM (of *ferme*, fr. of *firmus*, lat. of ἐρείδω, gr. to ſupport) 1 fixed, as a foundation. 2 made ſure, as a bargain.

FI'RMAMENT (of *firmamentum*, lat. of *firmus*, firm) this is taken by ſome for the orb of the fixed ſtars, or the height of heaven. But more properly 'tis that ſpace which is expanded or appears arched over us above in the heavens.

FIRST, prime, original, chief.

FIRTH, a ſpectre, or apparition.

FI″SCAL, fr. (of *fiſcalis*, lat. of *fiſcus* the king's treaſure) of or belonging to the exchequer, or the king's treaſure.

FISH, the inhabitants of the water, whether clothed with ſcales or ſhells; tho' the latter are generally diſtinguiſhed by being called *Shell-fiſh*.

FISH-*garth*, a dam, or wear, in a river for the taking of fiſh.

FISH-*monger*, one that ſells fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN, one that catches fiſh.

FI'SHERY, 1 the art, or trade of catching fiſh. 2 the place where fiſh is cured after fiſhing.

FISHGUARD, or FISCARD, a ſmall town in Pembrokeſhire; the chief trade of which is fiſhing for herrings, which are taken in the ſea at the foot of the hill on which the town is built, which likewiſe forms a good harbour. Here is a market weekly on friday. Diſtant from London 170 computed, and 199 meaſured miles.

To FISK, to run about heedleſly or careleſly.

FI'SSURE (of *fiſſura*, lat. of *findo* to cleave) a cleft, ſlit, rift, or crack.

FI'SSURES (in Philoſophy) are certain interruptions that horizontally or parallelly divide the ſeveral ſtrata of which the body of our terreſtrial globe is compoſed.

FIST, the hand clinched.

FI'STICK *nut*, a ſort of fruit, uſually called a Piſtac nut.

FI'STULA, lat. (in Surgery) a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, but opening thence into a ſpacious bottom; and generally yielding a ſharp and virulent matter.

FI'STULAR *flowers* (in Botany) are ſuch as are compoſed of a great many long, ſlender, hollow pipes, generally jagged at the ends, ſet together in round heads.

FIT, adj. 1 well proportioned. 2 becoming, decent. 3 capable, able. 4 convenient, or pat. 5 ready, prepared. 6 reaſonable, juſt.

FIT, ſub. 1 the acceſs, or paroxyſm of an ague, &c. 2 a freak, or whim.

FITCH, 1 a ſort of pulſe. 2 a polecat.

FIVE, the number 5, or v.

FIVE *finger*, a ſort of fiſh.

To FIX (of *fixer*, fr. of *figo*, lat. to faſten) 1 to faſten, or make firm. 2 to appoint, aſſign, or pitch upon. 3 to ſettle in a buſineſs, &c. 4 to chooſe, elect, or pick out. 5 to determine, or conclude upon.

FIXA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is the rendering any volatile body fixed or permanent.

FIXED *line of defence* (in Fortification) is a line drawn along the face of a baſtion, and terminated in the courtin.

FIXED *ſigns of the zodiac*, are Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius, ſo called becauſe the ſun paſſes them reſpectively in each quarter, when that particular ſeaſon is more ſettled and fixed than under the ſign that begins and ends it.

FIXED *ſtars*, are ſuch as conſtantly keep at the ſame diſtance, with reſpect to each other, in contradiſtinction to the planets, which change their poſition with reſpect to each other.

FI'ZGIG, 1 a ſort of dart to ſtrike fiſh with as they ſwim. 2 ſort of top for boys. 3 a gadding idle goſſip.

To FI'ZZLE, to foiſt, or break wind backward without noiſe.

FLA'BBY, ſoft, wet, limber, ſlippery.

FLA'CCID (of *flaccidus*, lat. of *flaccus*, flagging, or hanging down) withered, feeble, weak, hanging, lolling, or flagging,

FLAG, 1 a colour, an enſign, or banner, which authors frequently confound with each other. The term is more particularly uſed at ſea for the colours bore on the top of the maſts of veſſels to notify the quality of the perſon who commands the ſhip, of what nation it is, or whether it be equipped for war or trade. 2 a ſort of ruſh. 3 the ſurface of the ground, pared off to burn.

To FLAG, 1 to grow faint. 2 to wither and decay, in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 3 not to hold out.

FLAGS (in Falconry) the feathers in a hawk's wing, next to the principal ones,

FLAG *ſhip*, one commanded by an admiral, or general officer, who has a right to carry a flag.

FLA″GELET, or FLA″GEOLET (of *flageolet*, fr. a ſmall pipe) a ſort of muſical inſtrument, like a little flute.

FLA″GELLANTS, a ſect of heretics in the thirteenth century, who held that whipping each other was the chief virtue in chriſtianity, and preferred ſcourging to martyrdom.

To FLA″GELLATE (of *flagello*, lat. of *flagellum*, a whip, or ſcourge) to whip, ſcourge, or laſh.

FLAGI″TIOUS (of *flagitioſus*, lat. of *flagitium* a baſe action) 1 ungracious, full of miſchief, lewd, naughty, villainous. 2 infamous, ſcandalous, baſe.

FLA″GON (of *flacon*, fr.) a drinking pot.

FLA'GRANT (of *flagrans*, lat. of *flagro* to burn) 1 ardent, eager, earneſt, or mighty hot. 2 notorious, infamous.

FLAIL (of *flagrum*, lat. a whip) an inſtrument to threſh corn with.

FLAKE (of *floccus*, lat. a flake of ſnow) a ſcrap, fragment, or piece of a thing; as of ſnow, ice, flame, &c.

To FLAKE, to peel off in flakes, or thin pieces.

FLAM, 1 a fiction, or idle ſtory. 2 a ſham, or put off.

FLA'MBOY (of *flambeau*, fr.) a kind of torch made of ſeveral wicks covered with wax, ſerving to burn by night in the ſtreet.

FLAME (of *flamma*, lat. of φλεμμα, ge-

preternatural heat) 1 a blaze, flash, or flake of fire. 2 vehemency, or ardour. 3 love, or desire. 4 an instrument to bleed horses, &c.

FLAME (in Philosophy) a fume, vapour, or exhalation heated red hot, to shine.

FLA'NCONA'DE (of *flanconnade*, fr.) a pass in fencing.

FLANK (of *flanc*, fr.) that part of an animal between the last rib and the haunch bone.

FLANK (in Military affairs) signifies one side of a battalion or army; as to attack the enemy in flank, is to fire upon them on one side.

FLANK (in Fortification) is that part of the bastion which reaches from the courtin to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank, and the courtin.

*Oblique*, or *second* FLANK (in Fortification) is that part of the courtin, where they can see to scour the face of the opposite bastion, and is the distance of the lines rasant and fichant.

*Retired* FLANK (in Fortification) is the platform of the casemate, which lies hid in the bastion.

To FLANK *a place* (in Fortification) is to dispose a bastion, or other like work, in such manner, that there shall be no part of it but what is defended, so as you may from thence play upon front and rear. For any fortification that hath no defence but just right forwards, is faulty; and to render it complete, one part ought to be made to flank the other. Hence the courtin is always the strongest part of any place, because 'tis flanked at each end.

FLANK *fichant* (in Fortification) is that from whence a cannon playing, fireth its shot directly in the face of the opposite bastion.

FLANK *rasant* (in Fortification) is that point from whence the line of defence begins, from the conjunction of which, with the courtin, the shot only razeth the face of the next bastion, which happens when the face cannot be discovered but from the flank alone.

*Simple* FLANKS (in Fortification) are lines which go from the angle of the shoulder to the courtin, and whose principal function is the defence of the moat.

FLA'NKED, or *Double Tenaille*. See TENAILLE.

FLANKED *line of defence*. See LINE *of defence rasant*.

FLA'NKED *angle* (in Fortification) is the angle formed by the two faces of the bastion, which of course forms the point of it.

FLA'NKERDS (among Hunters) the nuts or knobs in the flank of a deer.

FLA'NKING *angle*. See ANGLE *flanking*.

FLA'NNEL, a sort of Welch stuff, a kind of thin wollen cloth, wove with two treddles after the manner of baize.

FLAP, 1 a stroke, or blow. 2 the lower part of the ear, &c. 3 the tail of a shirt. 4 the upper part of the shoe. 5 an instrument to kill flies, &c. with.

To FLARE, 1 to move to and fro, as a candle does in the wind. 2 to dazzle one's eyes. 3 to go open breasted.

FLASH, 1 a gleam of lightning, or of fire. 2 sudden spurt, or impulse. 3 a dash of water. 4 a sally, or flight of wit. 5 a boasting fellow.

FLA'SHY, 1 sudden, not lasting. 2 waterish. 3 fresh tasted. 4 without solidity.

FLASK (of *flasque*, fr.) 1 an utensil to put gun-powder in. 2 a thin glass-bottle to keep wine in. 3 a bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance.

FLA'SKET, a great sort of basket.

FLAT. adj. 1 even, or level. 2 plain, or manifest. 3 dead, as drink. 4 plain, or insipid, as a discourse. 5 dull, or heavy, as a flat voice.

FLAT, sub. 1 a plain, or flat country. 2 a shallow, or shelf at sea. 3 a diesis in music.

FLATLY, plainly, without reserve.

To FLA'TTER (of *flater*, fr.) 1 to praise or commend. 2 to tickle, or please. 3 to cajole, coax, or wheedle. 4 to conceal the truth from one, or keep one in the dark. 5 to entertain a person with the hopes of a thing. 6 to please one's self with hope, or hope for a thing.

FLA"TULENT (of *flatulentus*, lat. of *flatus* a blast of wind) windy, or that causeth wind.

FLA'TUOUS, full of wind.

*FLA'TUS*, or FLATUO"SITY, wind gathered in the bowels, by means of indigestion.

To FLAUNT, to give one's self airs, to strut, or look big.

FLA'VOUR, 1 the taste, or relish of any thing. 2 the scent, or smell of any thing.

FLAW, 1 a defect, in a precious stone, writing, &c. 2 a chink, or crevise. 3 a little skin that grows sometimes at the root of one's nails. 4 a gust of wind.

FLAX, a sort of herb, whose bark consists of fibres, which being dressed and worked is fit for spinning into thread, of which linen is made.

FLA'XEN, 1 made of flax. 2 fair, or of the colour of flax.

FLEA, an insect so called. 2 the fat of swine.

To FLEA, to pull the skin off.

FLEA-BITTEN *colour*, is white spotted with a dark red.

FLEAM. See PHLEGM.

FLEAM, (of *phlem*, dut. a lancet) 1 a surgeon's instrument to lance children's gums. 2 a farrier's instrument to bleed horses, &c.

FLEDGE or FLE'DGED, covered with feathers, or fit to fly out of the nest.

FLEECE, the crop of the sheep's wool.

To FLEECE *one*, to rob, or strip him of his substance.

To FLEER, or caſt a ſaucy, or diſdainful look.

FLEET, ſub. 1 a number of ſhips together. 2 a priſon in London, thus called from the river Fleet, on the ſide of which it ſtands.

FLEET, adj. ſwift, ſpeedy, quick.

To FLEET, 1 to float upon the water. 2 to remove, or change one's place.

FLEETING, tranſitory, paſſing or fading away.

FLESH, 1 the fibrous part of an animal body; being that whereof moſt of the other parts are compoſed, and whereby they are connected together. 2 the carnal appetite. 3 (in Botany) the ſoft pulpy ſubſtance of any fruit.

To FLESH, to animate, or encourage.

FLE'TCHER (of *flecbe*, fr. an arrow) a maker of arrows.

FLE'XIBLE (of *flexibilis*, lat. of *flecto* to bend) 1 limber, pliant, ſupple. 2 apt to be perſuaded, or intreated. 3 docile, tractable, good-natured.

FLE'XION, bending, or bowing.

FLEXOR (in Anatomy) a name given to ſeveral muſcles, whoſe office is to bend the joints of the limbs they belong to.

FLIGHT, 1 action of flying. 2 a company of birds. 3 an eſcape, or running away. 4 (in Architecture) all the ſteps from one landing place to another in a pair of ſtairs. 5 a lofty thought, or ſoaring expreſſion.

FLI'MSY, limber, thin, light.

To FLINCH, 1 to quit, deſiſt, or give over. 2 to play faſt and looſe. 3 not to perform one's word.

To FLING, 1 to hurl, or throw. 2 to kick as horſes do.

FLINT, a very hard ſort of pebble, chiefly uſed for yielding ſparks of fire by ſtriking againſt a piece of ſteel.

FLINT-CASTLE, [W. lon. 3°. 12'. lat. 53°. 20'.] the capital town of Flintſhire, ſituate on the river Dee, 10 miles eaſt of St. Aſaph. It is but a ſmall town, and noted for very little but an old ruinous caſtle, begun by Henry II. and finiſhed by Edward I. It has a market on Saturday, and a fair on the firſt of Auguſt; and ſends one member to parliament. Diſtant from London 130 computed, and 201 meaſured miles.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of north Wales, is of an oblong form, bounded on the north by the channel of the Dee; on the eaſt by Cheſhire, and elſewhere by Denbighſhire. It is 40 miles in circumference, containing about 160,000 acres, and has 28 pariſhes, and 2 market-towns, is partly in the dioceſe of Cheſter, but moſtly in that of St. Aſaph. The hills are well furniſhed with coal-pits, and of lead and tin ore; the valleys afford plenty of corn and paſturage. The inhabitants are generally long lived. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Flint-caſtle.

FLIP, a ſort of drink, in a manner peculiar to ſailors, made of beer, ſugar, and brandy, or gin, mixed,

FLI'PPANT, 1 briſk, airy, gay. 2 talkative, prattling, full of words.

FLIRT. See FLURT.

FLITCH, a ſide of bacon.

FLITTER, a rag, or tatter.

FLITTER *mouſe*, a bat, or rere-mouſe.

To FLOAT, 1 to ſwim upon the water. 2 to be in ſuſpence. 3 to lay under water.

FLOAT, a number of pieces of timber joined together to be conveyed down a river by the ſtream.

FLOA'TING *bridge*, is a bridge made in form of a redoubt, conſiſting of two boats, covered with planks, which ought to be ſo ſolidly framed, as to bear both horſe and foot.

FLOCK (of *floccus*, lat. a lock of wool) 1 a company of ſheep, &c. 2 multitude of people. 3 the ſhearing of woollen cloth.

FLOOD, 1 an innundation, or deluge of water. 2 the coming in of the tide. 3 the torrent, or ſtream.

FLOOR, the bottom of a room.

FLO'RENCES, a ſort of cloth brought from Florence.

FLO'RID (of *floridus*, lat. of *floreo* to flouriſh) full of rhetorical flouriſhes, or ornaments.

FLO'RIN, 1 a German coin of different value. 2 a gold coin, firſt ſtruck by the Florentines, having a flower upon it.

FLO'RIST (of *fleuriſte*, fr.) one who delights and has ſkill in flowers.

FLO'RY, a flouriſh, parade, or ſhew.

FLOTA, ſpan. the plate fleet ſent annually to Mexico by the Spaniards.

FLO'TSON, or FLOTZANS, goods floating on the water, having been loſt by ſhipwreck, which are given to the lord high admiral by his letters patent.

FLO'TTEN *milk*, ſkim'd milk.

FLOUNCE, a ſort of looſe furbelow, formerly put on a petticoat.

To FLOUNCE, 1 to plunge into the water. 2 to make a noiſe with a fall. 3 to leave company abruptly with tokens of diſpleaſure. 4 to ſpeak haughtily or diſdainfully. 5 to ornament a garment with furbelows.

FLOU'NDER, the name of a flat fiſh.

FLOU'RETS, little flowers.

FLOU'RISH, 1 an ornament in writing, muſic, ſpeech, &c. 2 flower work, in architecture. 3 amorous nonſenſe. 4 a boaſt, or brag.

To FLOU'RISH (of *floreo*, lat. of *flos* a flower) 1 to bloſſom, or bear flowers. 2 to proſper, thrive, or be in repute. 3 to adorn a piece of writing with ornamental ſtrokes of the pen. 4 to grace a piece of muſic with airs, &c. 5 to brandiſh a ſword, &c. 6 to adorn a piece of needle-work with flowers, &c. 7

to

to brag, vaunt, or boaſt. 8 to uſe rhetorical ornaments.

To FLOUT, to jeer, or rail at one.

To FLOW (of *fluo*, lat. of βλυω, gr. to run abroad) 1 to run, or trickle from. 2 to melt, as metals. 3 to proceed, or come from. 4 to pour in as water. 5 to abound.

FLO'WER (of *fleur*, fr.) 1 the bloom, or bloſſom of a plant. 2 the fineſt part of meal. 3 the prime, choice, or beſt part, as the flower of one's age. 4 (in the plural number) women's monthly courſes.

FLOWERS (in Chemiſtry) is that fine mealy part that is ſublimed into the head, and aludels, and adheres to them in form of a fine powder.

To FLU'CTUATE (of *fluctuo*, lat. of *fluctus* a wave) to waver, or be in ſuſpence, to waver in one's opinion.

FLUE, 1 the down, or ſoft hair of a rabbit. 2 the little feathers, or flocks that ſtick to one's cloaths. 3 a ſmall winding chimney.

FLU'ENT (of *fluens*, lat. of *fluo* to flow) free, eaſy, ready, or eloquent in ſpeech.

FLUENT, or *flowing quantity of a fluxion*, is that quantity (whether line, ſurface, ſolid, &c.) of which it is the fluxion; as the fluent of $x^n$ is $x$, and the fluent of $xy^n + yx^n$ is $xy$; and ſo of others.

FLU'ID (of *fluidus*, lat. of *fluo* to flow) that flows eaſily; as water, &c.

FLUID *body* (in Philoſophy) is that whoſe parts yield to any impreſſion; and by yielding are eaſily moved one among another; and ſo it follows, that fluidity ariſes from hence, viz. that the parts do not ſtrongly cohere, and that the motion is not hindered by any inequality in the ſurface of the parts.

FLU'MMERY, a gelly of oatmeal.

FLU'RRY, a ſudden guſt of wind.

FLURT, 1 a ſpurt, ſtart, fit. 2 banter, raillery. 3 a ſort of ſilk. 4 a jilt, flirt, or light houſewife. 5 a blow, or flap.

FLUSH, 1 a red colour in the face. 2 when the cards are all of a ſort. 3 full of, or abounding with.

To FLUSH, 1 to bluſh, or redden in the face. 2 to elate, or tranſport a perſon.

FLU'STER, paſſion, or tranſport.

FLUTE (of *flute*, fr.) a pipe, a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind.

FLU'TINGS (in Architecture) are certain perpendicular cavities cut length-ways around the ſhaft of a column, and rounded at the two extremes. Their number was at firſt limited to twenty-four in the Ionic, and twenty in the Doric order; but that limitation, ſome of onr modern architects have taken the liberty to diſpenſe with.

To FLU'TTER, 1 try to fly. 2 to fluctuate, or be at an uncertainty. 3 to ſtammer, or heſitate. 4 to fly from ſide to ſide.

*FLUX*, fr, (of *fluxus*, lat. of *fluo* to flow) 1 a regular, periodical motion of the ſea, wherein the water is raiſed, and driven violently againſt the ſhores. The *flux* is one motion, and the *reflux* another. 2 (in Medicine) an extraordinary iſſue or evacuation of ſome humour.

FLUX *powders* (in Chemiſtry) are certain powders for the more eaſy diſſolving hard metal, or melting ores.

FLU'XION, a flowing, or running.

FLUXIONS, are the velocities of the motion of the naſcent increments, or evaneſcent decrements with which lines, ſuperficies and ſolids are generated and increaſe, or decreaſe and vaniſh; they are in the ratio of theſe naſcent increments, and may be expounded by them, and by any lines that are proportional to them. Thus ſuppoſe ($x$) any flowing quantity, and ($x'$) its momentaneous increment, then ($x'$) may repreſent the velocity of the motion of the increments, and we ſhall have ($x'$) in a conſtant ratio of ($x'$).

To FLY, 1 to move with wings, as a bird. 2 to run away. 3 to eſcape by flight. 4 to quit, or abandon. 5 to break to pieces, to burſt.

FLY, 1 an inſect. 2 the upper part of the mariners compaſs, whereon the thirty-two points are delineated. 3 the upper part of a jack.

To FLY *groſs* (in Falconry) is when a hawk flies at great birds.

To FLY *on head* (in Falconry) is when a hawk, miſſing her quarry, betakes herſelf to the next chick.

FLY'ING *army*, or FLY'ING *camp*, is a ſtrong body of horſe or foot, uſually commanded by a lieutenant-general, which are always in motion, to prevent the inroads of the enemy, &c.

FLYING *bridges*, two ſmall bridges laid one upon another.

FLYING *fiſh*, a fiſh that hath wings.

FLY'ING *pinion*, is part of a clock, having a fly, or fan, thereby to gather air, and ſo to bridle the rapidity of the clock's motion, when the weight deſcends in the ſtriking part.

FLYING *worm* (in a horſe) a tetter, or ringworm.

FOB, a little pocket.

To FOB *one off*, to put one off with fair promiſes.

† To FOCILITATE (of *focillo*, lat. of *focus* a fire-hearth) to warm, or cheriſh.

*FO'CUS*, lat. a hearth, or fire-place.

FOCUS *of an ellipſis*, is a point in the longeſt axis on each ſide the centre; from each of which, if any two right lines are drawn, meeting one another in the periphery of the ellipſis; their ſum will be always equal to the longeſt axis, as B and C, fig. 13.

FOCUS *of the hyperbola*, is a point in the principal axis, within the oppoſite hyperbolas; from whence, if any two right lines

are

are drawn meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas, their difference will be equal to the principal axis; as A is the focus of the hyperbola, fig. 14.

FOCUS *of a parabola*, is a point in the principal axis within the figure, diſtant from the vertex one fourth part of the *latus rectum*; as B is the focus of the parabola, fig. 22.

FO'CUS *in optics*, is the point of convergence, or concurrence of the rays of the light made by the refraction or reflexion, or refracting or reflecting ſubſtance.

FOCUS *virtual*. See VIRTUAL *focus*.

FO'DDER, any kind of meat for cattle.

FOE, an enemy.

*FOE'TUS* [2], lat. (of the antiq. verb φοΐλαω, gr. to commence) the young of any creature; but in a ſtrict ſenſe, a young child in the womb, whoſe parts are perfectly formed; before which time, 'tis called an *embryo*.

FOG, 1 a miſt; a collection of groſs vapours floating near the ſurface of the earth. 2 after-math, or after-graſs.

FOH! or FY! an interjection expreſſing abhorrence.

*FOI'BLE*, fr. one's blind, or weak ſide.

FOIL, an inſtrument to learn to fence with. 2 an ornament, or ſet off. 3 a glittering ſubſtance, ſet under a precious ſtone. 4 a thin ſheet of tin, to be laid on the backſide of looking-glaſſes, to make them reflect. 5 a repulſe, or denial. 6 (in Wreſtling) a fall not cleverly given.

FOI'LING (in Hunting) the treading of a deer on the graſs, that is ſcarce viſible.

FOIN, 1 paſs in fencing. 2 kind of wheezle.

FOIST (of *fuſte*, fr.) 1 a pinnace, or ſmall boat. 2 a fizzle, or fart without noiſe.

To FOIST *in*, to forge and inſert a word into a book or writing.

FOLD, 1 a ſheep-fold, or place to put ſheep in. 2 a plait, or creaſe in a garment.

*FOLE*, dan. a young colt.

To FOLE, to bring forth young; ſaid of a mare, or aſs.

FO'LIAGE (of *feuillage*, fr. of *folium*, lat. a leaf) a kind of branched work in painting, tapeſtry, &c.

To FO'LIATE, to lay on the foil, as on looking-glaſſes, &c.

FOLIA'TION (in Botany) is a collection of thoſe fine coloured leaves, which conſtitute the compaſs of a flower.

*FO'LIO*, lat. a book is ſaid to be in folio, when a ſheet makes but two leaves.

FOLK, people.

FOLKINGHAM, a ſmall town in Lincolnſhire, ſtanding on a riſing hill, in a pleaſant air, and ſupplied with water from ſeveral wholeſome ſprings about it; but has no great trade, and but a ſmall market, which is on thurſday, it has alſo three fairs, *viz.* Aſh-wedneſday, the 1ſt of May, and the 11th of November. Diſtant from London 83 computed, and 104 meaſured miles; and 23 from Lincoln.

FOLKSTONE, [E. lon. 1°. 20'. lat. 51°. 6'.] a maritime town in Kent, ſituate on the Engliſh channel, 6 miles weſt of Dover, of which it is a member. Here is a charity-ſchool for 20 boys, to be nominated by the mayor and jurats; who, with the commonalty conſtitute the corporation. It is chiefly noted for the multitude of fiſhing-boats belonging to its harbour. It has a market on thurſday, and a fair on St. Giles and its eve. Diſtant from London 60 computed, and 69 meaſured miles; and 38 from Maidſtone. This was the birth-place of the famous Dr. Harvey, who diſcovered the circulation of the blood.

*FOLLI'CULUS*, lat. (in Botany) the huſk, or peel incloſing the ſeed.

To FO'LLOW, 1 to go or come after. 2 to wait upon, or accompany. 3 to imitate, or do the like. 4 to addict one's ſelf, or give one's ſelf over to. 5 to proſecute a buſineſs. 6 to be next, or come after. 7 to go after, or purſue.

FO'LLY (of *folie*, fr.) 1 extravagance, or imprudence. 2 vice, exceſs, or imperfection.

FOME, froth.

To FOME'NT (of *fomentum*, lat. of *foveo*, to cheriſh) 1 to cheriſh, keep, maintain, or nouriſh a diſturbance. 2 to bathe with any liquid thing. 3 to eſpouſe, or favour.

FOMENTATION (in Phyſic) a liquid medicine applied to any diſeaſed part, by dipping a flannel cloth in the hot liquor, and ſpreading it on the part to ſtrengthen, aſſuage, or diſcuſs the ſame.

FOND, 1 that loves tenderly, or paſſionately. 2 kind, or indulgent. 3 idle, or vain. 4 fooliſh, ſimple, ſilly.

To FO'NDLE, to cocker, or make much of.

FO'NDLING, one that we are fond of.

FONT (of *fons*, lat. of *fundo* to put out) a baſin, or place in a church to hold water for the baptizing of children.

FO'NTINELLE, a general name for iſſues, ſetons, and the like ſmall artificial diſcharges.

FOOD, aliment, nouriſhment, or victuals of any kind.

FOOL (of *fol*, fr.) an idiot, ſimpleton, a coxcomb, a ſot.

FOOL-HARDY, raſh, temerarious.

FOOT, 1 a member of a human body. 2 the bottom of a hill, wall, rock, tree, &c. 3 a meaſure of twelve inches. 4 infantry, or foot ſoldiers. 5 footing, condition, or terms. 6 the paw of a beaſt. 7 the baſis of a pillar, &c. 8 the point of a pair of compaſſes.

FOOT-*bank*, or BANQUE'TTE (in Fortification) is a ſmall ſtep of earth, on which the ſoldiers ſtand to fire over the parapet.

FOOT-*geldt*, an amercement for not cutting off the balls of great dogs feet in the foreſts.

FOOT-

FOOT-*buſks* (in Botany) ſhort heads, out of which flowers grow.

FOOT-*man*, 1 a foot ſoldier. 2 a lacquey, or waiting man. 3 one who travels on foot.

FOOT-*pace*, 1 ſoftly, or the pace that one walks. 2 a cloth, mat, &c. ſpread round, before, or on the ſide of a bed, a chair of ſtate, &c.

FOOT-*pad*, a highwayman on foot.

FOO'TING, 1 the action of walking. 2 the print of the foot in treading. 3 the ground, &c. which we tread upon. 4 poſſeſſion, or getting into a place, &c. 5 ſituation, manner, terms.

FOP, 1 a ſilly fellow, an impertinent coxcomb. 2 a fantaſtical fellow, or one affected, or over nice in his dreſs.

FO'RAGE (of *fourrage*, fr.) proviſion for horſes and cattle in the wars,

*FORAMEN*, lat. (i. e. an hole) a name given by anatomiſts to certain perforations in divers parts of the body.

To FORBEAR, 1 to ſpare, to ſave, or exempt. 2 to let alone, or not uſe. 3 to leave off, or deſiſt. 4 to ſuffer, or bear with. 5 to ſhun, or avoid. 6 to abſtain, or keep one's ſelf from.

To FORBI'D, 1 to interdict, or prohibit, to order one not to do a thing. 2 to countermand.

*FORCE*, fr. 1 violence, fierceneſs. 2 neceſſity, conſtraint, or compulſion. 3 weight, or conſideration. 4 vigour, or ſtrength. 5 endeavour, or attempt. 6 (in the plural number) troops, or armies.

FORCE (in Mechanics) the ſame with power, and is whatſoever is, or may be made, the primary terreſtrial cauſe of any motion of bodies, as weights, men, horſes, water, ſprings, &c.

To FORCE, 1 to oblige, compel, or conſtrain. 2 to take by force. 3 to violate, or raviſh. 4 to burſt, or break open any thing. 5 to make wine fine by art.

To FORCE *wool*, to clip off the upper, and more hairy part of it.

FORD, a ſhallow place in a river, where one may go over a foot.

To FORD, to paſs through a river on foot.

FO'RDABLE, which may be forded, or waded over.

FORDINGBRIDGE, [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 50°. 52'.] a market-town of Hampſhire, ſituate on the river Avon, 25 miles ſouth-weſt of Wincheſter. It was once much larger than now, it having often ſuffered by fire. Here is a market on ſaturday, and a fair on Auguſt the 28th. Diſtant from London 73 computed, and 85 meaſured miles.

FORE, a prepoſition uſed in compoſition for before.

To FORE-APPOINT, to determine, or appoint before what is to be done.

FORE-ARMED, armed, or ſtrengthened before hand.

To FORE-BODE, 1 to preſage, divine, or gueſs, to apprehend, or ſurmiſe. 2 to betoken, or predict.

FORECA'ST, foreſight, or conſidering before hand.

To FORECA'ST, 1 to foreſee, or foreknow. 2 to take order for, or make proviſion. 3 to prevent, or provide againſt.

FORE-CASTLE, that part of a ſhip where the fore maſt ſtands.

FORECHO'SEN elected, or choſen before hand.

To FORECLOSE (of *forcloſre*, fr.) to bar and exclude for ever.

FORE-CONCEIVED, having conſidered it before hand.

To FORE-DEEM, to foreſee, or gueſs before hand.

FORE-DOOR, the door in the front, or fore-part of a building.

FORE-FATHERS, anceſtors, or predeceſſors.

FORE-FRONT, the foreſide of a houſe, or building.

To FOREGO', 1 to abſtain from, or not meddle with. 2 to abandon, or quit. 3 to yield up, or part with.

FOREGO'ING, preceding, or going before.

To FOREGUE'SS, to conjecture, or gueſs before hand.

FO'REHEAD, the front, or fore-part of the head, that part of the face above the eye-brows.

FO'REIGN, 1 outlandiſh, or of a foreign country. 2 not agreeable to the purpoſe, or having no connection with matter in hand.

To FORE-KNOW, to know before hand.

FORE-KNOWLEDGE, preſcience, or foreſight.

FO'RELAND, a cape, or promontory; a point of land jutting out into the ſea.

FORELOCKS, 1 the locks, or hair growing before. 2 little iron wedges to keep bolts from flying out of the holes.

FORE-LOYN (in Hunting) is when a dog going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

FORE-MAN, 1 the preſident of a jury, who delivers the verdict. 2 the principal of a ſet of journeymen belonging to a tradeſman, appointed to direct the reſt.

FOREMOST, in the firſt place.

FORENOON, that part of the day before the ſun is in the meridian.

To FORE-ORDAIN, to predeſtinate, or ordain before hand.

FORERU'NNER, 1 a harbinger, or one that cometh before. 2 a prelude, preſage, or token.

To FORE-SEE, to fore-know, or ſee before hand.

To FORE-SHEW, to ſhew, or diſcover before hand.

FORE-

FORE-SIGHT, 1 the ſeeing, or knowing of a thing before it come to paſs. 2 penetration, ſagacity, quickneſs.

FORE-SKIN, the prepuce, or ſkin that covers the head of the yard.

To FORE-SPEAK, 1 to beſpeak, or ſpeak for before. 2 to bewitch, or inchant.

FORE-SPEECH, a prologue, or ſpeech ſpoken before hand.

FO″REST (of *foret*, fr.) 1 (in Geography) a large extent of ground covered with trees. 2 (in a law ſenſe) a certain territory of woody ground and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, &c. to abide in under the protection of the king; for the preſervation whereof there are certain peculiar laws, privileges, and officers.

To FORESTA′LL, 1 to buy up the whole of any merchandize on the road before it comes to the market, in order to enhance the price. 2 to anticipate, or prepoſſeſs.

FO″RESTER, 1 a ranger, or keeper of a foreſt. 2 one that lives in a foreſt.

To FO′RETASTE, to take a taſte, or eſſay before.

FORETEETH, the teeth that grow before.

To FORETE′LL, 1 to tell one before hand. 2 to divine, or propheſy.

To FORETHI′NK, to think before hand.

FORETO′KEN a ſign, preſage, or omen.

FO′RETOP, 1 the fore-locks, or the hair that is laid on the forehead. 2 womens towers, or falſe hair.

To FOREWA′RN, 1 to tell, adviſe, or give warning before hand. 2 to forbid, or prohibit.

FO′RFEIT (of *forfait*, fr.) 1 fine, or penalty. 2 fault, or offence. 3 a certain ſum to be loſt, or paid by one of the parties that does not ſtand to a bargain, or wager.

FORGE, a little furnace where ſmiths and other artificers in iron, &c. heat their metals.

To FORGE (of *forger*) fr.) 1 to work at a forge, as ſmiths do. 2 to deviſe, or invent. 3 to counterfeit a writing.

To FORGET, 1 to let the knowledge of a thing ſlip out of one's memory. 2 to neglect, or ſlight. 3 to forgive, or bury in oblivion.

To FORGI′VE, 1 to give up, or not inſiſt upon. 2 to pardon, and acquit.

FORGI′VENESS, pardon, or remiſſion.

FORK, a well known inſtrument.

FORKED, made or growing with prongs or diviſions like a fork.

FORLO′RN, 1 deſperate, caſt down by ſome diſappointment. 2 forſaken, abandoned, left deſtitute.

The FORLO′RN *hope of an army*, *enfans perdues*, ſoldiers that are put upon the moſt deſperate ſervice.

FORM (of *forma*, lat. a ſhape) 1 faſhion, figure, or ſhape. 2 manner, or method. 3 an example, or formula. 4 the place where a hare ſits. 5 a bench, or ſeat. 6 a claſs in a ſchool. 7 (in Printing) an aſſemblage of words, &c. ranged in order, and incloſed in an iron frame, two of which are required for every ſheet, one for each ſide.

To FORM, 1 to make, frame, or invent. 2 to faſhion or ſhape.

FO′RMAL (of *formalis*, lat. of *forma* a form) 1 made in due form, or in conceived, or ſet words. 2 preciſe, or too punctual.

FO′RMALIST, a formal, or preciſe perſon.

FORMA″LITIES, robes worn by magiſtrates on ſolemn occaſions.

FORMA″LITY, 1 ceremony. 2 affectation.

To FO′RMATION (of *formatio*, lat. of *forma* to form or faſhion) the act of forming, faſhioning, or producing a thing.

FO′RMER, 1 ancient, accuſtomed, wonted firſt. 2 the perſon or thing of before.

FO′RMERLY, in ancient, or former days.

*FO′RMIDABLE*, fr. (of *formidabilis*, lat. of *formidor* to be feared) dreadful, terrible, to be feared.

FORMIDABLY, in a formidable manner.

FO′RMLESS, rude, indigeſted, without form, or faſhion.

*FO′RMULA*, lat. (a dim. of *forma* a faſhion) a rule, pattern, or model.

FORMULA, 1 (in Divinity) a profeſſion of faith. 2 (in Medicine) a little preſcription uſed in extemporaneous practice.

FORMULARY, a model for doing any thing.

FORNICA′TION (of *fornicatio*, lat. of *fornex* a brothel-houſe) whoredom, or the act of uncleanneſs between ſingle perſons; for if either of the parties are married it becomes adultery.

FO′RNICATOR, a whoremaſter, or whoremonger.

*In FO′RO conſcientiæ*, lat. i. e. in one's conſcience.

FO′RRAGE. See FORAGE.

FO′RREIGN. See FOREIGN.

FO′RREST. See FOREST.

To FORSA′KE, 1 to leave, or abandon. 2 to abdicate, renounce, or quit a thing. 3 to deſert, or revolt from.

FORSA′KEN, abandoned, deſerted, or left deſtitute.

FO′RSET, a little trunk, or coffer.

FORSOO′TH, 1 truly, verily, certainly, indeed. 2 a title of reſpect and ſubmiſſion uſed by a ſervant to a miſtreſs, &c.

To FORSWE′AR, 1 to ſwear falſly. 2 to abjure, or renounce.

*FORT*, fr. is a caſtle, or place of ſmall extent, fortified either by art or nature.

*Royal* FORT, is that which hath twenty-ſix fathoms for the line of defence.

*Star* FORT, is a redoubt, conſtituted by reentring and ſaliant angles, which commonly have from five to eight points. See SCONCES.

*FORTE*, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play, or ſing loud and ſtrong.

FORTE *forte*, it. or F. F. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play very loud and ſtrong.

*Piu* FORTE, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies one degree louder than *forte*.

FORTH, abroad, or out.

*To ſet* FORTH, 1 to publiſh, or ſpread abroad. 2 to proceed on a journey. 3 to deſcribe a thing.

FORTH COMING, ready to be produced.

FO'RTHWITH, immediately, or preſently.

FO'RTIFIABLE, that may be fortified.

*FO'RTIFICA'TION*, fr. is the art of fortifying a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other works; to the end that a ſmall number of men within, may be able to defend themſelves, for a conſiderable time, againſt the aſſaults of a numerous army without; ſo that the army, in attacking them, muſt of neceſſity ſuffer great loſs.

FORTIFICATION is alſo uſed for the place fortified; or the ſeveral works raiſed to defend and flank it, and keep off the enemy. They are either regular or irregular, and with reſpect to time, may be diſtinguiſhed into durable and temporary.

*Durable* FORTIFICATION, is that which is raiſed to continue a long while.

*Irregular* FORTIFICATION, is that where the ſides and angles are not all uniform, equidiſtant, nor equal one to another.

*Irregular* FORTIFICATION, is that which is built on a regular polygon, the ſides and angles whereof are all equal; being commonly about a muſket ſhot one from another.

*Temporary* FORTIFICATION, is that which is erected upon an emergent occaſion for a little time. Such are all ſorts of works caſt up for the ſeizing or maintaining of a poſt, or paſſage, as alſo circumvallations, contravallations, redoubts, trenches, batteries, &c.

To FO'RTIFY (of *fortis*, lat. ſtrong) 1 to ſtrengthen, or confirm. 2 to fence about, or hedge in. 3 to incloſe with a fortification.

FO'RTINES, *or field forts*, are ſconces, or little fortreſſes, whoſe flanked angles are generally diſtant from one another 120 fathom; but their extent and figure are different, according to the ſituation of the ground, ſome of them having whole baſtions, and others only demi-baſtions. They are made uſe of only for a time, either to defend the lines of circumvallation, or to guard ſome paſſage, or dangerous poſt.

FO'RTITUDE (of *fortitudo*, lat. of *fortis* conſtant) 1 patience, greatneſs of ſoul. 2 hardineſs, courage. 3 one of the four cardinal virtues, or that which enables a perſon, in the midſt of adverſity, to follow the dictates of right reaſon.

FO'RTNIGHT, two weeks, or fourteen days.

FO'RTOP. See FORETOP.

FO'RTRESS (of *forteresſe*, fr.) a ſtrong-hold, or general name for any place that is fortified, either by art, or nature.

FORTU'ITOUS ÷ (of *fortuitus*, lat. of *fortuna* fortune) caſual, accidental, or that happeneth by chance, or of itſelf.

FO'RTUNATE (of *fortunatus*, lat. of *fortuna* fortune) 1 ſucceſsful, lucky. 2 wealthy, rich. 3 that happens juſt as a perſon deſires.

FO'RTUNE (of *fortuna*, lat. of *fors* luck) 1 the name of a heatheniſh goddeſs. 2 hazard, chance, luck. 3 preferment, or advancement. 4 riches, goods, or eſtate. 5 fate, or deſtiny. 6 a rich match, one poſſeſſed of much wealth. 7 the circumſtances, or condition of one.

FO'RWARD, adj. 1 bold, or intrepid. 2 inclined, propenſe. 3 that hath made ſome progreſs. 4 ſoon ripe. 5 ready, quick, prompt. 6 thriving, or growing. 7 in the fore-part.

FO'RWARDS, adv. ſtrait along, directly, or ſtrait along before.

FOSS (of *foſſa*, lat. of *fodio* to dig) a ditch, moat, or trench.

FO'SSE-*way*, the name of one of the four grand highways made by the Romans in England, ſo called becauſe it was ditched on either ſide. It leads from Lincoln to Cornwal.

FO'SSILE (of *foſſilis*, lat. of *fodior* to be dug) that which is, or may be digged out of the earth.

To FO'STER, to nouriſh, cheriſh, or bring up.

FO'STER *child*, a child brought up by one that is not his natural parent.

FOSTER-*land*, land given, aſſigned, or ſet forth for the finding of food or victuals for any perſon, as in monaſteries for the monks, &c.

*FOU'GADE*, fr. a ſort of mine like a well, to blow up a lodgment.

FOUL, 1 filthy, or full of dirt. 2 impure, or full of phlegm. 3 full of inſertions or eraſements. 4 baſe, or villainous. 5 ill-favoured, or ugly. 6 not fine, as the weather. 7 leud, obſcene, immodeſt.

FOULSHAM, [E. lon. 1°. 10'. lat. 52°. 48'.] a pretty large town of Norfolk; has a market on tueſday. Diſtant from London 90 computed, and 102 meaſured miles; and 15 from Norwich.

To FOUND (of *fonder*, fr. of *fundo*, lat. of *fundus* a foundation) 1 to lay the groundwork of. 2 to ſettle, endow, or eſtabliſh. 3 to ground, or fix on, as an argument. 4 to caſt metal.

FOUNDA'TION 1 that part of a building which is under ground, upon which the ſuperſtructure is raiſed. 2 (figuratively) the eſtabliſhment of a city, empire, or the like. 3 a legacy (in money, or lands) for the maintenance and ſupport of ſome hoſpital, ſchool, or other work of piety.

FOUNDER, 1 he who founds or endows a church, college, &c. 2 (of *fondre*, fr. to fuſe)

fuſe) an artiſt that caſts melted metals into various forms.

To FOUNDER, 1 to grow tired and unable to continue a journey. 2 ſaid of a ſhip when by an extraordinary lake ſhe is ſo filled with water, that ſhe cannot be freed of it, but ſinks with the weight thereof.

FOUNDERY, 1 the art of melting and caſting all ſorts of metals. 2 a ſhop or workhouſe for that purpoſe.

FOUNDLING, an expoſed, or deſerted infant.

FOUNT, 1 a poetical word for fountain. 2 (with Printers) a ſet of letters of one ſize, with the ſtops, numeral characters, &c.

FOUNTAIN (of *fontaine*, fr.) 1 a ſpring, or ſource of water, riſing out of the ground. 2 artificial water-works in gardens, either for conveniency or ornament. 3 the original or firſt beginning of a thing.

FOUR, the number 4, or iv.

FOURIER (of *fourrier*, fr.) an under harbinger, or meſſenger.

FOURM. See FORM.

FOURTEEN, the number 14, or xiv.

FOWL, any ſort of bird; but is in a more particular manner uſed to ſignify poultry, or the larger ſort of birds, both domeſtic and wild.

FOWEY or FOY, [W. lon. 5 deg. lat. 50′. 28′.] a borough town of Cornwall, ſituate 32 miles ſouth-weſt of Launceſton. It has a commodious haven on the channel, is a populous place extending above a mile on the eaſt ſide of the river Fowey, which is here very broad and deep, and was formerly navigable up to Leſtwithiel; the buildings are very ill contrived, being crowded together in ſuch a manner, that there is no open ſtreet, only many intricate turnings; but it has a fine old church, a free ſchool, and an hoſpital. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, a town-clerk, and two aſſiſtants. The manor belonged to a neighbouring priory, till the diſſolution, when it was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall; but the toll of the market and fairs, and keyage of the harbour, were veſted in the corporation, on paying a fee-farm rent of about 40 ſhillings a year to the duchy. Here is a coinage for tin, of which great quantity is dug up in the country to the north and weſt of it. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on the 1ſt of May, and the 16th of September, and ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by all the inhabitants, who pay ſcot and lot. Diſtant from London 192 computed, and 240 meaſured miles.

FOWLER, 1 one that goes a fowling. 2 a patereroe, or ſmall piece of artillery.

FOX, a beaſt of chaſe.

FOY, du. a treat given to one's friends on one's departure.

FOYLING (in Hunting) is the tracing of the footſteps of a ſtag upon the graſs.

FOYST. See FOIST.

FRACTION (of *fractio*, lat. of *frango* to break) 1 breaking. 2 a quarrel, or diſſention.

FRACTION (in Arithmetic) is a broken number, ſignifying one or more parts, proportionally to any thing divided; it conſiſts of two numbers ſet one over another, with a line between them, as $\frac{5}{8}$. In all fractions, as the numerator, is to the denominator; ſo is the fraction itſelf, to that whole of which it is a fraction, or part. Hence there may be infinite fractions of the ſame value one with another; for there may be infinite numbers found, which ſhall have the ſame proportion one to another.

Fractions are either proper, or improper, ſingle, or compound.

*Compound* FRACTIONS, or *fractions of fractions*, are ſuch as conſiſt of more than one numerator and denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$, and are always connected by the word *of*.

*Improper* FRACTION, is when the numerator is either equal to, or greater than the denominator, becauſe the fraction is equal to, or greater than the whole. Thus $\frac{4}{4}$ is equal to 1, and $\frac{5}{4}$ is equal to 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$.

*Proper* FRACTION, is that whoſe numerator is leſs than its denominator, and conſequently the fraction leſs than the whole; as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{7}$ &c.

*Single* FRACTIONS, are ſuch as have but one numerator and one denominator, as $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{12}{11}$, &c.

FRACTIONAL, belonging to a fraction.

FRACTIOUS, quarrelſome, or captious.

FRACTURE (of *fractura*, lat. of *frango* to break) 1 a breaking or burſting, as of a bone, &c. 2 a rupture, or breach of friendſhip, &c.

FRAGIL, or FRAGILE (of *fragile*, fr. of *fragilis*, lat. of the antiq. verb *frago*, i. e. *frango* to break) 1 brittle, or ſoon broken. 2 weak, mortal, periſhable.

FRAGMENT (of *fragmentum*, lat. of *frango* to be broken) a piece of a thing broken, a ſhred, or ſcrap, any thing that is left.

FRAGRANCY (of *fragrantia*, lat. of *fragro* to ſmell ſweet) a ſweet, or pleaſant ſmell.

FRAGRANT, ſweet, or odoriferous.

FRAIGHT, or FREIGHT, 1 the burden, or lading of a ſhip. 2 the money paid for ſuch carriage.

To FRAIGHT, to load a ſhip with goods to be carried to ſome other place.

FRAIL, adj. (of *fragilis*, lat. of the antiq. verb *frago*, i. e. *frango* to break) weak, mortal, periſhable.

FRAIL, ſub. a baſket to hold raiſins, &c.

FRAILTY, brittleneſs, weakneſs.

FRAISES (in Fortification) are pointed ſtakes

fixed in bulwarks made of earth, on the one ſide of the ramparts, a little below the parapet. The ſtakes are from ſeven to eight foot long, are driven almoſt half way into the earth, and preſent their points ſomewhat ſloping toward the field. They ſerve to prevent ſcalades and deſertion.

FRAME, 1 form, ſtructure, or compoſition. 2 figure, or faſhion. 3 the wooden border of a picture, looking-glaſs, window, &c. 4 an engine to put about any thing. 5 courſe, or conduct, as the frame of one's life. 6 diſpoſition, or order.

To FRAME, 1 to form or faſhion. 2 to build, or conſtruct. 3 to ſquare, or regulate. 4 to contrive, or invent. 5 to join together. 6 to put a frame to any thing.

FRAMLINGHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 30′. lat. 52°. 25′.] a market town of Suffolk, 28 miles eaſt of Bury; ſituate in a fruitful ſoil, near the ſource of the river Ore, which runs through the town towards Orford. It has a large ſtately church built of black flint, with a tower 100 feet high; it has likewiſe two alms-houſes, and a free-ſchool. The market is on ſaturday, and the fairs on monday, tueſday, and wedneſday in Whitſun-week, and the 29th of September. Diſtant from London 74 computed, and 86 meaſured miles; and 20 from Ipſwich.

FRAMPTON, [W. lon. 2°. 42′. lat. 50°. 43′.] a market-town in Dorſetſhire, 6 miles weſt of Dorcheſter, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Frome. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on St. Matthew's day, and St. George's day. Diſtant from London 102 computed, and 117 meaſured miles.

FRANCE is between 5 degrees weſt, and 7 degrees eaſt longitude, and between 43 degrees and 51 degrees north latitude, being bounded by the Engliſh channel, and the Auſtrian netherlands on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont in Italy, on the eaſt; by the Mediterranean ſea, and the Pyrenean mountains, which ſeparate it from Spain, on the ſouth; and by the bay of Biſcay on the weſt: being almoſt a ſquare of 540 miles on each ſide, except that Britany extends farther to the weſtward than any other province. The air is the moſt temperate of any country in Europe; and the ſoil produces corn, flax, wine and oil in great abundance; and it is well ſituated for a foreign trade, as it is waſhed by the Engliſh channel and the Mediterranean, and is watered by ſeveral navigable rivers. The inhabitants at preſent amount to about 15,000,000; their ſtature is not large, but they are the moſt active and enterpriſing of any people of Europe, but extremely reſtleſs and impatient of eaſe; entirely devoted to their prince, though he treats them as ſlaves. Their manufactures of linen, woollen, ſilk, and lace, are vaſtly great; and their foreign trade is much increaſed of late.

The kingdom was formerly divided into XII provinces, each of which had its parliament, whoſe conſent was neceſſary to the making laws and raiſing money; but the cardinals Richlieu and Mazarin deprived them of their ſhare in the government, when they made their maſter abſolute, and they are aſſembled at this day only to paſs the arrets ſent them by the king, which none dare refuſe. Theſe parliaments conſiſt of a certain number of judges, who openly purchaſe their places of the crown. That of Paris is much the moſt conſiderable, as it conſiſts of the Dukes and Peers of France, beſides the ordinary judges; hither the king frequently comes in perſon, and ſees his royal acts recorded; this takes cognizance of all offences committed by peers, where the king does not iſſue a ſpecial commiſſion to try them; but the other parliaments are excluded from taking notice of any cauſes which relate to the crown, or the peers of the realm. The revenue of the kingdom is computed at 15,000,000 ſterling per annum, ariſing from the taxes, crown-lands, fines and forfeitures. The king has frequently 200,000 men in pay in time of peace; and ſometimes 400,000 in time of war. The religion of France is Roman catholic, but they ſeem leſs devoted to the Pope than any other nation of that communion. The crown is hereditary, but by the Salique law no female is capable to inherit.

*FRA'NCHISE*, fr. privilege, or exemption from ordinary juriſdiction.

FRANCI'SCANS, an order of friars founded about the year 1220, by Francis d'Aſſiſe, whoſe rules very ſtrictly enjoin his followers chaſtity, poverty, and in general a very auſtere life.

FRA'NGIBLE (of *frangibilis*, lat. of *frango* to break) that may be broken.

FRANK (of *franc*, fr.) 1 free, open, ſincere, candid. 2 liberal, generous. 3 free from expences.

FRA'NKINCENSE, an odoriferous gum, or reſin, uſed as a perfume, and in pharmacy as an aglutinant.

FRA'NTIC. See FRENTIC.

*FRATE'RNAL*, fr. (of *fraternus*, lat. of *frater* a brother) brotherly, of a brother.

FRATE'RNITY, 1 brotherhood. 2 ſociety, or company.

FRA'TRICIDE (of *fratricida*, lat. of *frater* a brother, and *cædo* to kill) 1 a killer of his brother. 2 the crime.

*FRAUD*, fr. (of *fraus*, lat. decit) deceit, guile, a knaviſh trick, coſenage.

FRA'UDULENCY, deceitfulneſs, knavery.

FRA'UDULENT, crafty, deceitful, cheating, knaviſh.

FRAY, 1 a fight, or combat. 2 a quarrel, or falling out.

To

To FRAY, 1 to rub, or fret, as cloth doth. 2 to fright, or make afraid.

FREAK, 1 a whimſy, frolic, or maggot. 2 a viſion, or idle conceit.

FREAKISH, wanton, ſportive.

FRE'CKLE, a kind of ſtain on the face or hand.

FRE'CKLY, ſpotted, or powdered with ſmall yellowiſh ſpots,

FREE, 1 at liberty, not confin'd. 2 not ſubject to, exempted from. 3 void of, or without, &c. 4 bold, open. 5 not a ſlave, or in bondage. 6 liberal, or generous. 7 without buſineſs, at leiſure. 8 privileged, public, common. 9 eaſy, natural, not affected.

FREE-BOO'TER, 1 a robber, or pyrate. 2 a ſoldier, who makes inroads into an enemy's country.

FREE-THINKER, one that thinks freely, and judges for himſelf in matters of religion.

FREE'DOM, 1 liberty. 2 eaſineſs in doing a thing. 3 immunity, or exemption. 4 the privileges, or rights of a citizen.

FREEHOLDERS, ſuch perſons as hold lands or tenements inheritable by a perpetual right to them and their heirs for ever.

FREE-MAN, a member of a city, or town; one that has a right to exerciſe his trade in that city or town, and of being elected to the offices and dignities thereof.

FREEZE, a ſort of ſtuff, firſt made by the inhabitants of Friezeland.

FREEZE (in Architecture) is a large flat member, which ſeparates the Architrave from the cornice.

The word comes from the latin *phrygio* an embroiderer; the freezes being frequently adorned with figures in baſs-relief, ſomewhat in imitation of embroidery.

To FREEZE, to congeal into ice.

FRENCH, 1 the language of the people of France. 2 that comes from or relates to France.

FRE'NCHIFY'D, 1 addicted to the French faſhions. 2 brought over to the French intereſt. 3 that has the French diſeaſe.

FRE'NSY, or FRE'NZY (of *freneſie*, fr. of φρενῖτις, gr. of φρην the reaſon, or underſtanding) an inflammation of the brain, which cauſeth madneſs.

FRE'NTIC, mad, diſtracted, that hath a frenzy.

FRE'QUENT (of *frequens*, lat. common) common, ordinary, that often cometh, or is often done.

To FREQU'ENT (of *frequento*, lat. of *frequens* often) to go often to, to haunt, or reſort much to.

FRE'SCADES, it. ſhades, cool places, or bowers.

FRE'SCO, it. freſh, or cool air.

*To paint in* FRESCO, to paint upon walls, cielings, &c. newly done, that the colours may ſink in, and become more durable.

FRESH, 1 cool. 2 new, recent, not ſtale. 3 not ſalted. 4 luſty, vigorous, lively. 5 not tired. 6 lately done, or happened.

To FRESHEN, to make a thing leſs ſalt than it was.

FRET, 1 a ſtop in a muſical inſtrument. 2 a fume, or heat of paſſion. 3 (in Heraldry) a bearing of ſix bars croſſed and interlaced.

To FRET, 1 to rub one's ſkin off. 2 to vex, or grieve. 3 to be worn out. 4 to eat away, or corrode. 5 to grow tart, ſowr, or eager. 6 to rub, or chafe.

FRE'TFUL, peeviſh, or given to fretting.

FRI'ABLE (of *friabilis*, lat. of *frio* to crumble) that may be crumbled, or broken ſmall with the fingers.

FRI'AR, 1 monk, or religious. 2 (in Printing) a page ſo ill printed, that it can hardly be read.

To FRI'BBLE, to trifle with, or baffle one.

FRI'CASSY, or FRICASEE (of *fricaſſee*, fr.) meat fried in a pan with oil, or butter.

FRI'CTION (of *frictio*, lat. of *frico* to rub) a rubbing, or chafing, the act of grating the ſurface of one body againſt that of another.

FRICTION 1 (in Philoſophy) is the reſiſtance ariſing from the motion of one ſuperficies upon another, and is cauſed by their defect of ſlipperineſs. 2 (in Surgery) the rubbing a diſeaſed part with unguents, or the like.

FRI'DAY, the ſixth day of the week, ſo called from *Friga*, a goddeſs worſhipped by the Saxons on this day.

*Good* FRIDAY, a faſting day appointed to be kept in remembrance of our Saviour's crucifixion, being the friday before Eaſter.

FRIEND, 1 a peſon who does all in his power to promote the good of another. 2 (in the plural number) one's parents, or near relations.

FRIENDLESS, deſtitute of friends.

FRI'ENDSHIP, amity, affection, concord.

FRI'ER. See FRIAR.

FRI'GATE (of *fregate*, fr.) a ſmall man of war.

To FRIGHT, or to FRI'GHTEN, to terrify, or put one in a fright.

FRI'GHTFUL, terrible, horrible, dreadful.

FRI'GID (of *frigidus*, lat. of *frigus* cold) 1 cold, chill. 2 weak, impotent, not able to get children. 3 jejune, or ſlight.

FRIGI'DITY, 1 coloneſs. 2 weakneſs, imbecility, or impotency.

FRIGORI'FIC, that occaſions, or produces cold.

FRINGE (of *frange*, fr.) a ſort of ſtuff worn on ſaddles, &c.

FRI'PERER (of *fripier*, fr.) a broker that ſells old cloaths.

FRI'PERY, 1 a ſtreet of brokers. 2 a thing of ſmall value.

To FRISK, to leap up and down.

To FRISLE. See to FRIZLE.

FRITH,

FRITH, a word, moſt uſed in Scotland, for an arm of the ſea, or the mouth of a large river.

FRI'TTER (of *fritella*, it. of *frigo*, lat. to fry) a ſmall pancake.

FRI'VOLOUS (of *frivolus*, lat. trifling) trifling, ſlight, of no account, or value.

FRIZE. See FREEZE.

To FRI'ZZLE (of *friſer*, fr.) to curl, or criſp the hair.

FROCK (of *froc*, fr. a monk's habit) a light ſort of outward garment.

FRODLINGHAH, [W. lon. 6 min. lat. 53°. 55'.] a market-town in the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the river Hull, 30 miles eaſt of York. It has a market on thurſday. Diſtant from London 148 computed, and 172 meaſured miles.

FRODSHAM, [W. lon. 2°. 36'. lat. 53°. 20'.] a market-town in Cheſhire, ſituate on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the river Merſey. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet; at the weſt end of which is an ancient caſtle, which was the ſeat of the earls Rivers for many years. The Weaver is an harbour for ſhips of good burthen, and over it is a ſtone bridge. Here is a market on wedneſday, and a fair on the 10th of Auguſt. Diſtant from London 140 computed, and 162 meaſured miles; and 23 miles from Cheſter.

FROG, 1 an amphibious creature, well known. 2 a ſtuſh on a horſe's foot.

FROISE, a pancake with bacon.

FRO'LICK, 1 caprice, or whim. 2 a merry prank, ſomething done purely for diverſion.

FRO'LICKSOME, 1 full of whims or fancies. 2 merry, or gay. 3 done out of a frolick.

FROME or FROME-SELWOOD, [W. lon. 2°. 25'. lat. 51°. 20'.] a market-town of Somerſetſhire, ſituate on the river Frome, which riſes in the wood-lands near this town, and runs towards Bath, on the eaſt ſide of which it falls into the Avon. The inhabitants are reckoned about 13000, whoſe chief employment is broad-cloth, and its different branches. It has one church, which is large and handſome, but ſix or ſeven meeting-houſes; two of which are built of white freeſtone, and are very ſpacious. The town was formerly governed by a bailiff, and now by two conſtables of the hundred of Frome, choſe at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on St. Matthias's day, and St. Catharine's. Diſtant from London 85 computed, and 99 meaſured miles; and 25 from Briſtol.

*FRONT*, fr. (of *frons*, lat. the forepart) 1 the forehead, the forepart, the brow. 2 the entrance and beginning of a thing. 3 the van of an army. 4 the forepart of any thing. 5 an outward appearance, or ſhew. 6 confidence, aſſurance, impudence.

FRONT 1 (in Architecture) the principal face of a building, or that preſented to the chief view. 2 (in Fortification) is what the French call *tenaille de place*. It is that which is comprehended between the points of any two neighbouring baſtions, viz. the courtin, and two flanks, which are raiſed upon the courtin, and the two faces of the baſtions, which look towards one another. 3 (in Perſpective) is the orthographical projection of an object upon a parallel plane.

FRONTAL 1 (in Architecture) a little pediment placed over a ſmall door or window. 2 (in Phyſic) an external remedy faſtened to the forehead and temples for the head-ach, defluctions of the eyes, &c.

FRO'NTIER, or FRO'NTIRE (of *frontiere*, fr.) borders, confines, or limits of a kingdom or province.

*FRONTINIAC*, fr. a luſcious kind of rich wine, made at Frontiniac, near Montpelier in France.

*FRONTIS Os* (in Anatomy) the bone of the forehead.

FRO'NTISPIECE (of *frontiſpicium*, lat. of *frons* the front, and *ſpecio* to view) 1 the forefront of a building. 2 a picture fronting the title page of a book.

FRO'NTLET (of *frontale*, lat. of *frons* the forehead) 1 a forehead cloth, anciently worn by women. 2 in the jewiſh religion a brow-band worn in the ſynagogue. It conſiſts of four pieces of vellum, on each of which is wrote ſome text of ſcripture; theſe are all laid on a piece of black calves leather, and tied to the forehead with thongs.

*FRO'NTON*, fr. (in Architecture) is a part or member which ſerves to compoſe an ornament raiſed over doors, niches, croſs-works, &c. ſometimes making triangles, and ſometimes parts of a circle. Vitruvius calls it *Feſtigium*.

FROST, an exceſſive cold ſtate of the weather, whereby the fluidity of liquors is ſuſpended; or that ſtate of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice.

*Hoar*-FROST, is the dew frozen in cold mornings, eſpecially in autumn.

FROSTY, inclinable to froſt, very cold.

FROTH, 1 the ſupreme, a light ſubſtance formed on the ſurface of the fluids by a violent agitation. 2 light, or of no ſolidity.

FROUZY, greaſy, ſtinking, muſty.

FRO'W, du. a woman.

FRO'WARD, 1 peeviſh, moroſe, fretful. 2 ſullen, obſtinate, ſtubborn. 3 malapert, ſaucy, inſolent. 4 croſs, or that does nothing but cry.

To FROWN, 1 knit the brows. 2 to look ſourly upon. 3 to go contrary, or adverſe to.

To FRU'CTIFY (of *fructifico*, lat. of *fructus* fruit) 1 to make fruitful. 2 to bear fruit.

FRU'GAL

FRU'GAL (of *frugalis*, lat. of *frugi* thrifty, from *fruges* fruit) 1 thrifty, ſparing, or uſing good oeconomy. 2 ſober, temperate, modeſt.

FRUGA''LITY, 1 thriftineſs, or good huſbandry. 2 temperance, or ſobriety.

FRUGI''FEROUS (of *frugiferens*, lat. of *fruges* fruit, and *fero* to bear) bearing fruit.

*FRUIT*, fr. (of *fructus*, lat. of *fruor* to enjoy) 1 the produce of the earth, as corn, grain, &c. 2 a child, or the fruit of the womb. 3 a deſert at table. 4 profit, or advantage. 5 conſequence, or effect. 6 rent, revenue, &c. of a benefice. 7 (in Gardening) the production of a fruit tree; as the apple, plumb, cherry, grape, &c.

FRUI'TERER, a ſeller of fruit.

FRUI'TERY, a place to lay or keep fruit in.

FRUITFUL, 1 that yields or produces much, fertile. 2 quick at invention.

FRUI''TION (of *fruitio*, lat. of *fruor* to enjoy) enjoyment, poſſeſſion, the obtaining of what was deſired.

FRUI'TLESS, 1 barren, or unfruitful. 2 unprofitable, uſeleſs. 3 diſappointed, or fruſtrated.

FRUMP, mock, jeer, &c.

FRUSH, the frog, or tender part of a horſe's foot.

To FRU'STRATE (of *fruſtror*, lat. to diſappoint) 1 to diſappoint, or deceive. 2 to make void, or repeal.

*FRUSTUM*, lat. a broken piece, or fragment.

FRUSTUM (in Geometry) ſignifies a piece cut off, or ſeparated from any body; as the fruſtum of a pyramid or cone, is a part or piece of them cut off (uſually) by a plane parallel to the baſe.

FRY (of *fray*, fr.) 1 the ſpawn of fiſhes. 2 young fiſh. 3 a company, or multitude of any thing.

To FRY (of *frige*, lat. of φρυγω, gr. to parch) 1 to dreſs victuals, &c. in the frying pan. 2 to be very hot, to be all in a heat, to ſwelter.

FRYTH. See FRITH.

FUB, a child, or infant.

*FUCUS*, lat. (of פוך, heb. deceit, or guile) a falſe die, paint, or varniſh,

To FU'DDLE, 1 to make a perſon drunk. 2 to grow drunk.

FU'EL. See FEWEL.

FUGITIVE (of *fugitivus*, lat. of *fugio* to fly) 1 a runaway, or one that flies out of his country. 2 a refugee. 3 a turn-coat, or deſerter.

*FUGUE* [illegible], fr. (in Muſic) is when the different parts of a compoſition follow each other; each repeating what the firſt had performed.

*Single* FUGUE, is ſome part conſiſting of any number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then by a ſecond, third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many, repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes; ſo that ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow.

*Counter* FUGUE. See COUNTER *fugue*.

*Double* FUGUE, is when two or more different parts move together in a fugue, and are alternately interchanged by ſeveral parts.

To FULFI'L, to perform, or accompliſh.

FU'LGID, or FU'LGENT (of *fulgidus*, lat. of *fulgeo* to ſhine) ſhining.

FU'LGURA'TION, lightning appearing in the clouds, flaſhing.

FULI''GINOUS (of *fuliginoſus*, lat. of *fumus* ſmoak) ſooty, or full of ſoot.

FULL, adj. 1 filled with. 2 ſatisfied as with victuals. 3 crammed with, or gorged. 4 ſtored, or covered with. 5 whole, or entire. 6 abſolute, not reſtrain'd. 7 large, or ample. 8 perfect, or exact. 9 plump, or fat. 10 large, or ſtaring. 11 high, elevated. 12 very, or exceeding.

FULL, adv. quite, or entirely.

FU'LLER, one that fulls, mills, or ſcours cloth.

FULLER's *earth*, a ſort of ſcouring earth uſed by fullers.

To FU'LMINATE (of *fulmino*, lat. of *fulmen* lightning) 1 to thunder out. 2 to ſtrike with a thunderbolt, to blaſt.

FU'LSOM, 1 very ſweet, or luſcious. 2 diſagreeable, unpleaſant.

To FU'MBLE, 1 to handle a thing clumſily. 2 to faulter, or heſitate in one's ſpeech.

To FUME (of *fumo*, lat. of *fumus* ſmoak) 1 to ſmoak, or reek. 2 to be angry, or in a paſſion.

FUMETS (in Hunting) the dung of a hare, hart, &c.

FUMIGA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is an eroſion, or eating away of metals by ſmoak, or vapour.

FUMIGATION (in Surgery) is the raiſing a ſalivation by ſmoak, or fume of mercury, &c.

FU'MITORY, the name of a plant.

FU'MOUS, or FU'MY, apt to ſmoak, or fume up.

FUN, a bam, ſham, or fib.

FU'NGATION (of *functio*, lat. of *fungor* to execute) calling, or employment.

FUND (of *fundus*, lat. of *fundo* to extend) a bank, or repoſitory of publick money.

FU'NDAMENT (of *fondement*, fr. of *fundamentum*, lat. a foundation) the anus, or aperture through which an animal voids his excrements.

FUNDAME'NTAL, chief, principal, ſomething that ſerves as a baſe, ſupport, or foundation of any thing.

FU'NERAL, ſub. (of *funerail*, fr. of *funerale*, lat. of *funero* to bury) a burial.

FUNERAL, adj. of, or belonging to a funeral performed at an interment.

FUNERARY,

FUNERARY, belonging to a funeral,
FU'NGOUS (of *fungoſus*, lat. of *fungus* a muſhroom) ſpungy, or full of holes like a muſhroom.
*FUNGUS* (in Surgery) proud fleſh, a ſpongeous excreſcence frequently growing on the lips of wounds, ulcers, &c.
FUNK, a ſuffocating ſmoak, or vapour.
To FUNK, to ſmoak tobacco.
FU'NNEL, 1 an inſtrument to convey liquors into a bottle, &c. 2 the upper part of a chimney.
† FURA'CITY (of *furacitas*, lat. of *fur* a thief) aptneſs to ſteal.
FU'RBELOE, or FU'RBELOW, pleated or ruffled trimming for women's petticoats, &c.
To FU'RBISH (of *fourbir*, fr.) to brighten, or poliſh.
FU'RBISHER, a poliſher.
FU'RIES (in the heathen Mythology) three infernal deities, reputed the miniſters of Pluto, ſuppoſed to puniſh men for their crimes; their names are Tiſiphone, Megæra, and Alecto.
FU'RIOUS (of *furioſus*, lat. of *furo* to be mad) mad, outrageous, raving, frantick.
To FURL, (ſea term) to wrap up and bind a ſail faſt to its yard.
FU'RLONG, the eighth part of a mile, equal to 220 yards.
FU'RLOUGH, leave to be abſent from the army for a time.
FU'RMETY (of *fromentée*, fr.) pottage made of whole wheat boiled in milk.
FU'RNACE (of *fournaiſe*, fr. of *furnus*, lat. of *furvus*, i. e. *niger* to be black) 1 an utenſil uſed in boiling any thing. 2 a kind of oven where the ore of metals are melted down.
To FU'RNISH (of *fournir*, fr.) 1 to ſupply with. 2 to ſtock, or adorn with.
FU'RNITURE, all ſorts of utenſils neceſſary for the furniſhing a houſe, ſhop, &c.
FURNITURE (in Dialling) are ſuch lines as are drawn upon a dial for ornament; as the parallels of declination, length of the day, azimuths, points of the compaſs, &c.
FURR (of *fourrure*, fr.) 1 the ſkin of ſeveral wild beaſts, dreſſed with the hair on. 2 a ſubſtance ſticking to the ſides of veſſels, &c.
FU'RRIER, one that deals in furrs.
FU'RROW, a trench to drain a field, &c.
FU'RTHER, adj. yondermoſt.
FURTHER, adv. 1 moreover, or beſides that. 2 at a greater diſtance.
To FURTHER. 1 to aid, or aſſiſt. 2 to promote, or help on.
FU'RY (of *furie*, fr.) of *furor*, lat. of *furo* to be mad) 1 rage, violence, frenzy. 2 a poetical rapture. 3 an infernal ſpirit.
FU'RZE, or FURZ, a prickly ſhrub uſed for fuel.
FU'SAROLE (in Architecture) is a ſmall round member cut in form of a collar, with ſomewhat long beads under the echinus, or quarter round of pillars of the Doric, Ionic, and Compoſite orders.
FUSE, or FU'SIL *of a bomb, or grenado ſhell*, is that which makes the whole powder, or compoſition in the ſhell, take fire to do the deſigned execution. 'Tis uſually a wooden pipe or tube filled with wild fire, or ſome ſuch compoſition, and is deſigned to burn ſo long, and no longer, than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Mr. Anderſon makes to be about 27 ſeconds; ſo that the fuſe muſt be contrived either from the nature of the wildfire, or of the length of the pipe which contains it, to burn juſt that time.
To FUSE (of *fundo* to caſt) to found, or caſt metal.
FU'SEE, 1 a hand gun. 2 that part of a watch about which the chain or ſtring is wrapped.
*FUSELIER*, fr. a foot ſoldier, armed with a fuſee.
FU'SIBLE, that may be melted.
FUSIL (in Heraldry) a bearing of a romboidal figure ſlenderer than the lozenge.
FU'SION (of *fuſio*. lat. of *fundo* to caſt) the melting of metals; or the act of changing them from their ſolid ſtate to a fluid.
*FUST*, fr. (in Architecture) is the ſhaft of a pillar from the aſtragal to the capital.
FU'STIAN (of *futaine*, fr.) 1 a ſort of cloth made of cotton. 2 words and thoughts ill ſorted together. 3 bombaſt, or a ſwelling and affected ſtyle.
FU'STICK, a yellow wood uſed by dyers.
FU'STILUGS, women noiſomely fat.
FU'STY, that has a rank muſty ſmell.
FUTI'LITY (of *futilitas*, lat. of *futio* to pour out) emptineſs, fillineſs, leakineſs, or not capable of keeping a ſecret.
FU'TURE, adj. (of *futurus*, lat. of the old verb *fuo* to be) to come, or that ſhall, or will be hereafter.
FUTURE, ſub. the time to come.
FUTURITY, the ſtate of a thing as it is to be hereafter.
FUZZ, a way thorn.
FUZZ-*ball*, a puck-fiſt.
To FUZZ, to ravel out.
FY, an interjection expreſſing abhorring, or diſdaining.
FYST. See FOIST.

# G.

G, g, is the ſeventh letter and fifth conſonant of our alphabet; though in the Greek and oriental languages it is the third letter. It is of the mute kind, and cannot be any way ſounded without the help of a vowel. Its ſound is formed by ſhutting the teeth gently together, ſo as ſcarce to touch, by a ſmall incurvation of the ſides of the tongue upwards, with the top touching the palate at the ſame time that the breath is pretty ſtrongly preſſed through the lips a little open'd. This letter has a ſoft ſound before *e* and *i*; as in *gentle*, *geſture*, *gibe*, and moſt ſuch words; though in others it is hard; as in *get*, *gibberiſh*, *gimlet*, *give*. And there is nothing but cuſtom and obſervation by which a perſon can tell when it ſhould be ſounded ſoft or hard before *e*, *i*, or *y*. It is always hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; as in *garb*, *gold*, *guilt*. It is likewiſe hardened by *h*; as in *ghoſt*; and double *g* is always hard; as in *giggle*, *dogged*. At the end of a word *gh* ſounds like *ff*; as in *rough*, *tough*.

## GAG

GA'BARDIN, an old faſhioned coarſe garment.

To GA'BBLE, to prate, or talk idly; to talk loud and faſt.

GA'BEL (of *gabelle*, fr.) an exciſe in France upon ſalt.

GA'BIONS, fr. (in Fortification) are baſkets made of oſier-twigs, equally wide at the top and bottom, about four foot in diameter, and from five to ſix high; which being filled with earth, are ſometimes uſed as merlons for the batteries, and ſometimes as a parapet for the lines of approach, when it is requiſite to carry on the attacks through ſtony or rocky ground, and to advance them with extraordinary vigour.

GABIONA'DE, a defence of gabions.

GA'BLE-*end of a houſe*, is the upright triangular end from the cornice, or eaves, to the top of its roof.

GA'BLOCKS, falſe ſpurs for fighting cocks.

GAD, a bar of ſteel.

GAD-*bee*, or GAD-*fly*, a brizzle, ox fly, or dun-fly.

To GAD, to ramble, rove, or ſtraggle about.

GA'FFLE, 1 the bender of a croſs bow. 2 a ſpur ſet on a fighting cock's heel.

*GAGE*, fr. 1 a pledge, or pawn, given by way of ſecurity for the doing ſomething. 2 a pledge which the challenger to a combat caſt on the ground, and the other took up as accepting the combat. 3 (in Joinery) an inſtrument with an iron peg in it uſed to ſtrike lines at equal diſtances.

To GA'GE, to find the contents of any veſſel of capacity.

GAGE-*point*, See GAUGE-*point*.

To GAGG, to force ſomething into the mouth that may keep it on full ſtretch, in order to hinder the perſon from crying out or calling.

## GAL

To GA'GGLE, to cry as geeſe do.

GAI'ETY, (of *gayté*, fr.) 1 mirth, chearfulneſs, good humour. 2 fineneſs, or ſpruceneſs of cloaths.

GAI'LLAC, or GAILLAC-*wine*, a French wine, ſo called from Gaillac, a town of Languedoc, where it is produced.

To GAIN (of *gagnèr*, fr.) 1 to get, or obtain, to profit, or get advantage. 2 to increaſe, or augment. 3 to win, obtain, or carry, as a poſt, or fortreſs. 4 to win one's heart, friendſhip, or good-will. 5 to get, or reach, to arrive at, or come to. 6 to get, or win at play.

To GAI'NSAY, to contradict, oppoſe, or ſay againſt.

GAIN, or GAINS, 1 the profit a perſon reaps from his trade or employment. 2 (in Architecture) the bevelling ſhoulder of a joiſt, or other timber.

GAINSBOROUGH, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 53°. 26'.] a market-town in Lincolſhire, 15 miles north-weſt of Lincoln, ſituate on the Trent; by which ſhips of good burthen are brought up to the town, by the tide, tho' it is 40 miles from the Humber. Here are ſeveral meeting houſes. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on Eaſter-monday, and October the 9th. Diſtant from London 115 computed, and 137 meaſured miles. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Noel.

To GAI'NSTAND, to withſtand, reſiſt, or oppoſe.

GALANGAL, a medicinal root of a very aro-

matic taſte and ſmell, and of a ruddy colour within and without, brought from the Eaſt Indies.

GA'LAXY (of γαλαξιας, gr. milk) a white circle in the heavens called the milky way, eaſily perceived in a clear night, eſpecially if the moon does not appear. It paſſes between Sagitary and Gemini, and divides the ſphere into two parts; it is unequally broad, and is double in ſome parts, but for the moſt part ſingle. Ariſtotle imagined this path to be a kind of meteor formed of a croud of vapours, drawn into that part by certain large ſtars diſpoſed in the region of the heavens anſwering thereto; but ſome others finding that it always correſponded with the ſame fixed ſtars, and that it was higher than the higheſt planets, ſet aſide Ariſtotle's opinion, and placed the Galaxy in the region of fixed ſtars, and concluded it to be an aſſemblage of an infinite number of ſmall ſtars, the confuſed mixture of whoſe light occaſioned the white colour; and ſince the invention of the Teleſcope, this opinion is abundantly confirmed.

*GA'LBANUM*, lat. a gum of mighty ſtrong ſcent.

GALE, a blaſt of wind.

GALEASS (of *galeaſſe*, fr.) a large, low-built, heavy veſſel, uſing both ſails and oars; it has three maſts which are never to be taken down, as they may be in galleys; they carry twenty guns, and a great number of muſqueteers. They are now only uſed by the Venetians.

GALE'NICAL, belonging to, or after the manner of Galen, a famous phyſician, who died at Rome in the year 140.

GALENICAL *Pharmacy*, is that which goes upon the eaſier preparations of herbs, &c. by infuſion, decoction, &c. and make the remedies effectual, by combining the ingredients; in oppoſition to *chemiſtry*, which draws out their remoteſt virtues by elaborate preparation.

GALEO'N (of *galion*, fr.) a large ſhip, chiefly uſed by the Spaniards to bring their treaſure from America.

GA'LILE'ANS, a ſect among the ancient Jews, denominated from Judas of Galilee; who thinking it unworthy that the Jews ſhould pay tribute to ſtrangers, raiſed his countrymen againſt the edict of Auguſtus, which had ordered an enumeration to be made of all his ſubjects; their pretence was, that God alone ſhould be owned as maſter.

GALL, 1 the bile, one of the humours of the body. 2 a ſore, cauſed by the ſkin's being greatly rubbed. 3 the fruit of ſome foreign oaks, uſed in making common ink, and in dying.

To GALL, 1 to fret, or rub off the ſkin. 2 to incommode, hurt, or annoy. 3 to vex, or teaze.

GA'LLANT, adj. (of *galant*, fr.) 1 civil, accompliſhed, genteel, well-bred. 2 brave, ſtout, valiant. 3 fine, polite.

GALLA'NT, ſub. 1 a lover, or ſuitor. 2 a ſpark, or beau. 3 an adulterer, or one that keeps company with a married woman.

GA'LLANTRY, 1 civility, genteelneſs, or courtly behaviour. 2 courtſhip, or amorous ſpeech. 3 intrigue, or amour. 4 bravery, valour, courage.

GALLEHALPENS, a ſort of coin brought into England by the Genoeſe merchants.

GA'LLERY (of *gallerie*, fr.) a kind of balcony that ſurrounds a building, or a paſſage leading to ſeveral apartments in a great houſe.

GA'LLERY (in Fortification) is a covered walk, the ſides whereof are muſket proof, conſiſting of a double row of planks lined with plates of iron; the top being ſometimes covered with earth or turf, to hinder the effect of the artificial fire of the beſieged. Theſe galleries are frequently made uſe of in the moat, already filled with faggots and bavins, to the end that the miner may approach ſafe to the face of the baſtion, when the artillery of the oppoſite flank is diſmounted.

GALLERY *of a mine*, is any branch of it carried on towards any place.

GALLEY, 1 a low-built veſſel, uſing both ſails and oars, chiefly uſed in the Mediterranean. 2 a ſort of light merchant ſhip. 3 (in Printing) a wooden frame into which the compoſitor empties the letters out of the compoſing ſtick.

GA'LLIARD (of *galliarde*, fr.) a kind of merry dance.

GA'LLICISM (of *gallicíſme*, fr.) a French idiom, or a propriety of the French ſpeech.

GALLIGA'SKINS, a ſort of wide breeches, or ſlops; ſo called from the Gaſcons, who firſt brought them in uſe.

GA'LLION. See GALEON.

GA'LLIOT (of *galiote*, fr.) a ſmall ſort of galley deſigned for chaſe.

GA'LLON, a meaſure containing four quarts.

GALLOON (of *galon*, fr.) a ſort of narrow ferret, or ribbon.

GA'LLOP (of *galop*, fr.) the ſwifteſt pace of a horſe. In galloping, the horſe raiſes the fore feet almoſt at the ſame time, and when theſe are juſt ready to touch the ground again, the hind feet are lifted up almoſt atonce.

GALLOWAY, a ſaddle horſe of the ſmall ſize.

GALLO'SHES (of *galocees*, fr.) ſuch as ſome people wear over their ſhoes, to keep theſe clean, and their feet from the wet.

GA'LLOWS, 1 a gibbet, or place to hang criminals on. 2 part of a printing preſs. 3 a wicked raſcal.

GAMBA'DOES, leathern inſtruments affixed to the ſaddle, ſerving as boots and ſtirrups at the ſame time.

*GAMBOGIA*, or GUMBOGE, a ſort of gum of a violent purging quality, chiefly uſed in painting, it being a beautiful yellow.

GA'MBOLS, a ſort of games, or tumbling tricks.

GAME,

GAME, 1 a ſport, or paſtime. 2 play, as at cards, dice, &c. 3 part of a ſet at cards, &c. 4 an affair, or intrigue. 5 all kinds of wild beaſts and birds fit for eating. 6 jeſts, or ſquibs.

To GAME, to play at cards, dice, &c. for the ſake of winning money.

GAMMON, the thigh, or ham, particularly of an hog.

GA"MUT, 1 the name of the firſt or graveſt note in the ordinary ſcale of muſic. 2 the ſcale itſelf, whereby a perſon learns to diſtinguiſh and regulate the tones in a compoſition of vocal or inſtrumental muſic.

To GANCH, 1 to throw one from an high place upon hooks, a way of putting offenders to death in Turkey. 2 to tear one's guts.

GA'NDER, the male-gooſe.

GANG, a company, or crew.

GANG-*week*. See ROGATION-*week*.

To GANG, or go.

GA'NGRENE (of γαγγραινα, gr. of γαγγρος a cancer) the beginning of a mortification, while yet the part has ſome ſenſe of pain, and a ſhare of the natural heat.

GA'NTLET, or GA'UNTLET (of *gantelet*, fr.) 1 an iron glove, or armour for the hand. 2 a falſe ſpur for a game cock. 3 (in Surgery) a kind of bandage for the hand, four or five yards long, wherewith they wrap up the hand, and all the fingers ſeparately.

GA'NTLOP, or GA'NTLOPE (of Gant, a town in Flanders, where this puniſhment was firſt invented, and loopen, du. to run) an uſual puniſhment among ſoldiers; it is performed thus, a company of ſoldiers form a lane or paſſage, each having a ſwitch in his hand, through which the criminal is to run, whilſt each ſoldier gives him a ſtroke with his rod.

GAOL, a jail, priſon, or place of legal confinement.

GAP, 1 a breach, or brake. 2 a cleft, or chap. 3 a blank ſpace, or lines left out.

*To ſtand in the* GAP, to protect others from danger.

To GAPE, 1 to yawn, or open the mouth wide. 2 to bawl, or ſpeak loud. 3 to chink, as the ground does. 4 to breathe ſhort, and with difficulty.

To GA'PE *after*, to covet or deſire.

GARB (of *garbe*, fr.) 1 dreſs, or habit. 2 carriage, or air. 3 quick, or pungent, applied to liquors.

GA'RBAGE, 1 the entrails, &c. of a beaſt. 2 refuſe, or of no value.

To GA'RBLE (of *garbler*, fr.) 1 to cleanſe, as grocers do their ſpices. 2 to pick, or cull out.

GA'RBLER, an officer of the city of London, that may enter into any ſhop or warehouſe, to view and ſearch drugs, ſpices, &c. and cleanſe them.

GA'RBOIL (of *garbouil*, fr.) 1 trouble, diſcord, or contention. 2 tumult, or ſedition.

GARD. See GUARD.

GA'RDECAUT, or *GARD DU CORD*, fr, is that which ſtops the fuſee of a watch, when wound up. Some call it *Gard-cock*, others *Gard-du-gut*.

GA'RDEN, an incloſure curiouſly cultivated and furniſhed with variety of plants, flowers, fruits, &c.

To GARDEN *a hawk*, to ſet her on a turf of graſs to cheer her.

GA'RDENER, one who looks after, or dreſſes a garden.

GA'RDENING, horticulture; the art of cultivating, improving and laying out gardens for grandeur, pleaſure, and advantage.

GARE, a coarſe ſort of wool, full of hairs, ſuch as grow about the ſhanks of ſheep.

GA'RGARISM, or GARGLE (of γαργαρισμος, gr. of γαργαριζω to gargle) a liquid medicine for diſorders of the mouth, throat, or gums.

GA'RGET, a mortal diſeaſe in cattle.

GA'RGIL, a diſeaſe in geeſe.

GA'RGLE, the gullet of the throat.

To GARGLE, to waſh the throat or mouth, with any liquid medicine.

† GA'RISH, magnificent, or ſplendidly dreſt.

GA'RLAND (of *guirlande*, fr.) a crown, or wreath of flowers, &c. for the head.

GARMENT of *garniment*, fr.) any veſtment or covering.

GARLICK, the name of a plant.

GA'RNER, a granary, or ſtorehouſe for corn, &c.

GARNET, 1 precious ſtone of the carbuncle kind. 2 the tackle with which goods are hoiſted out of and into a ſhip.

GA'RNISH, a priſoner's fee at his firſt coming in, to make his fellow priſoners drink.

To GARNISH, 1 to furniſh, or ſtore. 2 to ſet off, or adorn.

GA'RRET, the uppermoſt floor in a houſe.

GA'RRISON (of *garniſon*, fr.) a body of forces diſpoſed in a fortreſs to defend it againſt an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in ſubjection, or even to be ſubſiſted during the winter ſeaſon.

GARRU'LITY (of *garrulitas*, lat. of *garrio* to chatter) vain babbling, or over much prating.

GA'RRULOUS, chattering, babbling, prattling.

GARSTANG, [W. lon. 2°. 40'. lat. 53°. 50'.] a market-town of Lincolnſhire, 10 miles north of Preſton, in the poſt road thence to Lancaſter. Has a conſiderable market on thurſday, and a fair on November the 10th. Diſtant from London 277 computed, and 223 meaſured miles.

GA'RTER, 1 a band, or ribbon to tie up the ſtockings. 2 the chief the three kings at arms.

GARTH, 1 a yard, or back-ſide of a houſe. 2 a fiſh garth, or wear in a river for the catching fiſh.

GAS, a word made uſe of by Van Helmont, ſignifying the moſt ſubtle, or volatile parts of any thing.

GA'SCONA'DE (of *gaſconnade*, fr.) boaſting, or cracking, a bravado, a rhodomontade, a vaunt of ſomething very improbable.

GA'SCOYNS, the inner parts of the thighs of an horſe.

GASH, a deep cut.

To GASP, to gape for breath.

GA'STLY, 1 dreadful, terrible, hideous. 2 pale, wan, ſallow.

GASTRO''TOMY (of *γαστηρ*, the belly and *τεμνω* to cut) the operation of cutting open the belly, otherwiſe called the *Cæſarean Section*.

GATE, 1 a port, or great door. 2 manner, or poſture of the body in walking. 3 preſence, port, air, mein.

To GA''THER, 1 to pluck, or crop, as an apple, flower, &c. 2 to collect, or get together. 3 to infer, or conclude by diſcourſe. 4 to plait, as a garment. 5 to aſſemble, or meet together. 6 to feſter, or breed matter, as a ſore.

CATTON, [W. lon. 10 min. lat. 51°. 28'.] in Surry, is a borough by preſcription, which has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the 29th of Henry VI. (i. e. A. D. 1451) and was formerly a large town, but is now a mean village, without either fair or market. Its repreſentatives in parliament (which are two) are returned by its conſtable, who is choſen annually at the lord of the manor's court. Diſtant from London 15 computed, and 18 meaſured miles; and 19 from Guildford.

GAU'DIES, double commons, ſuch as they have on gaudy, or grand days in colleges.

GAU'DY, extravagant, or affectedly gay.

GAUDY-*days*, certain grand, or feſtival days obſerved in colleges.

GAVEL (in Law) ſignifies tribute, toll, cuſtom, yearly rent, or revenue.

GA''VELKIND, a tenure belonging to lands in Kent, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his ſons; or the land of the brother among all his brethren, if he has no iſſue of his own.

GAUGE-*point, of a ſolid meaſure*, is the diameter of a circle, whoſe area is equal to the ſolid content of the ſame meaſure; as the ſolidity of a wine gallon, being 231 inches; if you conceive a circle to contain ſo many inches, the diameter of it will be 17.15; and that will be the gauge-point for wine meaſure; and by the ſame rule you will find the gauge-point of ale-meaſure to be 19.15; for the area of a circle whoſe diameter is 19.15 will be 282, which is equal to the cubic inches contained in an ale gallon.

GAU'GING, is the art of finding the capacities or contents of all ſorts of veſſels, which hold liquids, meal, corn, &c. and determining the quantity of the matter contained therein.

GAUGING-*rod*, a mathematical inſtrument, whoſe uſe is to find the quantities of liquors contain'd in any kind of veſſel.

† GAUNT, lean, thin, lank.

GAU'NTLET. See GANTLET.

GAU'NTREE, a frame to ſet caſks upon.

GAVO'T (of *gavote*, fr.) a briſk dance.

GAW'DY. See GAUDY.

GAWZ, GAWZE, or GAUZ, a very thin, ſlight, tranſparent kind of ſtuff, wove ſometimes of ſilk, and ſometimes only of thread.

GAY (of *gai*, fr.) 1 briſk, or lively. 2 ſpruce, or fine. 3 gaudy, or lively, as colours.

GAY'ETY. See GAIETY.

To GAZE, to ſtare, or look earneſtly upon.

GAZE-*hound*, a dog that hunts by ſight.

GA'ZEL (of *gazelle*, fr.) an antilope, or Arabian deer.

*GA'ZE'TTE*, fr. a news-paper, or account of the tranſactions of divers countries, printed in a looſe ſheet. The *London Gazette* is publiſhed by authority.

GA'ZONS (in Fortification) are pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot thick, to line parapets, and the tranſverſes of galleries.

GEAR, or GEER, 1 ſtuff, or commodity. 2 bawble, toy, or geugaw. 3 womens attire. 4 trappings of a horſe. 5 putrid matter, or corruption.

GEESE, the plural number of gooſe.

GELA'TINOUS (of *gelaſco*, lat. to congeal) ſomething approaching the glutinous conſiſtence of a jelly.

To GELD, to cut out the ſtones of a male animal.

GE'LDING, 1 the action of caſtrating. 2 a cut horſe.

GELID (of *gelidus*, lat. icy) cold, inclinable to become thick through cold.

GE'LLY (of *gelée*, fr.) the juice, or liquor of any thing, boiled to a thick conſiſtence.

GEM (of *gemma*, lat. a jewel) a jewel, or precious ſtone.

*GE''MINI*, lat. (i. e. the twins) a ſign of the zodiac, the third in order, repreſenting Caſtor and Pollux, conſiſting of eighty-nine ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue.

GE'MMARY, a jewel houſe.

GE'MMOW-*ring*, a double ring, in links.

GE'NDER (of *gendre*, fr. of *genus*, lat. of *γενος*, gr. a kind, or ſort) a ſort, kind, or ſex.

To GENDER. See *To* INGENDER.

GENEA''LOGY (of *γενιαλογια*, gr. of *γενος* a generation, and *λεγω* to read) a deſcription of the lineage, ſtock, generation, or pedigree of any, or a ſummary account of the kindred of a perſon or family, both in the direct and collateral lines.

GENEA''LOGIST, 1 one that hath ſkill in genealogies. 2 a writer of genealogies.

GE'NERAL, adj. (of *generalis*, lat. of *genus* a kind) 1 univerſal. 2 frequent, or common.

GENE-

GENERAL, ſub. a chief commander in an army.

GENERALI'SSIMO, or GENERALI'SSIMUS, a ſupreme general, or commander in chief of the whole armies of a kingdom.

GENERA''LITY, the whole, or greateſt part.

GE'NERALLY, 1 univerſally. 2 in general, or for the greateſt part. 3 commonly, or ordinarily.

To GE'NERATE (of *genero*, lat. to beget) 1 to ingender, or beget. 2 to bear, or bring forth.

GE'NERA'TING *line, or figure* (in Geometry) is that which by its motion, or revolution, produces any other plane or ſolid figure. Thus a right line moved any way parallel to itſelf generates a parallogram; round a point in the ſame plane, with one end faſtened in that point, it generates a circle; the revolution of a ſemicircle round its diameter, generates a ſphere, &c.

GENERA'TION, 1 a begetting, or ingendering. 2 lineage, race, or pedigree. 3 a multitude, a people, race, or nation. 4 an age, or the ordinary period of a man's life. Hiſtorians generally reckon a generation the ſpace of thirty three years.

GENERO''SITY (of *generoſitas*, lat. of *generoſus* noble) 1 magnanimity, or greatneſs of ſoul. 2 liberality.

GE'NEROUS, 1 noble, magnanimous. 2 free, or liberal.

GE''NESIS, gr. *generation*, or *original riſe*; the title of the firſt book of Moſes, becauſe it contains the hiſtory of the creation, or original riſe of things.

GENESIS (in Geometry) is the formation of any plane or ſolid figure by the motion of ſome line or ſurface, which line or ſurface is always called the *deſcribent*; and that line, according to which the motion is made, is called the *dirigent*.

GE''NET, fr. 1 a ſpaniſh horſe. 2 ſort of Spaniſh cat. 3 the ſkin of that animal.

GENE'VA (of *genevre*, fr. the juniper-berry) a compound liquor, which is, or ought to be, produced from the berries of the juniper-tree diſtilled with brandy, or malt ſpirits.

GE'NIAL (of *genialis*, lat. of *genero* to beget.) 1 joyful, cheerful, merry. 2 pertaining to marriage. 3 natural.

GE''NITAL (of *genitalis*, lat. of *gigno* to beget) generative, or ſerving to generation.

GE''NITALS, the privy parts of a male.

GE''NITIVE (of *genitivus*, lat. of *geno*, i. e. *gigno* to beget) the ſecond of the ſix caſes in grammar, by which property, or poſſeſſion is chiefly implied.

GE''NITOR, lat. a father, or begetter.

GE''NITING, a ſort of apple.

GE'NIUS, lat. 1 a good or evil demon, or ſpirit, ſuppoſed to attend upon every perſon, or on a nation, or on all mankind in general. 2 the temper, talent, diſpoſition for one thing more than other; as, a *genius* for poetry, &c. 3 more frequently uſed for the force or faculty of the ſoul, as it thinks or acts; as, a happy *genius*, a narrow *genius*, &c.

*GENT*, fr. 1 neat, or handſomely clad. 2 an abbreviation of gentleman.

GENTEE'L (of *gentil*, fr.) 1 fine, ſpruce, gay. 2 handſomely clad. 3 gallant, or agreeable. 4 that has a graceful carriage. 5 generous, or like a gentleman.

GE'NTIAN, the name of a bitter herb, otherwiſe called bitterwort, or fellwort.

GE'NTIL, a kind of maggot, or worm.

GE'NTILE (of *gentil*, fr. of *gentilis*, lat. of *gens* a nation) a heathen, or pagan.

GE'NTILISM, paganiſm, or the religion of pagans.

GENTI''LITY, 1 the ſtate or degree of a gentleman. 2 polite behaviour.

GE'NTILE, 1 mild, moderate, temperate. 2 tame, not wild. 3 that flows ſoftly, not rapidly.

GE'NTLEMAN, 1 one nobly deſcended. 2 one that follows no trade at all, but lives on his eſtate. 3 a brave, or gallant man. 4 (commonly) any one that does not follow a mechanic buſineſs.

GE'NTRY, the order and rank of gentlemen, deſcended of ancient families, which have always born a coat of arms.

GENUFLE'CTION (of *genuflectio*, lat. of *genu* the knee, and *flecto* to bend) a kneeling or bowing of the knee.

GE''NUINE (of *genuinus*, lat. of *geno*, i. e. *gigno* to beget) proper, true, natural.

*GE'NUS*, lat. (i. e. a kind) 1 the ſtock, origin, manner, or faſhion of a thing. 2 a ſyſtem of things which agree in ſome one character.

GENUS, 1 (in Grammar) the ſex of a noun. 2 (in Logic) the univerſal idea, which they divide into generals. 3 (in Muſic) a certain manner of ſubdividing the principals of melody.

GEOCE'NTRIC 4 (of γεα the earth, and κεντρον a centre, gr.) ſignifies any planet or orb, that has the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth.

GEOCENTRIC *latitude of a planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the angle which a line joining the planet and the earth, makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic; that is, its diſtance from the eliptic, as ſeen from the earth.

GEOCENTRIC *place of a planet*, is the point of the ecliptic, to which the planet, ſeen from the earth, is referred.

GEODÆSIA 5, (of γεωδαισια, gr. of γεα the earth, and δαιω to divide) or that part of practical geometry which teaches how to divide, or lay out lands between ſeveral owners. The term is alſo applied by ſome

to

to all the operations of geometry which are performed in the field, which is more usually called *surveying*.

GEOME"TICAL *numbers*, are such as are considered according to those vulgar names or denominations, by which money, weights, measures, &c. are generally known, or divided by the laws and customs of several nations.

GEO"GRAPHY (of γεωγραφια, gr. of γη the earth, and γραφω to describe) is the science that teaches and explains the properties of the earth, and the parts thereof that depend upon quantity. Gergraphy is divided into *general* and *special*, or *universal* and *particular*.

*General* or *Universal* GEOGRAPHY, is that which considers the earth in general, as its figure, motion, the affections common to the whole globe, &c. without any regard to particular countries.

*Special*, or *Particular* GEOGRAPHY, is that which considers the constitution of the several particular countries; their bounds, figures, climates, seasons, distance from the equator, their inhabitants, arts, commodities, religion, &c.

GEO"GRAPHER, one who is skill'd in geography.

GEOGRA"PHICAL, or GEOGRA"PHIC, of, or belonging to geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL *mile*, is the sea mile or minute, being the sixtieth part of a degree of a great circle on the earth's surface.

GE'OMANCY (of γεωμαντεια, gr. of γη the earth, and μαντεια divination) a kind of divination by circles, and pricks in the earth.

GEO"METRY (of γεωμετρια, gr. of γη the earth, and μετρεω to measure) this word originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, but it is now the science of whatever is extended, so far as it is such; that is, of lines, superficies and solids. Geometry is divided into speculative and practical.

*Practical* GEOMETRY, is that which shews how to apply those speculations to use in life.

*Speculative* GEOMETRY, is that which treats of the properties of lines and figures; such as Euclid's elements, Apollonius's conics, &c.

GEOME"TRICAL, or GEOME"TRIC, of, or belonging to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, *or algebraical curves*, are those whose ordinates and abscisses being right lines, the nature thereof can be expressed by a finite equation, having those ordinates and abscisses in it.

GEOMETRICAL *plane*. See PLANE *geometrical*.

GEOMETRICAL *progression*, or *proportion*. See PROGRESSION *geometrical*.

GEOMETRICAL *place*, or *locus*. See LOCUS.

GEOMETRICAL *solution of a problem*, is when the thing is solved according to the rules of geometry, and by such lines as are truly geometrical, and agreeable to the nature of the problem.

GEO'RGIANS, a sect of heretics, so called from one David George, who was born at Delft, in Holland. He held that the law and gospel were unprofitable for the attaining of salvation, and that he himself was the true Messiah.

GE'ORGICS (of γεωργικα, gr. of γη the earth, and εργον work) books treating of husbandry; as Virgil's georgics.

GERFA'ULCON, a sort of hawk, or bird of prey.

*Cousin* GE'RMAN, a first cousin.

GE'RMANDER, the name of an herb.

St. GERMANS, [W. lon. 4°. 38'. lat. 50°. 25'.] a borough in Cornwal, situate on the Liver between Saltash and Lesksard. It is now a decayed village, though once a bishop's see, and the ruins of the bishop's palace are yet visible at a farm-house at Cuttenbeck, a mile and an half from the town; and in the church are an episcopal chair, and the stalls of the prebends. It has sent members to parliament ever since the 5th of Q. Elizabeth; they are chose by all the housholders who have lived a year within the borough, which contains about 60 houses near the church, the rest of the parish being without the borough. The town stands on a rising ground in form of an amphitheatre; but the houses are meanly built, and irregular. Here is a small market on friday, and fairs on May the 24th, and August the 1st. Distant from London 180 computed, and 226 measured miles; and 22 from Launceston.

GE'RMANY is situate between 5 and 19 degrees of east longitude, and between 45 and 55 degrees of north latitude; bounded by the German ocean, Denmark and the Baltic sea, on the north; by Poland and Hungary (if we include Bohemia) on the east; by Switzerland and the Alps, which separates it from Italy, on the south; and by the dominions of France and the Netherlands on the west; from which it is divided by the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Maes. It is generally a level country, consisting of sands or marsh, towards the north and east; on the south, it is encumbered with the Alps; but in the middle there is a variety of hills, valleys, fruitful fields, vineyards, and meadows; especially along the banks of the great river: abundance of fine cities, castles, and palaces adorn it; and it is much more populous than France. The country produces corn, wine, oil, great quantities of flax and hemp, and abundance of good timber, and also sheep, black cattle, and an excellent breed of horses, with these the

French

French uſually remount their cavalry: nor muſt their bacon, beer, and mum be forgot. There are alſo mines of iron, lead, copper, ſilver, ſalt, coal, vitriol, quickſilver, nitre, ocre, and ſulphur, and ſome of the beſt medicinal ſprings in Europe. The inhabitants are excellent mechanics; they have brought clocks, watches, locks, ſwords, and fire arms to great perfection, and have monopolized in a manner the manufacture of tin plates. Their foreign trade is carried on by the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weſer, and the Baltic ſea; and to Italy, Switzerland, and France by land: They export a great deal of linen, particularly to England, and what we call Dutch toys come from thence. It is divided into ten circles, *viz.* Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Weſtphalia, Auſtria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, and the circle of Burgundy, or Belgium, which conſiſted of the duchy of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces; but the laſt have been long detached from the Empire. The Emperor is choſen by the nine electors (ſee ELECTORS) on a demiſe, unleſs a king of the Romans had been choſen in the preceding reign, and then he ſucceeds of courſe.

The Emperor's ordinary revenue ariſes from the crown lands, fines, forfeitures, and confiſcations, and he is heir-general to all the princes and nobility of the empire, who leave no male heirs. They are able to raiſe and pay 500,000 men, who are ſupported by the ſeveral electors, princes, and ſtates, at their own expence, or by taxes raiſed by the diet. The Germans are much divided in their opinions of religion; the principal ſects are the Papiſts, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, tho' there are Chriſtians of every denomination, and a multitude of Jews in all their great cities.

GE'RMAN, adj. of, or belonging to Germany.

GE'RMAN, ſub. a native of Germany.

To GE'RMINATE (of *germino*, lat. to bud) to bud, to bloſſom, or ſprout out.

GE''RUND, part of a Latin verb.

GE'SSES (in Falconry) the furniture belonging to a hawk.

GESTA'TION (of *gero*, lat. to bear) the time of a woman's going with child; or the interval between conception and delivery.

GESTS (of *geſta*, lat. of *gero* to bear) exploits, atchievements, or noble acts.

To GESTI''CULATE (of *geſticulor*, lat. of *geſtus* a geſture) to be full of action.

GESTICULATION, 1 a repreſenting any body by countenance or poſture. 2 the making of affected or unſuitable geſtures, or even of proper ones in too great number.

GE'STURE (of *geſtus*, lat. of *gero* to behave) 1 the action of the body in ſpeaking. 2 a making of ſigns.

To GET, 1 to acquire, or attain. 2 to profit, or gain by it. 3 to beget children. 4 to cauſe a thing to be. 5 to find out, or diſcover. 6 to contract, as an ill habit. 7 to con, or read over.

GEW'GAWS, trifles, or childrens play things.

GHE'RKINS, ſmall pickled cucumbers.

GHI''TTER, or GHI''TTERN (of *guitern*, fr.) a muſical inſtrument in the ſhape of a lute, and reſembling it in tone.

GHOST, a ſpirit, or immaterial being.

GHOSTLY, ſpiritual.

GI'ANT (of *geant*, fr. of *gigas*, lat.) a man of a prodigious ſtature and bigneſs.

GI'BBERISH, an unintelligible jargon, or confuſed way of ſpeaking uſed by beggars, &c. pedlars french.

GI'BBO''SITY (of *gibboſitas*, lat. of *gibbus* a hunch) crookedneſs, or bunching out.

GI'BBOUS, convex, or bunched out.

GI'BBOUS (n Aſtronomy) is a term uſed in reference to the enlightened parts of the moon, while ſhe is moving from the full to the firſt quarter, and from the laſt quarter to the full again; for all that time the dark part appears horned and falcated, and the light one bunched out, convex, or gibbous.

To GIBE, to mock, or jeer.

GI''BET (of *gibel*, arab. an elevation of ground, by reaſon gibbets are uſually placed on eminencies) a machine in manner of a gallows whereon notorious criminals, after execution, are hung in irons, as ſpectacles.

GI'BLETS, the offals of a gooſe, including the neck, heart, liver, gizzard, and feet.

GI''DDINESS, a vertigo, or dizzineſs in the head.

GIFT, 1 a donation, or preſent. 2 talent, or endowment.

G.G, 1 a ſmall ſort of top uſed by boys, made of the tips of cows horns. 2 a dance ſo called.

GIGA'NTIC (of *giganteus*, lat. of *gigas* a giant) of, or belonging to a giant, giant-like, vaſtly large.

To GIGGLE, to laugh out wantonly.

GIG-*mill*, a mill for the fulling of woollen cloth.

*G'IGOT*, fr. 1 a loin and leg of mutton together. 2 a ſort of mince meat.

GIGS (in Farriery) ſwellings on the inſide of an horſe's lips.

GILD. See GUILD.

GILL, 1 a miſs, or ſhe companion. 2 a rivulet, or ſmall brook. 3 a ſmall meaſure, or one quarter of a pint. 4 the name of an herb, otherwiſe called ground-ivy.

GILLS, are parts of a fiſh ſituate on each ſide of the head, compoſed of cartilages and membranes, in form of leaves, and ſerving inſtead of lungs to perſpire by.

GILLY-FLOWER, a fine pleaſant flower that is in its prime about July.

GIM, pretty, genteel.

GI'MLET (of *gibelet*, fr.) a piercer to make holes with.

GIN, 1 a trap, or ſnare. 2 a little engine to lift any thing with. 3 a vulgar name for the ſtrong water called Geneva.

GI'NGER, a hot ſort of root brought from India.

GI'NGERLY, tenderly, ſoftly, gently.

To GI'NGLE, 1 to make a tinkling noiſe like little bells, &c. 2 to uſe words that have a chiming, or affected ſound.

GINGLYMUS (of γίγλυμος, gr. a hinge) (in Anatomy) that ſpecies of articulation, where each bone mutually receives the other; ſo that each both receives, and is received.

GI'PSY, 1 a rambling woman who pretends to tell peoples fortunes. 2 a young girl.

GI'RASOL (of *giraſole*, fr.) a precious ſtone, commonly called the ſun ſtone.

To GIRD, 1 to bind, or tye about. 2 to twinge, or beat. 3 to jeer, or taunt at.

GI'RDERS (in Architecture) are the largeſt pieces of timber in the floor. Their ends are uſually faſtened to the ſummer, or breaſt-ſummers, and the joiſts are framed in at one end to the girders. No girder ſhould be leſs than ten inches into the wall, and their ends ſhould be laid in lome, &c.

GI'RDLE, a ribbon, &c. to bind up the loins with.

GIRL, 1 young maid under 16 years. 2 a familiar word for all unmarried females. 3 (among Hunters) a roe-buck of two years old.

GIRLISH, 1 childiſh, after the manner of a young girl. 2 fond of young womens company.

GIRTH, or GIRT, 1 a girdle to keep a horſe's ſaddle on. 2 the circumference of a piece of timber.

GISBORN, [W. lon. 2°. 12′. lat. 53°. 55′.] a market-town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the borders of Lancaſhire, 50 miles weſt of York. The market it on monday. Diſtant from London 160 computed, and 189 meaſured miles.

GISBOROUGH, [W. lon. 45 min. lat. 54°. 35′.] a market-town in the north riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate in the road by Whitby to Durham, 40 miles north of York, and 4 from the mouth of the Tees, where is a key and a harbour for ſhips. Here are ſome iron, and mines of alum, which were firſt diſcovered by Sir Thomas Chaloner, tutor to prince Henry, ſon of James I. and have been ſince very much improved. It has a market on monday, and fairs on the 15th of Auguſt, and the 8th of September. Diſtant from London 183 computed, and 214 meaſured miles.

GITH, the name of an herb growing among corn.

To GIVE, 1 to beſtow. 2 to render, or return. 3 to grant, or yield. 4 to thaw. 5 to grow damp, as ſtones do. 6 to pronounce, or declare.

GIVEN, a word often uſed in mathematicks, and ſignifies ſomething which is ſuppoſed to be known. Thus, if a magnitude be known, or that we can find another equal to it, they ſay 'tis a given magnitude. If the poſition of any thing be ſuppoſed as known, they ſay, given in poſition, &c.

GIVEN-TO, addicted to, inclined to, or apt to practice ony particular thing.

GLA'CIAL (of *glacialis*, lat. of *glacies* ice) frozen, or icy.

GLA'CIS (in Fortification) is a ſloping bank, of a very gentle ſteepneſs; but is more eſpecially taken for that which rangeth along from the parapet of the cover'd way, to the level on the ſide of the field.

GLAD, joyful, or merry.

GLADE, an open place in a wood.

*GLA'DIATOR*, lat. a ſword-player, a fencing maſter, a prize-fighter. The Romans had ſchools where ſlaves were taught the uſe of arms, in order to fight at their public ſhews, for the diverſion of the people.

GLAIR, or GLAICE (of *glaire*, fr.) the white of an egg.

GLAIVE, a weapon like an halberd.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of ſouth Wales, in the dioceſe of Landaff. It is a long narrow country, about 112 miles in cirrumference, bounded on the north by Brecknockſhire, on the eaſt by Monmouthſhire, on the ſouth by the Severn ſea, and on the eaſt by Caermarthenſhire. The north part of the county is very rugged with mountains, which, as they come nearer the ſouth, are by degrees more fit for tillage; and at the bottom is a ſpacious plain, open to the ſouth ſun; which is very fertile, and feeds great quantities of ſheep and black cattle. The whole county contains 540,000 acres of land. It has 118 pariſhes, and 9 market towns; and ſends two members to parliament.

To GLANCE, 1 to graze, or rub upon. 2 caſt the eye upon. 3 to allude to, or give a hint of a thing. 4 to run over. 5 to ſlide by.

GLAND (of *glandula*, lat. a dim. of *glans* an acorn) (in Aſtronomy) a ſoft, ſpungy, lax kind of body, ſerving to ſeparate ſome particular humour from the maſs of blood.

GLA'NDERS, a loathſome diſeaſe in horſes, conſiſting of a corrupt ſlimy matter, running from the noſe.

GLANDI'FEROUS (of *glandifer*, lat. of *glans* an acorn, and *fero* to bear) bearing maſt, or acorns.

*GLANDULA*, lat. a kernel in the fleſh.

GLANDULE, a little gland.

GLANDULOUS, or GLANDULAR, compoſed of glands, or that abounds with glands.

*GLANS*, lat. the nut of a man's yard.

To GLARE, to over-blaze, or dazzle.

GLASGOW, [W. lon. 4°. 8′. lat 55°. 50′.] con

one of the most elegant towns in Scotland, in the shire of Clydesdale, situate on the river Clyde, 40 miles west of Edinburgh. It has a very good foreign trade, and was the see of an archbishop at the time of the revolution, A. D. 1688.

A GLASS, 1 a mirrour, or looking-glass. 2 a vessel of glass to drink out of, or a drinking-glass. 3 so much as a glass will contain, or a glass full.

GLASS, a transparent, brittle, factitious body produced by fire, of salt and sand, or stone.

GLAUCO'MA (gr. of γλαυκωμα, of γλαυκος greyish) the name of a disease of the eye, wherein the crystalline humour is turned of a greenish colour, and its transparency thereby diminished.

CLA'STONBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 46'. lat. 51°. 15'.] a town corporate in Somersetshire, where was formerly one of the most magnificent abbeys in the world, but it is now entirely gone to ruins. Here are two parish churches. The only manufacture is the making of stockings; it has a good market on tuesdays, and fairs on the 8th and 29th of September, which are mostly frequented for horses and fat cattle. Distant from London 120 measured miles; and 24 from Bristol.

To GLA'VER, to sooth up, to fawn, or flatter.

To GLAZE, 1 to put in glass. 2 to set a gloss upon, as potters do their ware. 3 to varnish.

GLEAM, a ray of the sun, or beam of light.

To GLEAN (of *glaner*, fr.) to pick up the scatter'd ears of corn after the reapers.

GLEBE (of *gleba*, lat. a clod of earth) a clod, or lump of earth.

GLEBE-*land*, the land belonging to a parsonage beside the tithe.

GLEDE, 1 a live coal. 2 a kite.

GLEEK, a game at cards.

GLEET, 1 a thin matter issuing out of ulcers and gangrenes. 2 a flux of a thin humour from the yard, sometimes occasioned by a strain, but generally succeeding the cure of a violent clap.

GLEW. See CLUE.

GLIB, smooth, sleek, soft.

To GLIDE, to slide, or flow smoothly.

To GLI'MMER, to begin to appear, or give a little light.

GLIMPSE, 1 a flash of light. 2 a slight sight of a thing.

To GLI'STEN, or to GLI''STER, to shine, or sparkle.

GLISTER. See CLYSTER.

To GLI'TTER. See *To* GLISTEN.

To GLOAR, to look askew.

GLOBE (of *globus*, lat. a bowl, or other thing very round) a solid body, formed by the entire rotation of a semi-circle about its diameter.

*Cœlestial* GLOBE, is that which hath the image of the constellations, together with the circles of the sphere, drawn on its superficies

*Terrestrial* GLOBE, is that which hath all the parts of the earth and sea drawn, or delineated on its surface.

GLO'BULAR, like a globe, round.

GLO'BULAR *chart*, is a name given to the representation of the surface, or of some part of the surface of the terrestrial globe upon a plane, wherein the parallels of latitude are circles nearly concentric, the meridian curves bending towards the poles, and the rhumb lines are also curves.

GLO'BULE (of *globulus*, lat. a dim. of *globus* a bowl) a little globe.

GLOO'MINESS, darkness, cloudiness, or obscurity.

GLOO'MY, dark, cloudy, or obscure.

To GLO'RIFY (of *glorifier*, fr. of *glorifico*, lat. of *gloria* glory, or renown, and *facio* to give) 1 to laud, celebrate, or give praise to. 2 to put among the blessed. 3 to be proud of, to boast and brag of a thing.

GLO'RIOUS, 1 excellent, honourable, illustrious. 2 bright, or shining.

GLO'RY, 1 honour, or renown. 2 an illumination round the head of the picture of a saint, &c.

GLOSS (of γλωσσα, gr. a speech) 1 an exposition, or explication of a text, whether in the same language, or any other. 2 lustre, or brightness set upon cloth, silk, &c.

To GLOSS, 1 to varnish over. 2 to interpret, or explicate.

GLO'SSARY, 1 short notes upon a thing. 2 a dictionary, or table, to shew the signification of words in divers tongues.

GLOSSO''GRAPHER, a writer of a glossary, or an interpreter of hard words.

GLOSSO''GRAPHY (of γλωσσογραφια, gr. of γλωσσα a language, and γραφω to write) the art of writing a glossary.

GLOTTIS (of γλωττα a tongue) a cleft or chink in the larynx, in form of a little tongue, serving for the formation of the voice. Thro' this chink the air descends and ascends in respiring.

GLOUCESTER, [W. lon. 2°. 16'. lat. 51°. 50'.] the capital of Gloucestershire; is a city and a bishop's see, pleasantly situate on a rising ground by the Severn, a branch of which brings ships up to the town, where is a key, wharf, and custom-house: but most of the trade is engrossed by Bristol; over this branch is a large stone bridge, which leads to the isle of Alney; under the bridge is a water engine to supply the town, tho' it is served also from Robin-hood's well, a mile or two from the city, to which is a fine walk. The castle, built here by William I. is very much decayed; part of it serves for a common prison. The cathedral is an an-

cient, but very magnificent fabric, and its tower is reckoned one of the neateſt and moſt curious pieces of architecture in England. King John made it a borough, to be governed by two bailiffs. Henry III. who was crowned here, A. D. 1216, made it a corporation; and Richard III. added two adjacent hundreds to it, gave it his ſword and cap of maintenance, and made it a county of itſelf, by the name of the county of the city of Glouceſter. But after the reſtoration the hundreds were taken away, and the walls pulled down, becauſe the gates were ſhut againſt Charles I. who beſieged it, A. D. 1643. Before that time it had 11 pariſh churches, but 6 of them were then deſtroyed. By its preſent charter from Charles II. dated April 16, 1672; it is governed by a ſteward (generally a nobleman) a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, out of whom the mayor is choſen, a town clerk, two ſheriffs, choſen from the twenty-ſix common-council, a ſword-bearer, and four ſerjeants at mace. Here are twelve incorporated trading companies, whoſe maſters attend the mayor on all public occaſions. Here is a charity-ſchool for 80 boys, and ſeveral hoſpitals; beſides many benefactions for the encouragement of young tradeſmen, and to place boys out apprentices. Here are markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on March the 25th, June the 24th, September the 17th, and November the 17th. Diſtant from London 81 computed, and 102 meaſured miles. It ſends two members to parliament.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a very pleaſant and fruitful county in the biſhoprick of Glouceſter, is about 60 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and 160 in circumference, containing about 800,000 acres; in which are 26 market-towns, and 280 pariſhes. The moſt eaſtern part, which ſwells into riſing hills, is called Croteſwold, where abundance of ſheep are fed, whoſe wool is much eſteemed for its fineneſs. The middle part is a large fruitful plain, watered by the Severn. The weſtern part lying on the other ſide the Severn, is covered with wood, called the foreſt of Dean, which is 20 miles long, and 10 broad, and contains 30,000 acres of land; in it is included three hundreds, 23 pariſh churches, 3 market-towns, and one corporation; it produces fine timber trees, and plenty of iron. The chief manufacture of the county is the woollen, tho' great numbers of hands are employ'd about the iron works, and coal mines. It ſends eight members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, Cirenceſter two, Glouceſter two, and Tewſbury two.

GLOVE, a covering for the hand.

*Fox*-GLOVES, an herb, ſometimes called our lady's gloves.

To GLOUT. See *To* GLOWT.

To GLOW, 1 to burn as a coal. 2 to tingle, as the ears do. 3 to rage, or be furious.

GLOW *worm*, an inſect that ſhines in the dark.

To GLOWT, to look doggedly, or ſourly.

To GLOZE, to flatter, or cajole.

GLUE (of *gluten*, lat. ſolder) a ſticky compoſition to ſtick boards together.

GLUT, 1 abundance, great quantity, overmuch. 2 ſatiety, or ſurfeit.

To GLU'TINATE (of *glutino*, lat. of *gluten* glue) to glue, or ſtick together.

GLU'TINOUS, clammy, or ſticky like glue.

GLU'TTON (of *glouton*, fr. *gluto*, lat. of *glutio* to ſwallow) a greedy eater, one that delights in eating and drinking.

GLU'TTONY, immoderate eating and drinking.

To GNASH, to ſet the teeth hard together in token of anguiſh, grief, or woe.

GNAT, a little ſtinging fly.

To GNAW, 1 to nibble, or pick, to tear with the teeth, as a dog does a bone. 2 to corrode, or wear away.

*GNO'MON*, gr. an index (of γινωσκω to know) in dialing, is the ſtyle, pin, or cock of a dial, whoſe ſhadow ſhews the hour. The gnomon of every dial repreſents the axis of the world.

GNOMON *of a parallelogram*, is a figure made of the two complements, together with either of the parallelograms about the diagonal, as in the parallelogram ABCD, the gnomon as M + x + z + N, or M + N + X + Z. See fig. 27.

GNOMO'NIC *projection of the ſphere*, is the repreſentation of the circles of the ſphere, upon a plane that touches the ſphere, or elſe in one that does not cut it, the eye being ſuppoſed in the centre of the ſphere.

In this projection (which all plane ſun-dials may be ſaid to be of, and from whence it derives its name, viz. from gnomonics, or dialling) all the great circles of the ſphere are repreſented by ſtreight lines of an indeterminate length; all leſſer circles, parallel to the plane of projection, will be circles; and all leſſer circles, oblique to the projection-plane, will be either parabolas, ellipſes, or hyperbolas, according to their different obliquity.

GNOMO'NICS, the art of dialing.

GNO'STICKS (of γνωστικος, gr. of γινωσκω to know) a ſect of heretics in the ſecond century, who arrogated to themſelves an high degree of knowledge in all things; they held the ſoul of man to be of the ſame ſubſtance with God; that there were two Gods, the one good, and the other bad, and denied a future judgment.

To GO, 1 to walk, or march. 2 to paſs, ſpeaking of money. 3 to be accounted, or paſs for. 4 to continue with child. 5 to accompany, or be with.

To GO *back*, 1 to retire, or retreat. 2 to return,

turn, or go back again. 3 to recede from, or not perform.

To Go *beyond*, 1 to go farther than. 2 to excel, or ſurpaſs. 3 to defraud, or trick.

To GO *by*, 1 to paſs near, or cloſe to. 2 to anſwer to, or be of ſuch a name. 3 to follow, or take it for a rule.

GOAD, a pointed ſtick to prick oxen forward.

GOAL, 1 the end of a race. 2 a jail, or priſon.

To GOAR. See *To* GORE.

GOAT, an animal well known.

GOA'THERD, a keeper of goats.

GOAT-*milker*, or GOAT-*ſucker*, a bird like an owl.

GOB, or GO'BBET, a large mouthful, or great piece of fleſh.

To GO'BBLE, 1 to eat great gobs, or gobbets. 2 to do a thing coarſely. 3 to make a noiſe like a turkey.

GO'BLET (of *gobelet*, fr.) a large drinking cup of a round figure, without either foot or handle.

GO'BLIN. See HOBGOBLIN.

GOD, the ſupreme Being.

GODALMING, or GODLAMUND [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51°. 22′.] a market-town of Surry, 5 miles from Guildford, ſituate on the river Wey, which abound with good fiſh, eſpecially pike, and drives two paper-mills, and three corn mills. 'Tis a corporation, governed by a warden and eight aſſiſtants. The pariſh is divided into nine tithings. Here is a charity-ſchool, and an hoſpital for ten old men. It has a market on wedneſday, and fairs on February the 2nd, and June the 29th, both chiefly for horned cattle. Here is a manufacture for mixed and blue kerſeys, and alſo for ſtockings. Diſtant from London 28 computed, and 34 meaſured miles.

GO'DBOTE, an eccleſiaſtical, or church fine.

GOD-FATHER, a man ſurety for a child in baptiſm.

GOD-MOTHER, a woman ſurety for a child when it is baptized.

GO'DWIT, a delicate ſort of fowl, generally called a quail.

GO'GGLE *eyed*, having full rolling eyes.

GOING *to the vault* (in Hunting) is when the hare takes to the ground, like a rabbit.

GOLD, a yellow metal; the heavieſt, pureſt, moſt ductile, and ſhining, and on thoſe accounts the moſt valuable of all metals.

GOLDEN, that is made of gold, or valuable as gold, or the like.

GO'LDEN *number* (in Aſtronomy) the ſame with *Cycle of the moon*; which ſee. If 1 be added to the year of our Lord, and that ſum be divided by 19, the remainder, if any, will be the golden number, but if none, the golden number is 19, and the quotient ſhews how many revolutions of the cycle of the moon there has been ſince the beginning of the chriſtian era.

GO'LDEN *rule*. See RULE *of three*.

GO'LDEN *fleece*, the figure of a ram gilt with gold.

GOME, the black greaſe of a cart wheel, &c.

GO'MPHOSIS (of γομφωσις, gr. of γομφος a peg) (in Anatomy) a ſpecies of articulation, wherein one bone is ſet in the other, like a nail; as the teeth with the jaws.

GO'NDOLA, a flat boat, very long and narrow, chiefly uſed at Venice on the canals.

GONDOLEE'R, a Venetian waterman that rows a gondola.

GO''NORRHOE'A, lat. (of γονορροια, gr. of γονη the ſeed, and ῥεω to flow) an involuntary flux of the ſeed from the penis. It is of two kinds, the one ſimple, the other virulent. The *ſimple*, or that without malignity, takes its riſe from violent exerciſes and ſtrainings. The *virulent* ariſes from ſome impure commerce, and is the firſt ſtage of the venereal diſeaſe. At firſt there is emitted a whitiſh watery liquor; this afterwards grows yellowiſh, with an acute pain, and at length greeniſh and frequently fetid, attended with pain in making water. Hence ariſe tumours and ulcers on the glans, and ſometimes in the urethra.

GOOD, 1 wholeſome, or fit to eat. 2 honeſt, virtuous. 3 ſober, moderate. 4 kind, or bountiful. 5 gracious, or full of clemency. 6 laudable, or praiſe-worthy. 7 convenient, or commodious. 8 ſufficient, or allowable. 9 well made. 10 profitable, or advantageous. 11 wholeſome, or ſalutary. 12 proper, or of ſervice to. 13 handſome, or beautiful. 14 able, or ſufficient. 15 great, or longing, as a good mind to do a thing.

GOO'DNESS, 1 the being good. 2 beneficence, or mercy. 3 piety, or religion. 4 ſap, or juice of plants. 5 the gravy of meats.

GOODS, 1 all ſorts of effects, or poſſeſſions belonging to a perſon. 2 houſhold furniture. 3 merchandize.

GOOGE (of *gouge*, fr.) a tool uſed by carpenters, &c. to hollow out ſmall channels.

GOOSE, 1 a breach, or paſſage, worked by the ſea. 2 one of that ſpecies of fowl called geeſe. 3 a female of that ſpecies. 4 an iron uſed by tailors. 5 a ſappy fellow.

GOO'SEBERRY, a fruit well known.

GORE, 1 a triangular piece, ſewed into a garment to widen it. 2 clotted blood.

To GORE, 1 to prick, or ſting. 2 to wound as a bull, &c. does with his horns, and a boar with his tuſks.

*GORGE*, fr. 1 the crop of a bird of prey. 2 the throat, or gullet.

GORGE (in Architecture) is the narroweſt part of the Tuſcan or Doric capitals, lying between the aſtragal, above the ſhaft of the pillar and the annulets. It is alſo a kind of concave moulding, larger but not ſo deep as the Scotia, which ſerves for compartments, &c.

GORGE (in Fortification) is the entrance of the platform of any place.

GORGE, in all other outworks, is the interval betwixt the wings on the side of the great ditch. But it ought to be observed, that all the gorges are destitute of parapets; because, if there were any, the besiegers, having taken possession of a work, might make use thereof, to defend themselves from the shot of the place; so that they are only fortified with pallisadoes, to prevent a surprize.

GORGE *of a bastion*, is nothing else but the prolonging of the courtins from the angle with flanks, to the centre of the bastion where they meet; but when the bastion is flat, its gorge is a right line, which terminates the distance comprehended between two flanks.

GORGE *of a ravelin*, or *of a half moon*, is the space contained between the extremities of the two faces on the side of the place.

GO'RGEOUS, costly, stately, splendid, magnificent.

GO'RGET (of *gorgette*, fr.) 1 a woman's stomacher. 2 a piece of plate worn at the breast by the officers of foot soldiers.

To GO'RMANDIZE, to eat greedily.

GO'SLING, or GO'SLIN, 1 a young goose. 2 a substance growing on the hazle.

GO'SPEL, a title given, more especially, to the writings of the four evangelists.

GO'SPELLER, one that reads the gospel in a cathedral, or collegiate church.

GOSPORT, a market-town in Hampshire, from which is a ferry to Portsmouth. 'Tis a large town, and of great trade, especially in time of war. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad here as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on this side by four forts, and a platform of above 20 cannon, level with the water. As every thing is cheaper here than at Portsmouth, travellers chuse to lodge here. It has a market on saturday. A noble hospital is building here, for the cure of the sick and wounded sailors belonging to the navy.

GO'SSHAWK, a large bird of prey.

GO'SSIP, 1 a godfather or godmother. 2 one that goes too often a visiting.

GO'THIC (of *gothique*, fr.) rude, unartificial, of, or belonging to the Goths.

GOTHIC (or *modern*) Architecture, is that which is far removed from the manner and proportions of the antique, having its ornaments wild and chimerical, and its profiles incorrect. However, it is oftentimes found very strong, and appears very rich and pompous, and particularly in several English cathedrals. This manner of building came originally from the north, whence it was brought by the Goths into Germany, and has since been introduced into other countries.

GOUDHURST, [E. lon. 25 min. lat. 51°. 3'.] a small market-town in Kent, 13 miles south-west of Maidstone. The market is on wednesday; and it has a fair on the 13th of August. Distant from London 40 computed, and 48 measured miles.

To GO'VERN (of *gouverner*, fr.) to rule, manage, or take care of.

GO'VERNMENT, 1 rule, or dominion. 2 the province, or place governed. 3 the form, or manner of ruling.

GO'VERNOR, 1 a ruler, or commander. 2 a tutor, or teacher.

GOURD, a kind of plant of the nature of melons or cucumbers.

GOU'RNET, the name of a fish.

GOUST, or GOUT (of *goût*, fr.) 1 taste, skill, or knowledge in painting, poetry, &c. 2 inclination, or affection.

GOUT (of *goute*, fr.) a painful disease in the joints.

GOU'TY, 1 that has the gout. 2 clumsy, or ill made.

GOWN, a garment well known.

To GRA'BBLE, to handle untowardly.

GRACE (of *gratia*, lat. of *gratus* kind) 1 favour, or mercy. 2 agreeableness, or good air. 3 a short prayer, said before or after meals. 4 pardon. 5 privilege, or licence.

*Days of* GRACE, are certain number of days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange after the same becomes due.

GRADA'TION (of *gradatio*, lat. of *gradus* a step) 1 a going step by step. 2 a figure in rhetoric, connecting the subsequent to the precedent.

GRA'DUAL, adj. by degrees.

GRADUAL, sub. that part of the mass, that is sung, or said between the epistle and gospel.

GRA'DUATE, one that has taken a degree in the university.

To GRAFF, or GRAFT (of *greffer*, fr.) 1 to inoculate, or plant a scion in another stock. 2 to lengthen.

GRAFT, a little shoot of a tree inserted into another tree, to make it bear fruit of the same kind as that of the tree whence the graft is taken.

*GRAIN*, fr. (of *granum*, lat. a corn) 1 all sorts of corn. 2 the seeds of divers plants. 3 the 24th part of a penny weight. 4 the vein of wood, &c. 5 a small part of any thing.

*Against the* GRAIN, 1 contrary to the way the fibres of wood, &c. run. 2 against one's inclinations.

GRAMMERCY, I thank you.

GRAMI'NEOUS (of *gramineus*, lat. of *gramen* grass) grassy, or belonging to grass.

GRAMINEOUS *plants* (in Botany) are such as have long narrow leaves, like grass, and no foot-stalks.

GRA'MMAR (of γραμματικη, gr. of γραμμα a letter) 1 the art of speaking or writing a language

language aright. 2 a book containing the rules of grammar which obtain in any language.

GRAMMA″RIAN, one that is ſkilled in, or that teaches grammar.

GRAMMA′TICAL, 1 of, or belonging to grammar. 2 according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMA″TICASTER, a bad grammarian.

GRAMPOUND, [W. lon. 5°. 25′. lat. 50°. 20′.] a borough town of Cornwal, ſituate on the river Vale, 38 miles ſouth weſt of Launceſton. It was made a borough in the reign of Edward III. but it did not ſend members to parliament till the reign of Edward VI. It has one ſtreet of about 80 houſes. In the town is a ſmall chapel of eaſe to the pariſh church, which is at Creed, about a quarter of a mile off. The market is held on ſaturday, and is but very ſmall; there is a fair on the 18th of January. 'Tis a corporation, with a mayor, 8 magiſtrates, a town-clerk and recorder. Diſtant from London 206 computed, and 252 meaſured miles.

GRA′MPUS, a young whale.

GRA″NADIER, a ſoldier armed with a ſword, a fire-lock, and a pouch full of hand granadoes. Each regiment of foot has a company of granadiers, compoſed of the talleſt men.

GRANA′DO, or GRENA′DO (of *grenade*, fr.) is a little hollow globe, or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which being filled with fine powder, is ſet on fire by the means of a ſmall fuſee, faſtened to the touch hole; as ſoon as it is kindled, the caſe flies into many pieces, much to the damage of all that ſtand near.

GRA″NARY (of *granareum*, lat. of *granum* corn) the place where corn is kept.

GRA″NATE, a precious ſtone of a reddiſh colour.

GRA′NATE, of *granatus*, lat. of *granum* a kernel) full of grains, or kernels.

*GRAND*, fr. (of *grandis*, lat. great) 1 great, vaſt, large. 2 conſiderable, or of great value. 3 lofty, ſumptuous. 4 chief, principal.

GRAND-child, the ſon's or daughter's child.

GRANDEE′, a nobleman of Spain, Portugal, &c.

GRA′NDURE, or GRA′NDEUR, pomp, ſtate, magnificence.

† GRANDI″LOQUENCE (of *grandiloquentia*, lat. of *grandis* great, and *loquor* to ſpeak) ſtately eloquence, or loftineſs of ſpeech.

GRAND *Seignior*, a title given to the emperor of the Turks.

GRANGE, a farm houſe, with all its apurtenances.

GRANI″VOROUS, that feed on corn, or ſeeds.

GRANULATED, made into ſmall grains.

To GRANT, 1 to give, or allow. 2 to acknowledge, own, or confeſs.

GRANT, 1 conceſſion, permiſſion, privilege. 2 (in Law) a conveyance in writing of things which cannot paſs by word only.

GRANTEE′, he, or ſhe, to whom the grant is made.

GRANTHAM, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 52°. 50′.] a borough town in Lincolnſhire, ſituate on the north road, and the river Witham. Here is a fine large church, with a ſtone ſpire, which is 280 foot high, two charity-ſchools, and a 2free-ſchool, in which the great Sir ISAAC NEWTON received his firſt education. It is governed by an alderman and 12 juſtices of the peace, a recorder, coroner, an eſcheator, 12 ſecond-twelve men, and 12 conſtables to attend the court. Here is a market on ſaturday, and fairs the firſt monday in Lent, Holy-thurſday, St. Peter's day, September the 6th, and October the 15th. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Anverkirk. Diſtant from London 85 computed, and 104 meaſured miles; and 28 from Lincoln.

GRA′NTOR, he, or ſhe, that makes, or has made a grant.

GRAPES, 1 the fruit of the vine. 2 (in Farriery) mangy tumours in horſes legs.

GRA″PHICAL (of γραφικος, gr. of γραφω to deſcribe) exact, perfect, excellent, fine and curious, done to the life.

GRAPHICE 3, (of γραφω to deſcribe) the art of drawing, or painting.

To GRA′PPLE, 1 to graſp, or lay hold of. 2 to contend, or ſtrive with. 3 to combat, or ſtrive againſt, as one's paſſions.

GRA′SHOPPER, an inſect well known.

To GRASP, to incloſe in the hand, or ſeize upon.

To GRASP *at*, to endeavour ſtrenuouſly to obtain.

GRASS, herbage for cattle.

GRASS *week*, rogation week.

GRATE, 1 a well known utenſil to make a coal fire in. 2 a lattice, or window made of bars.

To GRATE (of *grater*, fr.) 1 to ſcrape, or rub againſt. 2 to offend, or vex. 3 to put up a lattice, or grate.

GRA′TEFUL, 1 pleaſant, or agreeable. 2 thankful, or full of gratitude.

GRATIFICA′TION (of *gratificatio*, lat. of *gratificor* to gratify) 1 preſent, or free gift. 2 a preſent made to a perſon for ſome ſervice done. 3 pleaſuring, or doing a favour to one. 4 enjoyment, or pleaſure.

To GRA″TIFY (of *gratificor*, lat. of *gratus* kind) 1 to oblige, to do a good office for. 2 to indulge, or let one have his will. 3 to recompence, or make amends for. 4 to pleaſe, or ſatisfy one's ſelf.

† GRA′TI-

† GRA'TIOUS. See GRACIOUS.

*GRA'TIS*, lat. 1 freely, or for nothing. 2 without hope of reward.

*GRA''TITUDE*, fr. (of *gratitudo*, lat. of *gratus* grateful) that commendable diſpoſition of a perſon that induces him to take all opportunities of acknowledging every favour received.

GRATU'ITY, a preſent freely beſtowed for ſome ſervice done.

To GRA'TULATE. See *To* CONGRATULATE.

*GRAVE*, fr. (of *gravis*, lat. weighty) 1 ſober, ſerious. 2 ſerious, ſolid, as a grave diſcourſe. 3 modeſt, not gaudy, as a colour. 4 dull, or hollow.

GRAVE, ſub. a hole dug in the earth to bury the dead.

GRA'VEL (of *gravelle*, fr.) 1 coarſer ſand, found at the bottom and ſides of rivers. 2 a diſeaſe of the bladder and kidneys, occaſioned by a gritty matter gathered therein, which prevents the due ſecretion and excretion of the urine.

To GRAVEL, 1 to cover a walk, &c. with gravel. 2 to perplex, or embaraſs.

GRA'VER (of *graveur*, fr.) 1 an ingraver. 2 a tool to ingrave with.

GRAVESEND, [E. lon. 25 min. lat. 51°. 25'.] a port town of Kent, ſituate on the ſouth ſhore of the Thames, oppoſite to Tilbury-fort in Eſſex. This town and Milton were incorporated by Q. Elizabeth, by the name of the port reeve (now the mayor) jurats, and inhabitants of Graveſend and Milton. The whole town being burnt down, A. D. 1727, the parliament granted 5000 l. for rebuilding its church, A. D. 1731, as one of the fifty new churches. This being the common landing place of all ſtrangers, and the outward-bound ſhips being obliged to anchor in this road, till viſited by the cuſtom-houſe officers, and as they generally take in proviſions here, the place is greatly reſorted to by all ſorts of people, for whoſe convenience there are markets on wedneſdays and ſaturdays, and a fiſh-market on ſunday morning; and fairs on January the 25th, April the 23d, and October the 13th for a week. The fare hence to London is ſix-pence a head in the tilt-boat, and one ſhilling in the wherry; the former muſt take in but forty, and the latter not more than ten. Diſtant from London 20 computed, and 22 meaſured miles; and 19 from Maidſtone.

To GRA'VITATE, to weigh.

GRA''VITY (of *gravitas*, lat. of *gravis* heavy, 1 heavineſs, weightineſs. 2 ſoberneſs, ſeriouſneſs.

GRAVITY (in Philoſophy) is that force by which bodies are carried, or tend towards the centre of the earth, or ſun.

*Abſolute* GRAVITY, is that property which is in all bodies equally in proportion to the quantity of matter they contain, without any regard to their bulks; ſo that a pound weight of wood is ſaid to be as heavy *abſolutely*, as a pound of iron. But

*Specific*, or *relative* GRAVITY, is that by which one body is heavier than another of the ſame dimenſion, and is always as the quantity of matter under that dimenſion. Thus a cubical inch of iron is heavier than a cubical inch of wood; for the particles which compoſe the iron being more ſolid, and more cloſely compacted together; or, which is the ſame, having fewer interſtices or vacuities between them, than thoſe of the wood, there is actually more matter contained under the ſame dimenſions in iron than in wood; and therefore iron is ſaid to be *ſpecifically* heavier than wood.

*Accelerate* GRA''VITY, is the force of gravity conſidered, as growing greater, the nearer it is to the attracting body, or point.

GRAVITA'TION, weighing.

GRAVITATION (in Philoſophy) is a preſſure that a body, by the force of its gravity, exerts on another body under it.

GRA'VY, the juice that comes from meat when boiled, roaſted, &c.

GRAY, 1 a ſort of aſh-colour. 2 a wild beaſt, otherwiſe called a badger.

GRAY-*hound*, a ſort of hunting dog.

GRAY'LING, a fiſh ſo called.

To GRAZE, 1 to feed on graſs, &c. 2 to glance or rub againſt, as a bullet does. 3 to fatten cattle.

GRA'ZIER, one that deals in, or fattens cattle.

GREASE (of *graiſſe*, fr.) 1 ſoft fat. 2 (in Farriery) a ſwelling and gourdineſs in the legs of a horſe, frequently happening after a journey.

To GREASE, 1 to ſmear with ſoft fat, in order to make a thing move the eaſier. 2 (by Metaphor) to bribe a perſon. 3 to bedaub with greaſe.

GREAT, 1 big, large, or huge. 2 violent, or impetuous. 3 intimate, or familiar. 4 deep, or profound. 5 noble, or grand. 6 long, as a great while ſince. 7 remarkable, notorious. 8 grievous, troubleſome. 9 famous, extraordinary.

GREAT *bear* (in Aſtronomy). See URSA *major*.

GREAT *circle ſailing*, is the manner of conducting a ſhip in, or rather pretty near the arch of a great circle, that paſſes through the zenith of the two places, viz. from whence ſhe came, and to which ſhe is bound.

GREAT *circles of the ſphere*, or *globe*, are thoſe whoſe planes paſſing through the centre of the ſphere, divide it into two equal parts, or hemiſpheres, of which there are ſix drawn on the globe, *viz.* the meridian, horizon, equator, ecliptic, and the two colours; which ſee.

GREAVES (of *greves*, fr.) armour for the legs.
GRE'CIAN, 1 one born in Greece. 2 one ſkilled in the Greek language.
GRE'CISM, the idiom, or property of the Greek language.
GREE'DY, 1 hungry, gluttonous. 2 ravenous, voracious. 3 covetous, or avaricious. 4 ambitious, or greedy of honours.
GREEN, adj. 1 of the colour of graſs, &c. 2 not ripe, as fruit. 3 freſh, or newly done. 4 not dry, as wood. 5 raw, or unexperienced. 6 not dreſſed, or curried as hides.
GREEN, ſub. one of the original colours of the rays of light.
GREEN *cloth*, is a court of juſtice, to which is committed the government of the king's court, and the keeping the peace within the verge, &c.
GREEN *ſickneſs*, a diſorder incident to girls. See CHLOROSIS.
GREEN *finch*, a finging bird.
GREEN *houſe*, a garden houſe, for the preſervation of ſuch plants as cannot bear the cold.
GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 6 meaſured miles eaſt of London. It is a neat healthful place, pleaſantly ſeated on the Thames, and well frequented by gentry. Humphry duke of Glouceſter built a palace here, which has been the reſidence of ſeveral of our kings. Here Edward VI. died, and here Q. Mary and Q. Elizabeth were born. This palace Charles II. began to rebuild; but K. William granted it to be converted into a royal hoſpital for old and diſabled ſeamen, the widows and children of thoſe who loſt their lives in the ſervice, and for the encouragement of navigation. In the year 1705, was the firſt admiſſion of 100 diſabled ſeamen, which is now increaſed to 900 men, and 90 boys; to every hundred penſioners, ſix nurſes are allowed at 10 l. a year each, and 2 s. a week more to thoſe who attend the infirmary; and each penſioned has a ſhilling a week to ſpend. On the top of a ſteep hill, in the park, Charles II. built the royal obſervatory, for the uſe of Mr. Flamſteed, which is furniſhed with mathematical inſtruments for aſtronomical obſervations, and a deep dry well for obſerving the ſtars in the day time. The town contains 1350 houſes, has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, granted about the year 1735. It gives the title of Duke to the duke of Argyll.
To GREET, to ſalute.
GREET. See GRIT.
GREGO'RIAN *year*, the new accounts, or new ſtyle, inſtituted upon the reformation of the Calendar, by Pope Gregory XIII. (from whom it takes the name) in the year 1582; whereby ten days being taken out of the month of October, the days of their months go always ten days before the Julian.
GREGO'RIAN *Calendar*, is that which ſhews the new and full moon, with the time of Eaſter, and the moveable feaſts by means of Epacts diſpoſed through the ſeveral months of the Gregorian year. It differs from the Julian, both in form of the year, and in that it uſes epacts inſtead of golden numbers.
*GRENADI'ER*, fr. See GRANADIER.
GRICE, a young wild boar.
GRI'DELIN, a changeable colour of white and red.
GRI'DIRON, an utenſil for broilding meat.
GRIEF, ſorrow, or affliction.
GRI'EVANCE, wrong, or injury.
To GRIEVE, 1 to trouble, vex, or injure. 2 to be grieved, or vexed, to mourn.
GRI'EVOUS, 1 heavy, or weighty. 2 inſufferable, or inſupportable. 3 very bad, or terrible. 4 odious, or enormous. 5 horrible, or hideous. 6 grand, or very great.
GRI'FFIN (of *griffon*, fr. of *gryphs*, lat.) a bird of prey of the eagle kind. The ancients ſpeak fabulouſly of the Griffin; they repreſent it with four legs, wings, and a beak; the upper part reſembling an eagle, and the lower a lion.
GRIG, a ſmall eel.
GRI'LLIADE (of *griller*, fr. to boil) 1 meat broiled on the grid-iron. 2 the browning of any diſh, by holding a hot iron over it.
GRIM, ſour and auſtere in countenance.
*GRIMA'CE*, fr. 1 a wry mouth, or a diſtortion of the face. 2 diſſimulation, or hypocriſy.
GRIMSBY, [E. lon. 4 min. lat. 53°. 34'.] a borough town in Lincolnſhire, ſituate half a mile from the mouth of the Humber. 'Tis ſaid to be the ſecond corporation in England, governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common-council, 2 bailiffs, &c. The mayor has a court on tueſday, and the bailiffs on friday. Here are ſeveral handſome ſtreets, and a noble church. It was a place of good trade before its harbour was choaked up. The road before it, is ſtill a good ſtation for ſhips waiting for a wind. The markets are on wedneſdays and ſaturdays, the fairs on May the 6th, and Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 124 computed, and 158 meaſured miles; and 27 from Lincoln.
To GRIN, 1 to wry the mouth, or ſhew the teeth. 2 to force a laugh, in a contemptuous manner.
To GRIND, 1 to break corn ſmall with a mill. 2 to ſharpen a tool on a grin-ſtone. 3 to gnaſh the teeth together. 4 to rub to a fine powder in a mortar, &c. 5 to prepare colours. 6 to oppreſs the poor.
GRI'NDERS, the great teeth of an animal, that break the meat in chewing.
GRIND *ſtone*, or GRI'NDLE-*ſtone*, a ſtone uſed by workmen to ſharpen their tools upon.
GRINSTED-EAST, [under the meridian of London,

London, lat. 51°. 8'.] a borough town of Suſſex, governed by a bailiff and his brethren. It has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the firſt of Edward II. who are elected by about 35 burgage-holders, and returned by the bailiff. Here is an hoſpital endowed with 330 l. a year for 31 poor people of this town. Its market is on thurſday, and its fairs on April the 16th, July the 2nd, September the 25th, and November the 30th. Diſtant from London 25 computed, and 29 meaſured miles; and 20 miles from Lewes.

To GRIPE, 1 to ſeize, or lay hold on. 2 to ſqueeze hard with the hand. 3 to cauſe gripings, or pain in the guts. 4 to oppreſs, or keep under.

GRIPES, a ſort of cholic, or painful diſorder of the belly.

GRI'SLY, 1 hideous, frightful. 2 ſpeckled with black and white.

GRIST, 1 corn ground, or ready for grinding. 2 profit, or advantage.

GRIT, 1 earth, or the upper ſubſtance of the ground. 2 duſt of ſtones, or metals.

To GROAN, 1 to fetch deep and hard ſighs. 2 (in Hunting) to make a noiſe as a buck does at rutting time.

GROAT, 1 an Engliſh money of account equal to four pence. 2 (in the plural number) large oatmeal.

GROCE (of *groſſe*, fr.) twelve dozen.

GROCER, 1 ſignified formerly one that ingroſſed merchandize. 2 a perſon who deals in ſugar, foreign fruits, ſpices, &c.

GRO''GRAM, a ſtuff made of ſilk and hair.

GROIN, the parts about the privities.

GROOM, one who looks after horſes.

GROOM-*porter*, an officer of the king's court, who has the direction and ſuperintendance of the royal gaming tables.

GROOM *of the ſtole*, an officer that takes charge of the king's wardrobe.

GROOVE, 1 a gutter, or channel, in wood, ſtone, &c. to ſlide any thing along in. 2 a paſſage for air into a mine.

To GROPE, to feel untowardly.

GROSS, adj. 1 thick, coarſe. 2 fat, corpulent. 3 palpable, notorious.

GROSS, ſub. (of *gros*, fr.) 1 the generality, or moſt part. 2 the body, as of an army.

GROSS *weight*, the whole weight of any ſort of any merchandiſe, including the caſk, bag, &c. it is contained in; out of which *tare* and *tret* are allowed.

GROT, or GRO'TTO (of *grotte*, fr. or of *grotta*, it.) 1 a vault, cave, a large deep cavern in a rock. 2 a little artificial edifice in a garden, in imitation of a natural grotto.

GROTE'SQUE, or GROTE'SK 2 (of *groteſque*, fr.) comical, pleaſant, apt to make one laugh, ridiculous.

GROTESK-*work* (in Painting and Carving) antic or rude figures, and ſometimes it is uſed for any miſhapen thing.

GROVE, a little thick wood.

To GRO''VEL, 1 to creep, or crawl on the ground. 2 to be low in the world. 3 to write in a low ſtyle.

To GROWL, to grumble, or mutter.

GROUND, 1 the earth. 2 land belonging to one. 3 reaſon, baſis, or foundation. 4 that part of a lace, &c. before the flowers are worked on it. 5 (in the plural number) the dregs of any liquor.

GROUNDAGE, a cuſtom paid for a ſhip's ſtanding in a port.

To GROUND, 1 to inſtruct a perſon perfectly in the principles or rudiments of a ſcience or opinion. 2 to ſet or lay a thing on the earth.

GROUND *ivy*, the herb gill, or alehoof.

GROUND *plates* (in Architecture) are the outermoſt pieces of timber, lying on, or near the ground, and framed into one another with morteſſes, and tenons of the joiſts, the ſummer and girders; and ſometimes the trimmers for the ſtair-caſe and chimney way, and the binding-joiſts.

*To gain* GROUND, 1 to come nearer. 2 to get the better.

GROU'NDLING, a fiſh ſo called.

GROU'NSEL, 1 the threſhold of a door. 2 a ſort of herb.

GROUP (of *groppo*, it. a cluſter) (in Painting) an aſſemblage of two or more figures, which have ſome apparent relation to each other.

GRO'UPAGE (in Horſemanſhip) a kind of lofty manage, or higher than the ordinary curvet.

GROUT-*head*, 1 one that has a huge head of his own. 2 the name of a fiſh.

To GROW, 1 to flouriſh, thrive, or wax bigger. 2 to become, or prove. 3 to take root, as plants, and trees new ſet. 4 to advance, or increaſe in, or towards.

GRUB, 1 a ſort of worm, or maggot. 2 a dwarf, or one of a ſmall ſtature.

To GRUB *up*, to root up, or dig up trees, buſhes, &c.

To GRU'BBLE, or to GRO'BBLE, to ſearch or feel about, or all over.

To GRUDGE, 1 to think much of, or to envy one a thing. 2 to repine, or murmur at.

GRUDGE, hatred, or ill will.

GRU'EL, a ſort of pottage made of oatmeal, &c.

GRUFF, grim-fac'd, dogged, or ſour-look'd.

GRUM. See GRIM.

To GRU'MBLE, 1 to mutter, or murmur. 2 to rumble, as the guts, &c.

GRU'MMEL, an herb, ſo called.

GRU'MOUS (of *grumoſus*, lat. of *grumus* a clot, or lump) full of clots, or lumps.

GRUMOUS *blood* (in Medicine) denotes that conſiſtence of the blood, wherein it is too viſcid

viſcid and thick for a briſk circulation.
GRUMOUS *roots* (in Botany) knotty roots faſtened to one head.
To GRUNT, or to GRU'NTLE (of *gronder*, fr.) 1 to grumble, or mutter. 2 to make a noiſe.
GUAICUM, a medicinal wood brought from the Indies, much uſed in venereal diſorders. It is alſo called *lignum vitæ*.
GUARANTEE', a ſurety, or perſon engaged to ſee treaties, &c. performed.
GUARD (of *gardé*, fr.) 1 defence, or protection. 2 watch, or perſons appointed to watch a-nights. 3 the plate at the bottom of the hilt of a ſword. 4 the hem of a garment.
GUARD (in Military affairs) is a duty performed by a body of men to ſecure the army, or place, from being ſurprized by the enemy.
*Advanced* GUARD, a party of horſe beyond, but within ſight of the main guard, deſigned for the greater ſecurity of the camp.
*Grand* GUARD, three or four ſquadrons poſted before the camp towards the enemy.
*Main* GUARD, is that from whence all the other guards are detached.
*Piquet* GUARD, is a number of horſe and foot, who keep themſelves always in a readineſs in caſe of an alarm.
GUARDANT (in Heraldry) ſaid of a lion, or other beaſt borne with its face towards the ſpectator.
GUA'RDIAN, he that has the tuition or care of a ward.
GU'DGEON, 1 a ſmall freſh water fiſh. 2 a perſon impoſed on or cheated by another.
GUE'RDON, fr. recompence, or reward.
GUE'RITE, fr. (in Fortification) is a ſmall tower of wood, or ſtone, placed uſually on the point of a baſtion, or on the angles of the ſhoulder, to hold a centinel, who is to take care of the ditch, and to look out againſt a ſurprize.
To GUESS, to divine, or conjecture.
GUE'ST, a perſon invited to, or received at a feaſt; a viſitor.
GU'GAWS, or GEWGAWS, trifles, or bawbles.
To GUGGLE, to make a noiſe, like a ſmall bottle while it is emptying.
To GUIDE (of *guider*, fr.) to lead, or conduct.
GUI'DON, fr. 1 a ſtandard of a troop. 2 a ſtandard bearer.
GUILD, 1 a tribute, or tax. 2 an amercement, or fine. 3 a fraternity, or company.
GUILD *hall*, the chief hall in a city.
GUILDER, a ſilver coin current in Holland, worth twenty ſtivers.
GUILE, fraud, or deceit.
GUILFORD, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 50°. 16'.] The capital town of Surry, ſeated on the decline of a hill near the river Wye, by which great quantities of timber and flour are ſent to London. The great road from London to Portſmouth lies through this town, where are many good inns, with excellent accommodations for travellers. Its manufacture formerly was cloth, of which there is ſtill ſome remains. Here were three churches, but one of them fell down, A. D. 1740. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. and it ſends two members to parliament. Its market is on ſaturday, and the fairs on Good-friday, April the 23d, and November the 11th. Here is a fine circular courſe for horſe-races, which begin when the New-market races end. Diſtant from London 25 computed, and 30 meaſured miles.
GUILT, a conſciouſneſs of having committed a crime, or fault.
GUI'LTLESS, innocent, or not guilty.
GUI'LTY, culpable, or that hath committed a fault.
*GUISE*, fr. faſhion, mode, or cuſtom.
*GUI'NEA*, or GUI'NEY, a gold coin of 21 s. value, ſtruck in England.
GUI'TAR (of *guitarre*, fr.) a muſical inſtrument.
GULES (in Heraldry) blood colour. It is expreſſed in ingraving by ſtrokes perpendicular to the bottom of the eſcutcheon.
GULF, or GULPH (of *golfe*, fr.) 1 ſuch a narrow part of the ocean, as runs up into the land, through narrow paſſages or ſtreights. 2 an abyſs, or unmeaſurable depth.
GULL, 1 a ſea fowl. 2 a credulous perſon, one eaſily impoſed on.
GU'LLET (of *goulot*, fr. of *gula*, lat.) that conduit by which the food paſſes from the mouth into the ſtomach.
GULLY-*hole*, the hole in ſtreets through which the water runs down into the ſewers.
GU'LLY-*gut*, a glutton.
To GULP, 1 to ſwallow down, with a noiſe. 2 to pant.
GUM, 1 a vegetable juice drawn through the pores of certain plants, by the ſun's warmth, and hardening into a tenacious tranſparent maſs. 2 (in Gardening) a diſeaſe incident to fruit trees of the ſtone kind, occaſioned by a corruption of the ſap, which extravaſates and hardens.
GUMS, a hard ſort of fleſh, inveſting the ſockets of the teeth.
GUN, a fire-arm well known.
GUN-*powder*, a compoſition of ſulphur, nitre, and charcoal duſt.
GU'NNER, 1 perſon ſkilled in gunnery. 2 a perſon that fires the guns.
GU'NNERY, is the art of charging, mounting, levelling, &c. of great guns, mortar-pieces, &c.
GU'NTER's *chain*, a chain invented by Mr. Gunter, and much uſed in ſurveying land.
GUNTER's *line*, or *the line of numbers*, is an invention of Mr. Edward Gunter's, a profeſſor of geometry at Greſham-college. It

is only the logarithms laid off upon ſtraight lines; and its uſe is for performing operations of arithmetic, by means of a pair of compaſſes, or even without, by ſliding two of thoſe line of numbers by each other.

GUNTER's *quadrant*, is a quadrant of wood, braſs, &c. being partly a ſtereographical projection upon the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being in one of the poles, where the tropic, ecliptic, and horizon are arches of circles; but the hour-circles are all curves drawn by means of the ſeveral altitudes of the ſun, for ſome particular latitude every day in the year. The uſe of this inſtrument is to find the hour of the day, the ſun's azimuths, &c. and alſo to find the altitude of any object, &c.

GUNTER's *ſcale*, uſually called by ſeamen the *Gunter*, is a large plain ſcale, with the lines of artificial ſines, tangents, verſed ſines, &c. laid off upon the ſtrait lines on it, ſo contrived to a line of numbers upon it, that by means of this ſcale, and a pair of compaſſes, all the caſes of plain and ſpherical trigonometry may be ſolved tolerably exact, and conſequently all queſtions in navigation, dialling, &c. may be worked by it.

To GUSH, to pour, or run out ſuddenly, and with force.

GU'SSET (of *gouſſet*, fr.) a triangular piece of cloth, put into ſhirts, ſhifts, &c.

GUST (of *guſtus*, lat. of *guſto* to taſte) 1 taſte. or reliſh. 2 deſire, or inclination. 3 a ſudden blaſt, or puff of wind.

GU'STABLE, agreeable, or pleaſant to the taſte.

*GU'STO*, it. taſte, favour, or reliſh.

GUTS, the bowels, entrails, or inteſtines.

*GU'TTÆ*, lat. *drops* (in Architecture) are certain parts, in figure like little bells, which being ſix in number, are placed below the triglyphs, in the architrave of the Doric order. Theſe are thus named from their ſhape, reſembling the drops of water, that having run along the triglyphs, ſtill hang under the cloſure between the pillars.

GUTTA SERENA, one of the moſt dangerous and untractable of all the diſeaſes of the eye; in which that organ is entirely deprived of ſight, without any apparent diſorder of the part, except that the pupil looks ſomething larger and blacker than before.

GU'TTER (of *groutiere*, fr.) a canal, or ſpout, to carry off the rain water.

*GU'TTURAL*, fr. (of *guttur*, lat. the throat) of, or through the throat.

GUTTURAL *letter*, that fills the throat in the pronunciation.

To GUZZLE, to drink much, or greedily.

GYNNA'SIARCH (of γυμνασιαρχης, gr. of γυμνασιον a place of exerciſe, and αρχος a ruler) a chief ſchoolmaſter, or the head of a college.

GYMNA''STICS, or GYMNASTIC *art*, the art of performing exerciſes, whether for defence, health, or diverſion.

GYMNO'SOPHISTS (of γυμνοσοφιστης gr. of γυμνος naked, and σοφιστης a ſophiſter) a ſort of Indian philoſophers, who went naked, and lived in woods and deſarts.

GYNÆCO'CRACY (of γυναικοκρατια, gr. of γυνη a woman, and κρατος power) feminine rule, or petticoat government, or a ſtate where women have or may have the chief rule.

GY'PSY. See GIPSY.

# H.

H, h, is the eighth letter, and the ſixth conſonant in our alphabet, and it is ſurprizing to find grammarians diſputing whether this be a letter or not, when it would be ridiculous to diſpute its being a diſtinct ſound, and formed in a particular manner by the organs of ſpeech, and cauſes as different a ſound in words as any other letter; witneſs the words *eat*, *art*, *arm*, *ill*, &c. which by the prefixing *h* become *heat*, *hart*, *harm*, *hill*, quite different words and ſounds from the former. In ſhort, I have not been able to obſerve any word, in which we have the proper ſound of *h*, but what would be as much altered by leaving it out, as it would be by omitting any other letter; and conſequently it is as much a letter as any of the reſt. It is formed in the voice by a ſtrong expiration of the breath between the lips cloſing, as it were, by a gentle motion of the lower jaw to the upper, and the tongue nearly approaching the palate.

HAAK, or HAKE, a fiſh ſo called.
HA'BERDASHER, 1 a ſeller of hats. 2 a ſeller of ſmall wares.
HA'BERDINE, a ſort of ſalt fiſh.
HABE'RGEON, or HABE'RGION (of *haubergeon*, fr.) a little coat of nail, or only ſleeves and gorget of mail.
HA"BILEMENT, or HABI'LIMENT (of *habillement*, fr.) apparel, cloathing, or attire.
HABILEMENTS *of war*, armour, or proviſions for the maintaining of war.
HA"BIT (of *habitus*, lat. of *habeo* to poſſeſs) 1 garb, attire, or dreſs. 2 uſe, or cuſtom; an aptitude, either of mind or body, acquired by a frequent repetition of the ſame act. 3 conſtitution, temperament, or diſpoſition of the body.
HA"BITABLE, that may be inhabited.
HABITA'TION (of *habitatio*, lat. of *habito* to dwell) a dwelling, or place of abode.
HABI"TUAL, grown to a habit by long uſe, cuſtomary.
To HABI"TUATE, to accuſtom, to inure, to uſe one to a thing, or to bring one to it by uſe and cuſtom.
HABITUDE, a diſpoſition or aptitude, for the performing certain things, contracted by repeated acts of the ſame kind.
HAB NAB, raſhly, or at a venture.
HACK, a hackney coach, &c.
To HACK (of *hacher*, fr.) to cut, or hew.
HA'CKNEY, 1 any thing let out to hire. 2 any thing uſed common.
HADDINGTON, [W. lon. 2°. 25′. lat. 55°. 50′.] a parliament town of Scotland in Eaſt Lothian, ſituate in a large plain, 18 miles eaſt of Edinburgh.
HA'DDOCK, a fiſh ſo called.
HADLEY, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 52°. 7′.] a market-town in Suffolk, was formerly a corporation, but a quo warranto being iſſued out againſt its charter in the reign of James II. it has not been renewed ſince. It is pretty large, populous, and tolerably well built, but is generally dirty, being ſituate in a valley. The church is a peculiar of Canterbury, and ſtands in the middle of the town. The woollen manufactury is carried on here, and it deals pretty much in corn, and its markets, which are on monday and ſaturday, are well ſtored with proviſions; and it has a fair on September the 29th. Diſtant from London 53 computed, and 64 meaſured miles; and 9 from Ipſwich.
HÆ'MORRHAGE (of αἱμορῤῥαγια, or. of αἱμα blood, and ῥηγνυμι to burſt) an exceſſive, or continual flux of blood.
HÆ'MORRHOIDES (of ἀιμορῤῥοις, gr. of αἱμα blood, and ῥεω to flow) the piles, or an inflammation in the veins of the fundament.
HÆRE'SIARCH (of αἱρεσιαρχης, gr. of αἱρεσις an hereſy, and αρχης chief) an archheretic, or the chief of an hereſy.
HAFT, a handle, as of a knife, &c.
HAG, 1 a witch, or ſorcereſs. 2 a night mare. 3 a kind of fiery meteor appearing on mens hair, or on horſes manes.
To HAG, to torment, vex, or tire one.
HA'GARD *hawk*, one that has for ſome time prey'd for herſelf before ſhe was taken.
HA'GGAS, or HA'GGES, a ſort of pudding, made of liver, lights, and the like.
To HA'GGLE, 1 to ſtand hard in buying. 2 to cut unhandſomely.
HAIL, ſub. (in Philoſophy) 1 an aqueous concretion, in form of white pellucid ſpherules, deſcending out of the atmoſphere. It is conceived to be formed of drops of rain, frozen in their paſſage through the middle region.
HAIL, adj. healthful, ſound, or hearty.
HAIL-*ſtones*, ſmall globules of the meteor hail.
To HAILE, to call to a ſhip, to know from whence ſhe comes, and whither ſhe is bound.
HAI'NOUS (of *haineux*, fr.) odious, deteſtable, horrible, abominable, enormous.
HAIR, a flexible ſubſtance growing on the ſkin, ſmall filaments iſſuing out of the pores of the ſkins of animals, and ſerving moſt of them as covering.
HAKE, a ſort of fiſh dried and ſalted.
HA'LBERD, or HA'LBARD, a weapon well known.
HALBERDE'ER, one who carries a halberd.
*HALCYON*, lat. (of ἁλκυων, gr.) a bird called a king's fiſher, who when ſhe maketh her neſt, and breedeth her young, the ſea is calm and ſtill.
HA'LCYON *days*, days of peace and tranquillity.
To HALE, to drag, or pull along.
HA'LESWORTH, [E. lon. 1°. 40′. lat. 52°. 30′.] an ancient populous market-town of Suffolk, on the river Blythe, has a very neat church, and a free-ſchool. It has a market on tueſday, which is noted for plenty of linen yarn bought here, and ſpun by the women of this country, and a fair on October the 17th for three days. Diſtant from London 83 computed, and 97 meaſured miles; and 26 from Ipſwich.
HALF, a moiety.
HALF *moon* (in Fortification) is an out-work having only two faces, forming together a ſaliant angle, which is flank'd by ſome part of the place, and of the other baſtions.
They are ſometimes raiſed before the courtins, when the ditch is a little wider than it ſhould be; and they are much the ſame as ravelins, only the gorge of the half-moon is made bending in like a bow, and moſt commonly covers the point of a baſtion; whereas ravelins are placed before the courtin; but they are defective, as being not well flanked.
HALF-*tangent*. See SCALE.
HALF-*tongue*, a party jury, impanneled upon

any cauſe wherein a foreigner is a p'rty.

HA"LIFAX, [W. lon. 1°. 40'. lat. 53°. 45'.] a market-town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſtanding on the gentle aſcent of a hill, near the river Calder. It is an ancient large and populous town, conſiſting of ſeveral very good ſtreets, and is the moſt populous, if not the largeſt pariſh in England, being above 30 miles in circumference, and having 12 chapels of eaſe to its church, beſides 16 meeting-houſes, moſt of which have bells and burial grounds. The making of kerſeys and ſhalloons is carried on here with great ſucceſs. Here is a good hoſpital for 12 poor old people, a work-houſe for 20 children, and a free ſchool. It has a very good market for corn and freſh proviſions weekly on thurſday, and a fair on the 24th of June. Diſtant from London 174 computed, and 199 meaſured miles, and 36 from York. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Montague.

HALL (of *bale*, fr.) 1 a great room at the entrance of a houſe. 2 public building belonging to a ſociety. 3 a place of pleading, or court of juſtice. 4 a room wherein all the ſervants of a great family dine, &c. 5 a ſeat, or manſion-houſe.

HALLAMSHIRE, a part of the county of York, in which Sheffield ſtands.

HALLATON, [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 52°. 35'.] a market-town in Leiceſterſhire. 'Tis remarkable that this town, tho' ſituate in a fertile ſoil, is extremely poor. It has a ſmall market on thurſday, and fairs on holy-thurſday, Corpus-Chriſti day, and October the 28th, and has a charity-ſchool. Diſtant from London 73 computed, and 87 meaſured miles; and 13 from Leiceſter.

HALLELU'JAH. See ALLELUJAH.

HA'LLIBUT, a fiſh like a plaice.

To HA'LLOW, 1 to conſecrate, or render ſacred. 2 to whoop, or halloo after. 3 to ſet on the dogs. 4 to ſhout, or make a great noiſe.

HA'LLUCINA'TION (of *hallucinatio*, lat. of *hallucinor* to blunder) a blundering, a making an overſight, a miſtake.

HALM, the ſtem, or ſtalk of the corn from the root to the ear.

*HA'LO*, lat. (of χαλω to breathe, or caſt out a vapour) is a certain meteor in figure of a bright circle, encompaſſing the ſun, moon, or a ſtar, eſpecially the moon.

Theſe halos ſometimes appear colour'd like the rainbow, and Sir Iſaac Newton, in his Optics, ſhews that they ariſe from the ſun or moon's ſhining through a thin cloud, conſiſting of globules of hail, or water all of the ſame ſize.

HA'LO (in Phyſic) the red circle that ſurrounds the nipples of the breaſts of women.

HA'LSONG, the pillory.

HALSTED, [E. lon. 45 min. lat. 51°. 55'.] a market-town in Eſſex, tolerably well built, and ſtands on the top of a hill, at the foot of which runs a river. It has a market on friday, noted for corn; and a fair on the eve and day of St. Luke. Diſtant from London 39 computed, and 46 meaſured miles; and 15 from Chelmsford.

To HALT, 1 to go lame, or to limp. 2 to ſtand ſtill.

HA'LTER, a rope, or cord, to tie about the neck of a malefactor, horſe, &c.

HALTON or HAULTON, i. e. High-town, a town in Cheſhire, ſituate on a high hill. It is a member of the dutchy of Lancaſter, which maintains a large juriſdiction in the country round it, by the name of the manor of Halton, having a court of record, priſon, &c. within themſelves; and the king's officers of the duchy, about Michaelmas, keep a law day at the caſtle, which is ſtill a ſtately building. Here is a ſmall market on ſaturday, and a fair on Lady-day, which the inhabitants claim by preſcription.

HALTWESEL, [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 55 deg.] a conſiderable town in Northumberland, in the road from Carliſle to Newcaſtle, with good accommodations for travellers. Diſtant from London 215 computed, and 257 meaſured miles; and 37 from Newcaſtle.

HA'LYMOTE, a court-baron.

HAM, 1 the part behind the knee of an animal body. 2 the leg and thigh of a hog, prepared to make it keep, and to give it an agreeable flavour. 3 a home, or dwelling place. 4 a borough or village, 5 a home-cloſe, or little narrow meadow.

HAME, the wooden part of a draught horſe's collar.

HA'MLET (a dim. of *ham*, a borough, or village) 1 little village. 2 a diviſion of a town, or ſuburbs of a city, as the tower hamlets, &c.

To HA'MMEL. See *To* HAMSTRING.

HA'MMER, a well known tool, uſed by moſt mechanics.

HA'MMOCK, a little hanging ſea bed.

HA'MPER, or HA"NAPER, a panier, a ſort of large baſket made with a cover to lock down

To HAMPER, to intangle, or perplex.

HAMPSHIRE, a maritime county of England, in the county of Wincheſter, bounded on the weſt by Dorſetſhire and Wiltſhire; by the Britiſh channel on the ſouth; by Suſſex and Surry on the eaſt, and by Berkſhire on the north. It is about 100 miles in circumference, and contains near 1,321,500 acres, is very fruitful in corn, and herbage, and in many places is well wooded. The air is temperate, but thick, occaſioned by the many rivers which run through it; but this inconvenience is abundantly made amends for by the great variety of fine fiſh which they produced. It is moſt advantageouſly ſituate for

for all ſorts of traffick, having ſeveral harbours capable of receiving ſhips of great burthen; and the whole coaſt is ſtrongly guarded by caſtles, block-houſes, &c. The chief manufactures are kerſeys and ſtuffs. It contains one city, 20 market-towns, 253 pariſhes, and is divided into 39 hundreds. It ſends 26 members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, and twenty-four for twelve boroughs.

To HA'MSTRING, to hough, or cut the great tendon of a beaſt's ham.

HANCH (of *hanche*, fr.) the broad fleſhy part of the thigh.

HAND, 1 a member of the body, well known. 2 the index of a clock, watch, &c. 3 writing, or notes. 4 ſignature, or ſign manual. 4 a meaſure uſed in horſemanſhip, by which they meaſure the height of horſes, being equal to four fingers breadth. 5 a parcel of cards.

HA'NDFUL, 1 as much as can be graſped in the hand. 2 the length of four inches.

HA'NDKERCHER, or HANDKERCHIEF, a piece of ſilk, linen, &c. for wiping the face, &c.

HA'NDLE, 1 the part of any inſtrument, &c. that is to be held in the hand. 2 (by Metaphor) a matter that ſubjects a perſon to be found fault for, or gives another an advantage over him.

To HA'NDLE, 1 to hold, or feel with the hand. 2 to manage, mind, or take care of. 3 to treat of, or reaſon upon. 4 to uſe, manage, or treat.

HA'NDMAID, or HA'NDMAIDEN, a maid ſervant.

HA'NDSOME, 1 beautiful, comely. 2 fine, genteel. 3 eloquent, or well ſpoken. 4 ſmart, as a handſome ſtroke.

HA'NDY, 1 ready with the hand. 2 at hand, near to.

HANDY-*work*, work done by the hand.

To HANG, 1 to fix, or ſuſpend upon. 2 to line a room with tapeſtry. 3 to ſtrangle a malefactor. 4 to be ſuſpended upon.

HA'NGER, a ſhort crooked ſword.

HANGINGS, linings for rooms, made of paper, arras, or the like.

HANK, 1 a ſkeen of thread, or ſilk. 2 fondneſs, or great inclination for.

To HA'NKER *after*, to covet, or be deſirous of.

*HANS-IN-DEN-KELDER*, du. Jack in the cellar, a Dutch expreſſion, grown into uſe among the Engliſh, when they drink to a woman big with child, meaning to the unborn child.

HANSE *towns*, certain free towns of Germany and the North, united in a ſtrict league, under laws and magiſtrates of their own appointing, for the better carrying on of commerce, and for their mutual ſafety. At firſt it only conſiſted of towns ſituate on the coaſts of the Baltic ſea; but its reputation increaſing, ſcarce any city of Europe but deſired to be admitted into it. The cities which formed the league were Lubeck, Cologn, Brunſwick, and Dantzick; the number afterwards increaſed to ſixty-ſix, which were divided into four claſſes, of which thoſe four cities were the head; but Lubec was the head of the whole ſociety. At preſent they are very much ſunk; for though ſeveral towns in Germany affect the title, ſcarce any but Lubec, Hamburgh, Bremen, Roſtock, Brunſwick, and Cologn, have deputies at the aſſemblies held on the common occaſions thereof.

HA'NSEATIC, belonging to the Hanſe towns.

HA'NSEL, the money taken upon the firſt part ſold of any commodity, or the firſt ſold in the morning.

To HA'NSEL, 1 to give hanſel. 2 to uſe a thing the firſt time.

HAP, chance, accident, hazard.

To HAP, to happen, or fall out.

To HA'PPEN, to befal, or come to paſs.

HA'PPY, 1 bleſſed, or in felicity. 2 lucky, or fortunate. 3 excellent, or eloquent.

HAPSE, a ſort of bolt to faſten a door, &c.

*HARANGUE*, fr. a ſpeech, diſcourſe, or oration.

To HA'RASS (of *haraſſer*, fr.) 1 to tire, weary out, or fatigue. 2 to ruin a country with continual inroads, &c.

HA'RBINGER, a fore-runner, or a preparer of the way; an officer of the king's houſehold, who goes before the court when it travels, to provide lodgings, and other neceſſaries.

HA'RBOUR, 1 a port, or place for ſhips to ride in. 2 ſhelter, ſanctuary, or place of refuge.

To HARBOUR, 1 to lodge, receive, or entertain. 2 to conceal, or abet thieves, &c. 3 (with Hunters) to go to reſt, ſaid of a hart.

HARBOROUGH, [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 52°. 26'.] in Leiceſterſhire, is a great thoroughfare, near the ſource of the river Wellan to Derby. 'Tis obſerved that this town has no lands belonging to it; ſo that they have a proverb here, that "A gooſe will eat up "all the graſs in Harborough." For this reaſon their fair (which is held on October the 9th, and is for horſes) is kept in the next pariſh. The market is on tueſday. Here is a free ſchool, and a chapel of eaſe to Great Bowden its pariſh. Diſtant from London 66 computed, and 64 meaſured miles; and 20 from Leiceſter. It gives the title of Earl to Thomas lord Sherrard.

HARD, 1 firm, ſolid, not ſoft. 2 tough, not tender. 3 ſad, grievous. 4 ill, evil, bad. 5 rigorous, cruel, ſevere. 6 acid, or ſowr. 7 uncouth, not poliſhed, as a hard ſtyle in writing. 8 difficult, or obſcure. 9 covetous, or auſtere. 10 thick, or dull, as of hearing.

hearing. 11 dry, or ſtiff, the contrary of mellow and ſoft, as in painting.

HARDS of flax and hemp, the coarſer part ſeparated from the fine.

HA'RDSHIP, trouble, fatigue, labour, travel, &c.

HA'RDY, 1 inured to hardſhip. 2 bold, daring, couragious.

HARE, a well known animal.

HARE-*brain'd*, heedleſs, or careleſs.

HARE-*foot*, 1 the name of an herb. 2 the name of a bird.

HARE *lip*, a lip cloven, or parted like that of a hare.

To HARE, to hurry, or confuſe.

HA'RIER, a ſort of dog, uſed to hunt hares.

HA''RIOT, or HE''RIOT, the beſt beaſt that a tenant has at the hour of his death, due by cuſtom to the lord of the manor.

HARLEIGH, a ſmall town in Merionethſhire, in north Wales, ſituate on a rock near the ſea ſhore. It is governed by a mayor, &c. but it has few inhabitants, and the houſes are but mean. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on the 3d of November. Diſtant from London 161 computed, and 193 meaſured miles.

HA'RLOT, a proſtitute, or whore.

HARM, 1 prejudice, or miſchief. 2 hurt, or damage. 3 diſaſter, or accident.

HARMO'NIA (in Anatomy) a ſpecies of the ſymphyſis, or juncture intended for reſt; wherein the bones meet with even edges.

HARMO''NICAL, or HARMONIC, of, or belonging to harmony.

HARMO'NICAL, or *muſical proportion*, is, when of three quantities, or numbers, the firſt hath the ſame ratio to the third, as the difference between the firſt and ſecond hath to the difference between the ſecond and third.

HA'RMONY (of *harmonia*, lat. of ἁρμονια, gr. of ἁρω to join) 1 melody, or a due proportion of ſounds. 2 conformity, agreement of ſeveral things.

HA'RNESS (of *harnois*, fr.) 1 armour, or accoutrements. 2 trappings for a draught horſe, ſuch as the collar, traces, &c.

HARP (of *harpe*, fr.) a muſical inſtrument of the ſtring kind.

HA'RPING *iron* (of *harpon*, fr.) a large javelin of forged iron, five or ſix feet long, with a ſharp triangular point, barbed like the head of an arrow, faſtened to a line, wherewith they catch whales, and other large fiſh.

HARPONI'ER, a man employed to dart whales with a harping iron.

HA'RPSECORD, † HA'RPSECOL (of *harpſeichorde*, fr.) a muſical inſtrument of the ſtring kind, played on after the manner of an organ.

HA'RQUEBUSS (of *arquebuſe*, fr.) a ſort of hand gun.

HARRIER, a ſmall hound for hunting hares.

HA'RROW, a drag with iron teeth, to break the clods of earth after plowing.

To HA'RRY (of *haraſſer*, fr.) to haraſs, fatigue, or tire out.

HARSH, 1 rough, ſharp, unpleaſant. 2 uncouth, rude, unpolite. 3 ſevere, rigid, auſtere.

HART, a ſtag, or male deer, of five years old.

HART *royal*, one that has been hunted by the king or queen, and has eſcaped with his life.

HARTFORD, [W. lon. 7 min. lat. 51°. 45'.] the capital town of Hartfordſhire, pleaſantly ſituate in a dry vale near the river Lea, and enjoys a ſweet air. This town was of ſome note in the times of the ancient Britons; and the Saxon kings often kept their courts here, and a caſtle was built here by Edward the elder, as ſome ſay. It is now governed by a mayor, high-ſteward (who is generally a nobleman) a recorder, 9 aldermen, a town clerk, chamberlain, 10 capital burgeſſes, and 16 aſſiſtants, and has two ſerjeants at mace. The chief commodities brought to its markets are wheat, malt and wool; and it is ſaid to ſend 5000 quarters of malt to London weekly. Here were formerly five churches, which is reduced to two; in St. Andrew's, there is a ſeat for the mayor and aldermen, and another for the governors of Chriſt-church hoſpital in London, who have built a fair houſe in this town to receive ſuch children as wanted either room or health in that hoſpital in that hoſpital; and they have a gallery in the church large enough for 200 children. Here is a handſome free grammar ſchool, and three charity ſchools; but the ſplendor of the town is much diminiſhed, ſince the north road was turned thro' Ware. But the county gaol is ſtill kept in the town, and the gaol delivery in the caſtle. Its market is on ſaturday, and its fairs on the 1ſt of May, June the 24th, September the 8th, October the 29th, and November the 6th, and two fairs for cattle, viz. the ſaturday fortnight after Eaſter, and the monday following. Diſtant from London 20 computed, and 23 meaſured miles. It ſends two members to parliament; and gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Seymour dukes of Somerſet.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, partly in the dioceſe of London, and partly in that Lincoln, bounded by Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire on the north; by Eſſex on the eaſt; by Middleſex on the ſouth, and by Buckinghamſhire on the weſt. It is about 130 miles in circumference, and contains about 451,000 acres. It is well furniſhed with corn fields, paſture, and meadow ground, and little woods, and with ſmall but very clear ſtreams. It is very eminent for famous ancient places, and ſcarce any one

ſhire in England can ſhew more footſteps of antiquity. The flouriſhing condition of this county is owing partly to the many roads to London, which has improved their towns; and partly to the healthfulneſs of the air, which has induced ſeveral of the gentry to ſettle in it, and gives occaſion to this ſaying, that "They who buy a houſe in Hartford-"ſhire, pay two years purchaſe for the air." The chief commodities are wheat, barley, and malt. It contains 18 market towns, 120 pariſhes; is divided into eight hundreds, and ſends ſix members to parliament, *viz.* the county two, Hartford two, and St. Albans two.

HARTLAND, [W. lon. 4°. 45′. lat. 51°. 9′.] a market-town in Devonſhire, near Briſtol channel, and gives name to a cape called Hartland-point, which is the extreme part of the county. Is has a market on ſaturday, much frequented by people from Cornwal; and fairs on Eaſter-wedneſday, Whit-tueſday, and the 14th of September. Diſtant from London 171 computed, and 197 meaſured miles; and 44 from Exeter.

HARTLEPOOL, [W. lon. 55 min. lat. 54°. 40′.] a port town of the county of Durham, ſituate on a promontory encompaſſed on all ſides but the weſt by the German ſea. 'Twas veſted by K. John with the ſame laws as Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and governed by a mayor, &c. It has a ſmall market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 187 computed, and 236 meaſured miles; and 12 from Durham.

HA'RVEST, the time of reaping and taking in of corn, &c.

HARWICH, [E. lon. 1°. 25′. lat. 52°. 5′.] a borough and port town of Eſſex, ſituate at the mouth of the river Stour, which meeting the Orwell, makes a very ſpacious and ſafe haven; the mouth of which is between two and three miles over at high water, but the channel where ſhips muſt keep to come into the harbour is very narrow, ſo that all veſſels going in or out are commanded by Languard-fort on the Suſſex coaſt. The town is not large, but populous, and well built, enjoys a good maritime trade, and has many good inns, but the accommodations are dear, by reaſon of the number of paſſengers to and from Holland; for this is the ſtation of the packet-boat to Helvoetſluys. It was made a free borough by Edward II. Its government was ſettled by charter of James I. in a mayor choſe yearly on the 30th of November, out of 8 aldermen, who with 24 capital burgeſſes, the electors, and the recorder, make the corporation. The mayor has the power of holding admiralty courts. Here is a good yard for building ſhips, with the neceſſary ſtore-houſes, launches, &c. Three fourths of the town are ſurrounded by the ſea and river, and was fortified heretofore on the land ſide, but the fortifications were deſtroyed in the reign of Charles I. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on May day, and St. Luke's. Sends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 72 meaſured miles; and 42 from Chelmsford.

HASLEMERE, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 51°. 14′.] an ancient town in Surry, 14 miles ſouth weſt of Guilford. 'Tis ſaid that it ſtood heretofore on a hill more to the ſouth, and that it had ſeven churches, though it has but one now, which is a chapel of eaſe to Chidingford. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to parliament, choſe by a bailiff and burgageteeners. Here is a market on tueſday, and fairs on May day, and September the 13th. Diſtant from London 36 computed, and 41 meaſured miles.

HASLINGDEN, a ſmall town in Lancaſhire, ſituate under the mountains on the eaſt ſide of the county. Has a market on wedneſday. Diſtant from London 150 computed, and 195 meaſured miles; and 38 from Lancaſter.

HASP, 1 a ſort of buckle, or hook. 2 a button, to draw or ſhut a door.

HA'SSOCK, 1 a cuſhion to kneel upon in churches. 2 ſoft ſand ſtone.

HASTE, or HAST, hurry, ſpeed, expedition.

To HA'STEN, to quicken, or puſh on.

HASTINGS, [E. lon. 36 min. lat. 50°. 50′.] an ancient town in Suſſex, the chief of the cinque ports, incorporated by the ſtyle of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It is ſeated between an high cliff towards the ſea, and a high hill on the land ſide, conſiſts of two ſtreets of well built houſes, in each of which is a pariſh church. Frequent ſtorms have rendered its once famous harbour only a poor road for ſmall veſſels, though vaſt ſums of money has been laid out on it at times. Here are markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on tueſday in Whitſun-week, and the 23d of November, each for two days. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 54 computed, and 62 meaſured miles; and 19 from Lewes.

HA'STY, 1 done in haſte. 2 impatient, unquiet. 3 paſſionate, or ſoon angry.

HAT, 1 a covering for the head. 2 (Figuratively) the dignity of a cardinal, or a promotion to that dignity. The red hat being the cognizance of cardinals, which they are obliged to wear at all ceremonies.

HATCH, 1 a half door. 2 a brood of young. 3 a place to lay in.

To HATCH, 1 to bring forth young. 2 to invent, or deviſe. 3 (in Drawing) to draw ſmall ſtrokes with a pen.

HA'TCHEL, or HI'TCHEL, a tool to dreſs hemp, flax, &c.

HA'TCHES, ; flood-gates to ſtop the current

of a river. 2 mounds made of clay to prevent the water that runs from the tin works in Cornwal from going into the freſh rivers. 3 a ſort of trap-doors in ſhips, through which goods of bulk are let down into the hold.

HA'TCHET (of *hache*, fr.) a little ax.

To HATE, to deteſt, or abhor, to bear an ill will to.

HA'TFIELD BISHOPS, in Hartfordſhire, 7 miles from Hartford, in the great road from the north to London; from whence 'tis diſtant 17 computed, and 20 meaſured miles. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on Good-friday, April the 23d, July the 25th, and October the 18th.

HATFIELD BROAD-OAK, or KING's-HATFIELD, in Eſſex, is a pretty good town, with a market on ſaturday, and a fair on July the 25th. Diſtant from London 25 computed, and 28 meaſured miles; and 12 from Chelmsford.

HATHERLEIGH, [W. lon. 4°. 15'. lat. 50°. 46'.] a ſmall town in Devonſhire, ſituate on a branch of the river Towridge near its conflux with the Oak. Has a market on tueſday, and fairs on May the 10th, June the 11th, Auguſt the 24th, and October the 18th. Diſtant from London 160 computed, and 197 meaſured miles; and 25 from Exeter,

HA''VANT, [W. lon. 1°. 5'. lat. 50°. 50'.] a market-town in Hampſhire, ſituate on a bay of the Engliſh channel, between Fareham and Chicheſter. Has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on October the 6th. Diſtant from London 54 computed, and 63 meaſured miles; and 30 from Wincheſter.

To HAVE, 1 to poſſeſs. 2 to hold, or enjoy.

HA'VEN, a harbour, or port for ſhips.

HA''VERFORD-WEST, [W. long. 5 deg. lat. 51°. 50'.] in Pembrokeſhire in ſouth Wales, is a good town, clean, well built, and populous, commodiouſly ſeated on a creek of Milford-haven; over which it has a good ſtone bridge, enjoys a good trade, and has many veſſels belonging to it, 'Tis a borough town, ſending one member to parliament, and a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, ſheriff, common-council, and juſtices of the peace. It contains three pariſh churches, the county gaol, and the aſſizes, are kept here. It has markets on tueſday and ſaturday, and a fair on the 7th of July. Diſtant from London 202 computed, and 251 meaſured miles.

HA''VERIL, [E. lon. 25 min. lat. 52°. 10'.] a market-town of Eſſex, on the borders of Suffolk and Cambridgeſhire; by the remains of a caſtle and church, ſtill to be ſeen, it appears to have been formerly of much greater conſequence than now. It has a charity-ſchool, a market on wedneſday, and fairs on May day, July the 6th, and Auguſt the 15th. Diſtant from London 43 computed, and 49 meaſured miles.

HAUGH, a green ſpot or plat in a valley.

HAU'GHTY, proud, lofty, arrogant.

To HAUL, to hale, pull, or drag.

HAULM. See HALM.

HAUNCH. See HANCH.

HAUNT, 1 a hold of ſome beaſts. 2 a place frequently reſorted to. 3 a habit, or cuſtom.

To HAUNT, to frequent, or viſit often.

HA'VOCK, 1 ſlaughter, or deſtruction. 2 waſte, or ſpending laviſhly.

HAU'TBOY. See HOBOY.

*HAUT contre*, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies counter-tenor.

*HAUT dreſſus*, it. firſt treble.

HAW, 1 the fruit of the white thorn. 2 a web, or pin in the eye. 3 a cloſe near a houſe.

HAWK, a bird of prey.

HAWK *of the firſt coat*, a hawk of the fourth year.

To HAWK, 1 to go a fowling with a hawk. 2 to ſpit, or ſpawl.

HA'WKER, 1 one that cries news papers in the ſtreets. 2 a pedlar, or one who goes about the country ſelling wares.

HAWKSHEAD, a ſmall town in Lancaſhire, on the weſt ſide of Winnader-meer. Has a market on monday for proviſions, wool, yarn, &c. and a free grammar ſchool. Diſtant from London 202 computed, and 265 meaſured miles; and 35 from Lancaſter..

HAWSER, a kind of little cable belonging to a ſhip.

HAWSES, (in a ſhip) two round holes under her head through which the cables paſs.

HAY, 1 graſs, &c. cut and dried. 2 a net to take conies with. 3 a ſort of dance.

HAY, [W. lon. 3°. 6'. lat. 52°. 7'.] a good market-town in Brecknockſhire, ſouth Wales, ſeated on the river Wye, has a great market on monday, and fairs on May the 4th, Auguſt the 1ſt, and September the 29th. Diſtant from London, 116 computed, and 135 meaſured miles.

HAYLSHAM, [E. lon. 18 min. lat. 50°. 50'.] a ſmall town in Suſſex, whoſe market is on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 46 computed, and 55 meaſured miles; and 9 from Lewes.

HA'YWARD, one that takes care of, or keeps the common herd of the town.

*HA''ZARD*, fr. 1 chance, danger, peril, or fortune. 2 a game at dice. 3 a game at tennis. 4 a game at billiards.

To HAZARD, to venture, or run the riſque of.

HAZE, rime, or fog.

HAZLE, the tree that bears ſmall nuts, thence called Hazel nuts.

HA'ZY, rimy, thick, or foggy.

HEAD, 1 that part of an animal body that contains

contains the brains, &c. 2 the top off a tree, &c. 3 the front, or forepart, as of an army, &c. 4 chief, or principal. 5 ſpring, or ſource.

HEAD *borough*, an officer ſubordinate to a conſtable, but was formerly the chief of the frank-pledge.

HEADFORD, [W. lon. 9°. 15′. lat. 53°. 22′.] a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught.

HEAD-*land*, 1 a narrow piece of land that is plowed a-croſs at the ends of other lands. 2 a promontory, or fore-land.

HEADON, [E. lon. 5 min. lat. 53°. 48′.] a little pleaſant well built borough town in Holderneſs, in the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on a river that falls into the Humber. It was formerly conſiderable in merchants and ſhipping; but it makes no great figure now, which is aſcribed to the neighbourhood of Hull, and to its harbours being choaked up; for tho' there is a trench on the ſouth eaſt ſide of the town which helps to ſcour that part of the haven which is left, there is no hopes of rendering it ſo uſeful as formerly. 'Tis a corporation, with a mayor, recorder, 9 aldermen, and 2 bailiffs, who have the power of ſheriffs, and are juſtices of the peace. It ſends two members to parliament, has a market on ſaturday, and a fair every fortnight. Diſtant from London 141 computed, and 172 meaſured miles; and 36 from York.

HEA'DY, 1 headſtrong, or obſtinate. 2 that flies up quickly into one's head.

To HEAL, 1 to cure a wound, &c. 2 to make up differences, or diviſions. 3 to cover up with any thing.

HEALTH, 1 good conſtitution of body. 2 a mark of reſpect.

HEAM, is the ſame in beaſts as the ſecundine, or after-birth in women.

HEAP, a pile of things laid one upon another.

To HEAR, 1 to receive a ſound or voice by the ear. 2 to be informed, or have advice of. 3 to examine a cauſe, as a judge does. 4 to be favourable, or propitious to.

HEARING, the ſenſe, or faculty, by which the mind gets the idea of ſounds.

HEARSE, 1 a monument, or tomb. 2 a vehicle to carry a dead corpſe in.

HEART, 1 the moſt noble part of the body. 2 the middle, or centre of a place, &c. 3 the ſubſtance, or goodneſs.

To HEA'RTEN, 1 to animate, or encourage. 2 to ſtrengthen, or to fortify.

HEARTH, the pavement before the chimney.

HEA'RTLESS, 1 that has no heart. 2 cowardly, or without courage. 3 caſt down, or dejected.

HEA'RTY, 1 well in health. 2 chearful, or gay. 3 ſincere, candid, ingenuous.

HEAT, 1 the oppoſite of cold. 2 ardour, or vehemence. 3 paſſion, or tranſport. 4 a pimple, or puſtule. 5 one turn round a horſe-courſe.

HEAT (in Philoſophy) is the agitation of the parts of the body, and the fire contained in it, by which agitation a motion is produced in our bodies, exciting the idea of heat in our minds; and that in reſpect to us, is only that idea; and in a hot body is nothing but motion.

HEATH, 1 ſort of wild ſhrub. 2 a plain covered with heath.

HEATH-*cock*, or HEATH *powt*, a bird of the game.

HEATHEN, 1 a pagan, idolater, or a worſhipper of falſe gods. 2 an atheiſt, or one that denies the being of a God.

To HEAVE, 1 to liſt up, or elevate. 2 to ſwell as dough.

HEAVE *offerings*, the firſt fruits given to the prieſt of the Jews.

HEA'VEN, 1 the ſky, or firmament. 2 paradiſe, or the abode of heavenly beings.

HEA'VINESS, 1 weight, unwieldineſs. 2 drowſineſs, or ſleepineſs. 3 ſadneſs, ſorrowfulneſs. 4 dulneſs, or ſtupidity.

HEA'VY, 1 weighty, ponderous. 2 dull, or ſtupid. 3 deep, or tireſome; as, a heavy way. 4 drowſy, or ſleepy. 5 ſad, or melancholy. 6 that does not go off well; as, a heavy book. 7 painful, or requiring much labour.

HE'BRAISM, an Hebrew idiom, or a propriety of the Hebrew language.

HEBREW, the language ſpoken by the Hebrews, and wherein the books of the Old Teſtament were wrote.

HE'CATOMB (of *hecatombe*, lat. of ἑκατομβη, gr. of ἑκατον a hundred, and βους an ox) a ſacrifice of an hundred oxen, ſheep, hogs, &c.

HECK, an engine uſed in the river Owſe, by York, to take fiſh.

HE'CTIC *fever* (of ἑξις, gr. of ἐχω to hold) a ſort of ſlow habitual fever, gradually preying on, and conſuming the ſubſtance of the ſolids.

HE'CTOR, a bully, or braggadocio.

HEDGE, a fence, or incloſure of a field, garden, or the like, made of buſhes, &c.

To HEDGE, 1 to encompaſs with a hedge, or fence. 2 to bet on both ſides.

HEDGE-*hog*, 1 an animal covered all over with ſharp briſtles. 2 an herb, otherwiſe called trefoil. 3 a fiſh, generally called the globe fiſh. 4 an herb, commonly called liquoriſh.

HEED, care, or caution.

To HEED, to mind, remark, or obſerve.

HEE'DFUL, 1 attentive, mindful, diligent. 2 cautious, circumſpect, prudent.

HEEL, the back part of the foot.

HEFT, the weight of any thing.

HE'GIRA, a term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha of the Arabians and Turks, who

begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his eſcape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16th, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.

HE'GLER, HI'GLER, or HI'GGLER, a huckſter, or one that brings fowls, butter, eggs, &c. out of the country to London, or other markets.

HEI'FER, a young cow that has not had a calf.

HEIGHT, (rather HIGHTH, as it is derived from *High*) 1 the tallneſs of any thing. 2 greatneſs, excellency, ſublimity. 3 top of a thing. 4 the higheſt pitch.

HEIGHT *of a figure*. See ALTITUDE.

HEIGHT *of the pole*. See ALTITUDE *of the pole*.

To HEI'GHTEN, 1 to increaſe, or augment. 2 to elevate, or make chearful. 3 to lift up higher.

HEIGHTHS (in War) the eminences round a fortified place.

HEI'NOUS. See HAINOUS.

HEI'NUSE, a roe-buck of the fourth year.

HEIR (of *hæris*, lat. of *hæreo* to ſtick cloſe to) one who ſucceeds to the eſtates and effects of another, whether by right of blood, or by teſtament.

HEIR *apparent*, or *at law*, one during the life-time of his anceſtor.

HEI'RESS, a female heir.

HELCHE'SAITES, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from one Helcheſaus, their principal, who held that it was no ſin to deny Jeſus Chriſt in time of perſecution.

HELD, (of *To Hold*) 1 holden, or poſſeſſed. 2 accounted, or eſteemed.

HELI'ACAL (of ἡλιακος, gr. of ἡλιος the ſun) of, or belonging to the ſun.

HELIACAL *riſing* (in Aſtronomy) is when a ſtar, having been under the ſun-beams, gets out ſo as to be ſeen again.

HELIACAL *ſetting of a ſtar*, &c. (in Aſtronomy) is when it, by the near approach of the ſun, firſt becomes inconſpicuous. This is reckoned in the moon, but at ſeventeen degrees diſtance, or thereabouts; but in the ſtars, 'tis as ſoon as they come within a whole ſign of the ſun.

HE'LICO'NIAN, of, or belonging to Helicon, a hill in Phocis, ſacred to the muſes.

HE'LIOCENTRIC (of ἡλιος the ſun, and κεντρον a centre, gr.) of, or belonging to the centre of the ſun.

HELIOCENTRIC *latitude of a planet*, is the inclination of the line drawn between the centre of the ſun and the centre of a planet, to the plane of the ecliptic.

HELIO'CENTRIC *place of a planet*, is that point of the ecliptic to which the planet, ſeen from the ſun is referred, and is the ſame as the longitude of the planet ſeen from the ſun.

HE'LIOSCOPE + (of ἡλιος the ſun, and σκοπεω to obſerve, gr.) a ſort of teleſcope peculiarly fitted to obſerve the ſun, without prejudice to the eye.

HELI'OTROPE +, fr. (of ἡλιοτροπιον, gr. of ἡλιος the ſun, and τρεπω to turn) 1 the herb turnſole, or waterwort, ſo called becauſe it turns its leaves and flowers to the ſun. 2 the name of a precious ſtone of a green colour, with red ſpots, or veins.

HELISPHE'RICAL *line* (of ἑλισσω to turn, and σφαιρα a ſphere, gr.) is the rumb-line in navigation; and is ſo called, becauſe on the globe it winds round the pole ſpirally, and ſtill comes nearer and nearer to it.

HE'LIX (of ἑλιξ gr. a wreath) 1 (in Anatomy) that part of the ear on the outſide of the head. 2 (in Architecture) the little volutes under the flowers of the Corinthian capital. 3 (in Geometry) a ſpiral line.

HELL, the infernal regions, the reſidence, or place of puniſhment of the damned.

HELL-*bound*, 1 a fury, or infernal ſpirit. 2 a very impious, or flagitious perſon.

HE'LLEBORE, the name of a phyſical plant.

HE'LLENISM (of ἑλληνισμος, gr. of ἑλληνιζω to follow the Greeks) a manner of ſpeaking, peculiar to the Greek tongue. It is applied to expreſſions uſed by authors in any other language which are peculiar to the Greek.

HELM, a piece of timber put into the rudder of a ſhip, &c. to ſteer or guide it with.

*To ſit at the* HELM, to have the government of affairs.

HELM (in Chemiſtry) is the head of a ſtill or alembic.

HE'LMET, a head-piece, or piece of armour for the head.

HELMESLY, a town in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate in Rhidal vale, near the Rye, with a brook running through it. Here is a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 170 computed, and 210 meaſured miles; and 18 from York.

HELP, 1 aid, or ſupport. 2 means, or aſſiſtance. 3 remedy, or cure.

To HELP, 1 to aſſiſt, ſuccour, or relieve. 2 to procure, or get for. 3 to find out an expedient for. 4 to lend aſſiſtance, or put a hand to.

HE'LPLESS, 1 that cannot help himſelf. 2 that has no uſe of his limbs. 3 abandoned, or left without help.

HELSTON, [W. lon. 5°, 45′. lat. 50°. 8′.] in Cornwal, ſituate on the river Cobor, not far from its influx into the ſea. It is one of the five towns for the coinage of tin, and a little below is a tolerable good harbour, where the tin ſhips load. Here is a large market-houſe, and a guild-hall, and a very handſome church, which, with its ſpire, is 90 foot high, and ſerves for a ſea mark. The town conſiſts of four ſtreets that lie in the form of a croſs, with a little channel of

water

water in each. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on March the 13th, July the 9th, Auguſt the 29th, October the 28th, the ſecond ſaturday before St. Thomas's day, and the ſaturdays before Midlent-ſunday, Palm-ſunday, and Whit-ſunday. 'Tis governed by a mayor, and 24 aſſiſtants. Sends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 226 computed, and 272 meaſured miles; and 64 from Launceſton.

HE'LTER-SKELTER, confuſedly, violently, or diſorderly.

HELVE, the handle of an ax, &c.

HELVE"TIC, ſomething belonging to the inhabitants of the Swiſs cantons, who were anciently called Helvetii by the Romans.

HEM, 1 the border of a garment. 2 the edge of cloth turned down, and ſewed.

*HEM*, lat. an interjection expreſſing various motions and affections of the mind.

To HEM 1 to make a hem, or border. 2 to call after, by crying hem! 3 to ſpit with a hem.

To HEM *in*, to incloſe, environ, or ſurround.

HE"MICYCLE (of ἡμικυκλος, gr. of ἡμι half, and κυκλος a cycle) an half-cycle.

HE"MISPHERE (of ἡμισφαιρον, gr. of ἡμι half, and σφαιρα a ſphere or globe) is half of the globe or ſphere, when 'tis ſuppoſed to be cut through the centre, in the plane of one of its great circles. Thus the equator divides the terreſtrial globe into the northern and ſouthern hemiſphere; and the equinoctial dives the heavens after the ſame manner.

HE"MITONE (of ἡμιτονιον, gr. of ἡμι half, and τονος a tone) an half tone, or what we call a half note.

*HE'MORRHAGIA*. See HÆMORRHAGE.

HE'MORROIDS. See HÆMORRHOIDES.

HEMP, the name of an herb well known.

HEMPSTEAD, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51°. 45'.] a market-town in Hartfordſhire, incorporated by Henry VIII. by the name of a bailiff and inhabitants. Has a market on thurſday, and fairs on Holy-croſs day, thurſday in Trinity week, and the ſecond monday in September. It has been reckoned one of the greateſt markets in the county for wheat, eleven pair of mills ſtand within four miles of the place, which bring a great trade to it; but the roads are ſo continually torn, that it is one of the worſt turn-pike ways to London; from whence it is 22 computed, and 29 meaſured miles; and 18 from Hartford.

HE'MUSE (among Hunters) a roe in the third year.

HEN, a female fowl.

HEN *bane*, a poiſonous herb.

HENCE, 1 from this place. 2 to come, or hereafter.

HE'NCEFORTH, or HE'NCEFORWARD, for the time to come, or from this time.

HENDE'CAGON (of ενδεκα eleven, and γωνια an angle, or corner) is a figure in geometry that hath eleven ſides, and as many angles.

HENDE"CAGON (in Fortification) is a place defended by eleven baſtions.

HENI'OCHUS, one of the northern conſtellations. See AURIGA.

HEN-PECK'D, a name commonly applied to a man who is governed by his wife.

HENLEY UPON THAMES, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 51°. 54'.] in Oxfordſhire, is ſaid to be one of the oldeſt towns in the county, had a ſtone bridge, now a wooden one, over the river. It is a large corporation town, governed by a warden, burgeſſes, and inferior officers; its market is on thurſday, and its fairs on February the 24th, Holy thurſday, Trinity-thurſday, and the thurſday before Midſummer. The inhabitants are chiefly meal men, malſters, and bargemen. Here is a charity-ſchool, and two good free-ſchools; one a grammar ſchool, the other for teaching, cloathing, and apprenticing ſeveral poor children. Diſtant from London 29 computed, and 35 meaſured miles; and 24 from Oxford.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, [W. lon. 1°. 45'. lat. 52°. 18'.] a ſmall market-town in Warwickſhire, on the river Arrow. Here is a chapel of eaſe to Waveney, its pariſh church firſt built, A. D. 1368. The market is on monday, and it has fairs on Whit-tueſday, and St. Luke's day. Diſtant from London 72 computed, and 85 meaſured miles; and 8 from Warwick.

HEPA"TICAL, or HEPA"TIC (of ἡπατικος, gr. of ἡπαρ the liver) of, or belonging to the liver.

HE'PTAGON (of ἑπταγωνα, gr. of ἑπτα ſeven, and γωνια an angle) is a figure in geometry, conſiſting of ſeven ſides and angles; and if thoſe ſides and angles are equal, it is called a regular heptagon.

HEPTAGON (in Fortification) is a place that has ſeven baſtions for its defence.

HEPTA'NGULAR *figure* (in Geometry) is that which conſiſteth of ſeven angles.

HE'PTARCHY (of ἑπταρχια, gr. of ἑπτα ſeven, and αρχη a government) a government conſiſting of ſeven kings, and is more immediately applied to the former ſtate of England, when divided into ſeven kingdoms by the Saxons; which were reduced to a monarchy by Egbert, king of the Weſt-Angles, and by him called England.

HE"RALD, an officer at arms.

HE"RALDRY, the art of blazoning coats of arms.

HERB (of *herba*, lat. a plant) a general name for all ſorts of ſimples, or plants that are uſed either in food, or medicine.

HE'RBAGE, 1 a collective name, compre-

prehending all ſorts of herbs, 2 tithes for herbs.

HE'RBAL, a book treating of herbs.

HE'RBALISM, ſkill in herbs, botany.

HE'RBALIST, one that has ſkill in herbs.

HERBI'FEROUS, (of *herbæ*, lat. herbs, and *fero* to bear) that brings forth, or produces herbs.

HERCU'LEAN, of, or belonging to Hercules, a famous hero.

HERCU'LEAN *labour*, a work of great difficulty, or almoſt inſurmountable, or impoſſible.

HERD, a company of cattle, &c.

HE'RDSMAN, one that looks after droves of cattle.

HERE, 1 in this place. 2 take it.

HEREA'FTER, after this time.

HEREDI''TAMENT, (in Law) ſuch immoveable things, which, not being otherwiſe bequeathed, do of courſe deſcend to him who is next heir of blood, and fall not to the executor or adminiſtrator, as chattels do.

HERE'DITARY, ſomething belonging to a family by right of ſucceſſion, from heir to heir.

HE''REFORD, [W. lon. 2°. 42'. lat. 52°. 6'.] a city in Herefordſhire, and is not only the chief place in that county, but alſo of all the counties weſt of the Severn. It is about a mile and half in circumference, but not very populous; the houſes are old and low, and by reaſon of its ſituation, the ſtreets are dirty, it being encompaſſed by rivers on all ſides but the eaſt, and often annoyed by the ſwell of the Wye on the ſouth ſide of it, over which it has a ſtone bridge. 'Tis governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, high-ſteward, deputy-ſteward, recorder, and town-clerk, with 31 common council, (among whom are reckoned the mayor, and 5 of the aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace) a ſword-bearer, and 4 ſerjeants at mace. In the civil wars it was taken and retaken ſeveral times, and two of its churches were then deſtroyed, ſo that now it has only four, beſides the cathedral, which is a beautiful and magnificent ſtructure, firſt built, A. D. 1050. but deſtroyed by the Welſh, A. D. 1060. and rebuilt in the reign of Henry I. The trading companies have their diſtinct halls, laws, and privileges; but gloves and leathern wares are the only manufactures. Here are held the aſſizes, quarter-ſeſſions, county courts, &c. and markets are held here on wedneſday, friday, and ſaturday; and fairs on March the 20th, Eaſter-wedneſday, May the 19th, June the 19th, the 8th, and 21ſt of October, and the tueſday after Candlemas, each for three days. Here is an hoſpital for 12 poor people, and two charity-ſchools, one for 60 boys, the other for 40 girls. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 112 computed, and 130 meaſured miles.

HE''REFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of Hereford, bounded by Worceſterſhire and Shropſhire on the north, by Glouceſterſhire on the eaſt, by Monmouthſhire on the ſouth, and by Brecknockſhire on the weſt. It is divided into eleven hundreds, in which are 8 market towns, 176 pariſhes; and is about 102 miles in circumference. The climate is temperate and healthful; and the ſoil excellent both for feeding of cattle and produce of corn, and well provided with all the neceſſaries of life. The county is particularly eminent for great quantities of all ſorts of apples, which give the inhabitants an opportunity of making ſuch quantities of Cyder as not only to ſerve their families for their ordinary drink, but alſo to furniſh London, and other parts, with great quantities. It is well watered by the rivers Wye, Lug, and Mynow, all which fall in one channel into the Severn ſea. It ſends eight members to parliament, *viz.* the county two, Hereford two, Lemſter two, and Weſby two.

HERE''SIARCH (of αἱρεσιαρχης, gr. of αἱρεσις, an hereſy, and αρχος chief) an arch-heretic, or the principal of an hereſy.

HE''RESY (of *hæreſis*, lat. of αἱρεσις, gr. of αἱρεω to elect, or chuſe out) this word anciently ſignified a firm opinion, good or ill; but now it is taken only for an opinion contrary to the fundamental principles of religion.

HE''RETIC, one that holds heretical opinions.

HE''RISSON (in Fortification) is a beam armed with a great quantity of ſmall iron ſpikes or nails, having their points outward, and is ſupported by a pivot, upon which it turns, and ſerves inſtead of a barrier to block up any paſſage. They are frequently placed before the gates, and more eſpecially the wicket-doors of a town or fortreſs, to ſecure thoſe paſſages, which muſt of neceſſity be often opened and ſhut.

*HE'RITAGE*, fr. (of *hæres* an heir) an inheritance, or eſtate by ſucceſſion.

HERLING, [E. lon. 1°. 5'. lat. 52°. 30'.] a market-town of Norfolk, ſituate on a rivulet 22 miles ſouth weſt of Norwich. It has a market on thurſday, chiefly for linen and linen yarn, and a fair on the 23d of April. Diſtant from London 75 computed, and 88 meaſured miles.

HERMA''PHRODITE (of *hermaphroditus*, lat. of ἑρμαφροδίτος, gr. of Ἑρμης Mercury, and Αφροδίτη Venus) one that is both man and woman, or that hath the genital parts of both ſexes.

*HE'RMES*, gr. Mercury, the god of eloquence.

HERME''TIC *art*, chemiſtry, ſo called from one Hermes Triſmegiſtus, a famous Egyptian philoſopher, on a ſuppoſition that he was the inventor of it.

HERME'TICAL *ſealing*, or HE'RMES's ſeal (in Chemiſtry) is a particular way of ſealing, or cloſing together the mouth of any glaſs veſſel; it is performed by heating the neck of the glaſs till it be juſt ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to pinch or cloſe it together.

HE'RMIT (of ἐρημίτης, gr. of ἔρημος, a deſert) a dweller in the wilderneſs, or deſert, a devout perſon, retired into a ſolitude, to be more at leiſure for prayer and contemplation.

HE'RMITAGE, a hermit's cell, or place where a hermit lives.

HE'RMITAN, the name of a dry north and north-eaſterly wind, which uſually blows on the coaſts of Africa and Guinea.

HE'RMITESS, a woman-hermit.

HERN (of *heron*, fr.) 1 the name of a large bird. 2 a corner.

HERN-*ſhaw*, a place where the herns breed.

*HE'RNIA*, lat. a rupture, the diſeaſe when the inteſtines fall into the ſcrotum.

HE'RO, or HEROE (of ἥρως, gr. a demi-god) 1 a demi-god or perſon partly of divine, and partly of human extraction. 2 a man of ſingular virtue, either civil, or military. 3 the principal perſon of a poem or romance, or he that has the top part therein.

HERO'ICAL 4, or HEROIC 3, 1 of, or belonging to a hero. 2 grand, ſublime, illuſtrious.

HE''ROIN 3, or HE''ROINE, a woman-hero.

*HE'RON*, fr. a large water fowl.

*HE'RPES*, lat. (of ἕρπω, gr. to creep) a diſeaſe called by ſome St. Anthony's fire, by ſome wild-fire, and by others the ſhingles.

HERRING, a fiſh well known.

HERRING *buſs*, a veſſel proper for the herring fiſhery.

HERRING *cob*, a young herring.

HE'RRIOT. See HARRIOT.

HERSE (in Fortification) a portcullice, an aſſemblage of ſeveral large pieces of wood joined acroſs each other, like a harrow, and each ſhod at the end with a ſharp iron. It is uſually hung by a cord, faſtened to a moulinet, which is cut in caſe of a ſurpriſe, or when the firſt gate is broken with a petard, to the end that the herſe may fall and ſtop the paſſage of the gate, or other entrance of a fortreſs.

It is alſo a kind of harrow beſet with iron ſpikes, which the beſieged, for want of chevaux de friſe, lay in the way or in breaches, with the points upwards, to incommode the march of the infantry as well as of the horſe.

HE'RSILLON (in Fortification) is a plank ſtuck with iron ſpikes to incommode the cavalry in their march.

HE''SITANCY, uncertainty, or irreſolution.

To HE''SITATE (of *hæſito*, lat. of *hæro* to be at a ſtand) 1 to ſtammer, or be at a loſs in ſpeaking. 2 to ſtagger, or be in ſuſpence.

HE''TEROCLITES 4 (of ἑτεροκλίτος, gr. of ἕτερος another, and κλίνω to decline) all nouns which vary from the common way, or that are irregular in declining.

HE''TERODOX (of ἑτερόδοξος, gr. of ἕτερος another, and δόξα an opinion) ſomething that is different from the faith or doctrine of the true church.

HE''TEROGE'NEAL, or HE''TEROGE'NEOUS (of ἑτερογενης, gr. of ἕτερος another, and γενος a genus) of a different nature, or that conſiſts of parts of different, or diſſimular kinds.

HETEROGENEAL *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are mixed numbers, conſiſting of whole ones (or integers) and of fractions.

HETEROGENEAL *ſurds* (in Algebra) are ſuch as have different radical ſigns; as

$$\sqrt[2]{aa}.\ \sqrt[5]{bb}.\ \sqrt[7]{a}.\ \sqrt[3]{dd}.\ \&c.$$

HETEROGENEAL *light*, is ſaid, by Sir Iſaac Newton, to be that which conſiſts of rays of different degrees of refrangibility: thus the light of the ſun is heterogeneal, being a mixture of all ſorts of rays.

HE''TEROGE'NEOUS *particles* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as are of different kinds, natures and qualities, of which generally all bodies conſiſt.

*HETERO'SCII* (of ἑτεροσκιοι, gr. of ἕτερος another, and σκια a ſhadow) (in Geography) a term generally applied to ſuch inhabitants of the earth as have their ſhadows falling but one way; as thoſe who live between the tropics and the polar circles, whoſe ſhadows at noon, in north latitude, are always to the northward, and in ſouth latitude to the ſouthward. However, in ſtrictneſs, and according to the original and reaſon of the word, it is a term of relation, and denotes thoſe inhabitants, whoſe noon day's ſhadows fall different ways from each other. Thus we who live in the north temperate zone are heteroſcii with regard to thoſe who inhabit the ſouth temperate zone.

HEW. See HUE.

To HEW, to cut timber, ſtones, &c.

HE'XACHORD (of ἑξαχορδον, gr. of ἑξ ſix and χορδη a chord) a certain interval or concord of muſic, commonly called a fixth, and is twofold, viz. the greater and the leſſer.

The greater Hexachord is compoſed of two greater tones, two leſſer tones, and one greater ſemi-tone, which are five intervals; but the leſſer hexachord conſiſts only of two greater tones, one leſſer tone, and two greater ſemitones.

The proportion of the former, in numbers, is as 3 to 5; and that of the latter as 5 to 8.

HE'XAGON (of ἑξαγωνια, gr. of ἑξ ſix, and γωνια an angle) a figure in geometry, conſiſting of ſix ſides, and as many angles; and if thoſe ſides and angles are equal, 'tis called

a re-

a regular hexagon.

HEXA″GONAL, of, or belonging to the hexagon.

HEXAHE′DRON, gr. (of ἑξ six, and ἕδρα a base) one of the Platonic bodies, is the same as the cube, being a regular solid of six equal sides or faces.

HEXHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 37′. lat. 55°. 5′.] a market-town in Northumberland, situate 22 miles west of Newcastle, near the conflux of the north and south Tyne; once it had a monastery, with privileges so large as to be called a shire. 'Tis a well built town, and a corporation, governed by a bailiff, chose yearly. The market is on tuesday, fairs on December the 8th, July the 26th, and October the 29th; the two last for leather. Distant from London 211 computed, and 276 measured miles.

HEXA″METER (of ἑξαμέτρος, gr. of ἑξ six, and μετρεω to measure) a verse consisting of six feet.

HEXA′STYLE 4 (of ἑξαστυλη, gr. of ἑξ six, and στυλος a column) an ancient building, which had six columns in the face before, and six also behind, and is the same with the pseudodipteron.

HE′YDAY, an interjection of admiration.

HEYDON. See HEADON.

HEY-HO, an interjection of bewailing.

HE′YRAT, an American badger.

HEYRS, young timber trees, usually left for standers in felling of woods.

HEYTSBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 14′ lat. 51′. 20°.] an ancient borough town by prescription in Wiltshire, situate on the Willy, near Warminster, governed by a bailiff and burgesses. Here is a collegiate church, with four prebendaries; and an alms-house for 12 poor men and one woman, built by one of the lord Hungerfords, to whom it formerly belonged. It sends two members to parliament; and has fairs on May the 7th, and September the 14th. It is commonly called Hatchbury.

HIBE′RNIAN (of *Hibernia*, lat. Ireland) an Irishman, an inhabitant of Ireland.

HI′CKET, or HICK UP, a convulsive motion of the stomach.

HI′CKWELL, or HICKWAY, a bird usually called a wood-pecker.

HI′DAGE, an extraordinary tax to be paid for every hide of land.

HIDE, the skin of an animal, more particularly that of the large sort.

HIDE *of land*, as much as a single plough can cultivate in one year.

HIDE *bound*, sub. 1 a disease in cattle, when their skin sticks very tight to their sides. 2 a disease in trees, by the bark sticking too close.

HIDE-*bound*, adj. 1 sick of the hide-bound: 2 niggardly, or stingy.

To HIDE, 1 to cover or conceal. 2 to keep secret, or not discover.

HI″DEOUS (of *hideux*, fr.) terrible, horrible, frightful, or ghastly.

HIDRO″TICS (of ἱδρως, gr. sweat, of ὑδωρ water) the same as sudorifics; which see.

HIERA′RCHICAL, of, or belonging to a holy order.

HI′ERARCHY 4 (of ἱεραρχια, gr. ἱερος sacred, and ἀρχω to rule) 1 church government. 2 the holy orders of angels.

HIEROGLY″PHICS 5 (of ἱερογλυφικὸς, gr. of ἱερος sacred, and γλύφω to carve) mystical characters, or symbols, in use among the ancient Egyptian priests, by the pictures of animals, plants, &c. such as we see on mummies, or embalmed bodies, but difficult at this distant of time to be explained; this being, if not the first way of writing, at least very ancient.

HIEROGLY″PHIC, or HIEROGLY″PHICAL, of, or belonging to Hieroglyphics.

HIERO″GRAPHER, a sacred writer, or one that writes divine things.

HIERO″GRAPHY 5 (of ἱερος sacred, and γραφω to write) sacred writing.

HIERONO′MIANS, an order of monks established by St. Jerom.

HI′GGLEDY-PI′GGLEDY, confusedly, or in confusion.

HI′GGLER, HIGLER, or HEGLER, one who goes higgling about, or buying fowl, &c. in the country, and bringing them to town to sell.

HIGH, 1 noble, or grand. 2 tall, or great, lofty. 3 lofty, or sublime. 4 proud, haughty, stout. 5 chief, principal. 6 common, publick, as a high way.

HIGH-WAY, the common road.

HIGHWAY *man*, one who robs persons on the high way.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 52°. 22′.] a small, but clean, dry, healthful town in Northamptonshire, pleasantly situated on a rising ground descending to the river Nyne on the north west, and in part of the dutchy of Lancaster. In the reign of Q. Mary it was made a borough, with power to send one member to parliament, and a corporation, consisting of a mayor, steward, recorder, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgesses and commonalty. It has a handsome church with a high spire, a free-school, and an alms-house for 12 men and one woman. Here is a market on saturday, and fairs on February the 24th, June the 17th, September the 29th, and November the 25th. Distant from London 51 computed, and 64 measured miles; and 15 from Northampton.

HIGHNESS, a title of honour given to princes.

HIGHWORTH, [W. lon. 1°. 40′. lat. 51°. 35′.] a market-town in Wiltshire, situate on a hill near the vale of Whitehorse in Berkshire;

Barkſhire; governed by a mayor, and aldermen. The market is on wedneſday, for cattle; and its fairs on the 1ſt of Auguſt, and September the 29th. It was formerly called a borough. Diſtant from London 60 computed, and 73 meaſured miles; and 44 from Saliſbury.

HILA'RITY (of *bilaritas*, lat. of *bilaris* chearful) mirth, pleaſantneſs, jollity, gaiety, or good humour.

HILL, a mountain, or riſing ground.

HI'LLOCK (a dim. of hill) a little hill.

HILT, the handle of a ſword, ax, &c.

*HIN*, Heb. a meaſure for liquid things among the ancient Jews, containing twelve ſextaries.

HIND, 1 the female of a ſtag. 2 a ſervant employed in huſbandry. 3 a ruſtic.

HIND *calf*, a hart of the firſt year.

To HI'NDER, 1 to prevent, or keep from. 2 to make one loſe one's time. 3 to oppoſe, or reſiſt. 4 to trouble, or diſturb.

HI'NDON, [W. lon. 2°. 14'. lat. 51°. 12'.] a ſmall borough town in Wiltſhire, to the weſt of Saliſbury. 'Tis governed by a bailiff; has a market on thurſday, and fairs on February the 2nd, monday before Whitſunday, and October the 18th. Sends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 80 computed, and 97 meaſured miles; and 17 from Saliſbury.

HINE. See HIND.

HINGE, an iron device on which a door, &c. turneth.

HI'NGHAM, [E. lon. 1°. 7'. lat. 52°. 37'.] a town in Norfolk, ſituate in the road from Attleborough to Dereham. It has a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 84 computed, and 97 meaſured miles; and 11 from Norwich.

HI'NKLEY, [W. lon. 1°. 12'. lat. 52°. 31'.] a ſmall town in Leiceſterſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on a hill to the ſouth of Leiceſter. Its church is large and handſome, with a ſtone ſteeple, and furniſhed with a very muſical ring of bells, and chimes. It has a market on monday, and fairs on the third monday after twelfth day, and on Auguſt the 15th. Diſtant from London 79 computed, and 91 meaſured miles; and 10 from Leiceſter.

HINT, 1 intimation, or private notice. 2 notion, or faint idea.

HIP, 1 the huckle bone, the upper part of the thigh. 2 the fruit of the wild roſe tree.

HIP-*roofs* (in Architecture) ſuch a roof as has neither gable-heads, ſhred heads, nor jerkin-heads. Theſe hip-roofs are by ſome called Italian roofs.

*HI'PPEUS*, gr. or *EQUINUS*, lat. a horſe. A comet, which ſome will have to reſemble that animal. But the ſhape of this kind of comet is not always alike, as being ſometimes oval, and ſometimes imitating a rhomboides. Its train, in like manner, is ſometimes ſpread from the front or fore-part, and at other times from the hinder-part; therefore they are diſtinguiſhed into *Equinus barbatus*, *Equinus quadrangularis*, and *Equinus ellipticus*.

HI'PPO, ſpleen, or melancholy.

*HI'PPOCRAS*, fr. a rich ſort of liquor, made of wine, cinnamon, and ſugar.

HIPPO'CRATES's *ſleeve* (in Phyſic) is a woollen bag, of a conical figure, to ſtrain or clarify liquors through.

HIPPUS, (of ἱππος, gr. an horſe) a diſorder of the eyes, wherein they continually ſhake, and thus repreſent objects as if continually moving.

HIRE, 1 wages, or ſalary. 2 rent, or money paid for the uſe of a thing.

HIS, belonging to him, pertaining to a man.

To HISS, 1 to make a hiſſing noiſe, like a ſerpent. 2 to ſhew one's diſapprobation of a thing.

HIST, an interjection, expreſſing ſilence.

HISTO'RIAN, 1 one that is verſed in hiſtory. 2 a writer of hiſtory.

HISTO''RICAL, of, or belonging to hiſtory.

HISTORIO''GRAPHER (of ἱστοριογραφος gr. of ἱστορια hiſtory, and γραφω to write) an hiſtorian, or writer of hiſtories.

HI''STORY (of ἱστορια, gr. of ἱστορειν to enquire, of ἱστωρ knowing) a narrative, or continued relation of a ſeries of memorable events in the affairs, either of a ſingle perſon, nation, or ſeveral perſons and nations; whether included in a great or little ſpace of time.

HISTRIO''NIC, or HISTRIO''NICAL (of *hiſtrionicus*, lat. of *hiſtrio*, a ſtage player) of, or belonging to a ſtage-player, or ſtage-player like.

To HIT, 1 to ſtrike. 2 to agree, or accord. 3 to ſucceed, or happen.

To HITCH, 1 to wriggle, or move by degrees. 2 to catch hold of any thing with a hook, &c.

HI'TCHING, [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 51°. 55'.] a market-town in Hartfordſhire, reckoned the ſecond in the county for number of ſtreets, houſes, and inhabitants; and was formerly famous for the ſtaple commodities of the kingdom, and ſtill a market is held here on tueſday by preſcription free from toll for any grain ſold here; and it has fairs on Eaſter-tueſday, Whit-tueſday, and October the 13th, paying piccage and ſtallage to the lord of the manor. It is governed by a mayor and four conſtables, two for the town, and two for the out parts. Here are eight alms-houſes, and a free ſchool. The place is watered by a rivulet, called Hiz, which drives two mills here, and runs to Ikleford. Diſtant from London 30 computed, and 34 meaſured miles; and 11 from Hartford.

HITHE, a little port, wharf, or place to lade, or unlade wares at.

HI'THE, [E. lon. 1°. 7'. lat. 51°. 6'.] one of the cinque ports, ſituate in the ſouth eaſt part of Kent. There were formerly five pariſh churches, four of which are now demoliſhed, for the town has at times ſuffered very great loſſes, and the port is ſo choaked with ſand, that it is almoſt uſeleſs. It was incorporated by Q. Elizabeth by the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hith, who with the freemen, elect the two members of parliament. A market is held here on ſaturday, and fairs on June the 29th, and November the 20th. Here are two hoſpitals, and a charity ſchool for 38 boys. Diſtant from London 55 computed, and 69 meaſured miles; and 33 from Maidſtone.

HI'THER, adv. to this place.

HITHER, adj. the neareſt.

HIVE, a receptacle for the preſervation of bees.

HIVE *droſs*, bee-glue, or what the bees make at the mouth of their hives to expel the cold.

HOARD, a ſtock of money, &c. laid up.

HOARSE, 1 having a harſh, or jarring voice. 2 unpleaſant, or diſagreeable.

HO'ARY, 1 gray-headed. 2 covered with a white, or hoary froſt. 3 mouldy.

HOB, a clown, or country fellow.

To HO'BBLE, 1 to go lame. 2 to hackle, or ſtumble, as in reading, &c. 3 to do a thing in a bungling careleſs manner.

HO'BBY, 1 ſort of Iriſh horſe. 2 a hawk that preys upon ſmall game; as doves, &c.

HOBGO'BLIN, a ſpectre, phantom, or illuſion of the brain.

HO'BITS (in Gunnery) are a ſort of ſmall mortars from ſix to eight inches diameter; their carriages are like thoſe of guns, only much ſhorter. They are often uſed for annoying the enemy at a diſtance, with ſmall bombs, which they throw two or three miles, or in keeping of a paſs, being loaded with cartouches.

HO'BOY (of *hautbois*, fr.) a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind.

HOCK, 1 a German wine. 2 the ſmall end of a gammon of bacon.

HOCK-*day*, HOCK *tide*, or HOCK-*tueſday*, a feaſt formerly kept the ſecond Tueſday after Eaſter week, in memory of the ſudden death of the Daniſh King Hardicanute, A. D. 1042. and the expulſion of the Danes out of England.

HO'CUS *pocus*, 1 a juggler, or one that ſhews tricks by ſlight of hand. 2 the art of juggling.

HOD, a thing to carry mortar in.

HOD-*man*, 1 a perſon or labourer that bears a hod. 2 a young ſcholar, admitted from Weſtminſter ſchool, to be a ſtudent in Chriſt-church college in Oxford.

HODDESDON, in Hartfordſhire, is a great thorough-fare on the north road, ſituate on the river Lea, 18 computed, and 19 meaſured miles due north of London, and 3 miles diſtant from Hartford. It has a good market weekly on thurſday, and a fair on St. Peter's for three days. Q. Elizabeth granted a free-ſchool here, and incorporated the town with privileges.

HODGE-PODGE, a gillymaufry, or mixture of things without any order.

HOE, or HOW, a gardener's tool made like a cooper's adz, to cut up weeds with.

HOG, 1 a ſwine. 2 a wild boar in his ſecond year.

HOG-*louſe*, a louſe, or inſect, that lives on the backs of ſwine.

HOG-*ſteer*, a wild boar three years old.

HOGO'O, (of *haut* high, and *goût* taſte, fr.) 1 a meſs in cookery, ſo denominated from its high ſavour or reliſh. 2 any thing of a high reliſh.

HO'GSHEAD, a veſſel containing 63 gallons.

HO'GGISH, 1 clowniſh, or ruſtical. 2 croſs, or ſurly. 3 covetous, or niggardly.

HOI'DEN, a romping country girl.

To HOISE *up*, or to HOIST *up* (of *hauſſer*, fr.) 1 to pull, or lift up. 2 to raiſe the price of.

HOI'TY-TOITY, adj. gameſome, ramping.

HOITY-TOITY! an interjection of admiration.

HOLBECH, or HOLBEECH, a ſmall town in Lincolnſhire, which has a market on thurſday, and fairs on the firſt thurſday in May, and September the 2nd, for cattle, corn, and flax. Diſtant from London 84 computed, and 98 meaſured miles; and 47 from Lincoln.

To HOLD, 1 to have, or keep in one's hands. 2 to ſtick faſt. 3 to perſiſt, or perſevere. 4 to ſtop, or ſtand ſtill. 5 to contain, as a caſk, &c. 6 to believe, or be of opinion. 7 to maintain, or ſtand out. 8 to lay, or bet. 9 to laſt, or continue. 10 to keep, or retain. 11 to call, or convoke. 12 to rent, or hire of. 13 to eſteem, or make account of. 14 to forbear, or refrain. 15 to include, or comprehend. 16 to amuſe, or keep in ſuſpence.

HOLD, 1 the place by which one holds a thing. 2 the loweſt part in a ſhip, including all that part between the keelſon, and the lower deck; in which the heavy goods are ſtowed in merchant-men, and the powder, bread, &c. in men of war. 3 a lurking place.

*Strong* HOLD, a fortreſs, or place fortified either by art or nature.

HOLE, 1 a hollow place, or cavern. 2 a vent, or place for wind, ſmoak, &c. to come out of. 3 a torn piece in a garment.

HOLLAND, a fine white even cloſe kind of linen,

linen, principally made in the provinces of Holland, Friezland, and other parts of the united provinces; whence its name.

HO'LLOW, 1 empty, not ſolid, that has a cavity in the inſide. 2 dull, as a ſound. 3 falſe, or deceitful.

HOLLOW *ſquare* (in the Military art) is an army drawn up in a ſquare form, with a hollow, or empty ſpace in the middle for the colours, drums and baggage, facing and covered every way by the pikes, to oppoſe the enemy's horſe.

HO'LLOW *tower* (in Fortification) is a rounding made of the remainder of two brizures, to join the courtin to the orillon, where the ſmall ſhot play'd, that they may not be ſo much expoſed to the view of the enemy.

HO'LLY, a ſhrub that continues its verdure all the winter.

HOLM, a ſhrub like the holly.

HO'LOCAUST (of ὁλοκαυτον, gr. of ὁλος the whole, and καιω to burn) a whole burnt-offering, or a ſacrifice kill'd, and laid whole on the altar.

HO''LOGRAPH (of ὁλογραφον, gr. of ὁλος the whole, and γραφω to write) a will written wholly with the teſtator's own hand.

HO'LSTERS, leathern caſes for piſtols.

HOLT, a ſmall wood.

HO'LY, ſacred, divine.

HOLY *Thurſday*, the Thurſday before Whitſunday, kept in commemoration of our Saviour's aſcenſion into heaven.

HOLY *thiſtle*, a thiſtle uſed in pharmacy.

HOLYWELL, [W. lon. 3°. 15'. lat. 53°. 23'.] a town in Flintſhire in north Wales, near the mouth of the river Dee, and 10 miles eaſt of St. Aſaph. It is much reſorted to by the country people, on account of the miraculous cures ſaid to be performed by the waters of St. Winifred's well; from which a ſmall brook iſſues forth with ſo great force, as to turn a mill, not far from its ſource. Upon this fountain is a chapel hewn out of the live rock, and a ſmall freeſtone church adjoining thereto, in a window whereof is painted the hiſtory and execution of this Saint.

HO''MAGE (of *hommage*, fr.) 1 duty, reſpect, devoir, which a perſon yields his maſter, prince, or other ſuperior. 2 (in Law) is a promiſe of fidelity, which a tenant or vaſſal, who holds a fee, makes to the lord, when admitted thereto.

HO''MAGER, one that does, or is bound to do homage.

HOME, 1 houſe, or place of abode, 2 one's own country, or nation.

HO'MELY, 1 ugly, or diſagreeable, 2 coarſe, or the contrary of fine. 3 flat, inſipid, as a homely ſtyle.

*HO'MER*, or GOMER, Heb. the name of a Hebrew meaſure, containing three pints.

HO''MICIDE 3 (of *homicido*, lat. of *homo* a man, and *cædo* to kill) 1 a murderer, or manſlayer. 2 murder, or the killing of a man.

HO''MILIST, a writer of homilies.

HO''MILY (of ὁμιλια, gr. of ὁμιλω to diſcourſe) a ſermon, or plain diſcourſe made to the people, inſtructing them in the paths of virtue.

HOMOCE'NTRIC (of ὁμοιος like, and κεντρον a centre) the ſame with *Concentric*; which ſee.

HOMOGE'NEOUS, or HOMOGE'NEAL (of ὁμογενης, gr. of ὁμος like, and γενος a ſort, or kind) of the ſame kind or ſort, that which differs not in nature, that conſiſts of parts of the ſame nature and kind; in oppoſition to *Heterogeneous*; which ſee.

HOMOGENEAL *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are thoſe of the ſame nature and kind.

HOMOGENEAL *ſurds* (in Algebra) are ſuch as have one common radical ſign; as $\sqrt[2]{a}$, $\sqrt[2]{b}$, or $\sqrt[3]{b}$, $\sqrt[3]{d}$, or $\sqrt[4]{g}$, $\sqrt[4]{x}$, &c.

HOMOGENEAL *particles* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as are of the ſame kind, nature, and property; as the parts of pure water, of meer earth without ſalt in it, or the parts of the finer metals, ſuch as gold, ſilver, &c.

HOMOGENAL *light*, is that whoſe rays are all of one colour and degree of refrangibility, without any mixture of others.

*HOMOGE'NEUM comparationis* (in Algebra) is the abſolute number in a quadratic, cubic, &c. equation; and this number always poſſeſſeth one ſide of the equation, and is the product of the roots multiplied into one another.

HOMO''LOGUS (of ὁμολογος, gr. of ὁμος like, and λογος reaſon) having the like reaſon, or proportion, agreeable, or like to one another.

HOMOLOGUS *quantities*, or *magnitudes* (in Geometry) are ſuch as are proportional, or have like reaſon or ratio to each other.

HOMOLOGOUS *ſides*, or *angles of two figures* (in Geometry) are thoſe that keep the ſame order from the beginning in each figure; as in the two ſimilar triangles ABC, DEF, the ſides AC, DF; AB, DE; BC, EF; as alſo the angles, A, D; B, E; C, F; are homologous. See fig. 28.

HOMOLOGUS *things* (in Logic) are ſuch as agree only in name, but are of different natures.

HOMO''NOMY (of ὁμωνυμια, gr. of ὁμος like, and ὀνομα, a name) is when divers things are ſignified by one word.

HONE, a fine ſort of whetſtone for razors, &c.

HO'NEST (of *honeſtus*, lat. of *honor*, honour) 1 juſt, not given to ſtealing. 2 chaſte, or virtuous. 3 frank, open, upright. 4 ſtout, or ſtrong, as a good honeſt cudgel.

HO'NEY, a ſweet liquid ſubſtance, ſucked from flowers by the bees, and repoſited in their combs.

HONEY *comb*, 1 a waxen ſtructure, full of cells, framed by the bees, to depoſit their honey and eggs in. 2 (in Gunnery) a fault in the cavity of a gun, when it is full of little holes.

HONEY-*moon*, the firſt month after marriage.

HONEY-*ſuckle*, a woodbine.

HONITON, [W. lon. 3°. 21′. lat. 50°. 43′.] a borough town in Devonſhire, is a large thorough-fare in the Exeter road. It ſtands in the beſt and pleaſanteſt part of the county, between Axminſter and Exeter, on the river Otter, over which it has a good bridge. The town is populous and well built, is remarkably well paved with ſmall pebbles, and has a channel of clear water running through its main ſtreet, with a dipping at every door. 'Tis an ancient borough by preſcription, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a port reeve choſen yearly. The chief manufacture is lace, of which the broadeſt in England is made here. The church ſtands on a hill, half a mile from the town, but they have a chapel in the town, which was rebuilt A. D. 1743. Its market is on ſaturday, and its fair on July the 20th. Diſtant from London 126 computed, and 156 meaſured miles; and 12 from Exeter.

HO'NOUR (of *honor*, lat. of יהו, heb. power, or ſtrength) 1 reſpect, or reverence paid to one. 2 honeſty, or integrity. 3 glory, or reputation. 4 chaſtity, continency. 5 dignity, or preferment. 6 the moſt noble ſort of ſeigniories, on which other inferior lordſhips, or manors depend. 7 a court card. 8 (in the plural number) a woman's courteſy.

To HO'NOUR *a bill of exchange*, is to pay it in due time.

HONOURABLE, 1 worthy of praiſes, or reſpect. 2 honeſt, juſt.

HONOURABLE *amends*. See AMENDE *honorable*.

HONOURARY, is underſtood of a perſon who bears ſome title, without doing any of the functions thereto belonging, or receiving any of the profits thereof.

HOOD, a covering for the head.

HOOD, in compoſition, ſignifies ſtate, or condition, as manhood, prieſthood, widowhood, &c.

HOOF, the horny part which covers the feet of divers animals, as horſes, deer, bullocks, &c.

HOOK, 1 a crooked iron to hang things on, &c. 2 an inſtrument to reap corn with.

HOOP, 1 a wooden, or iron circle to bind caſk, and other veſſels. 2 a hoop-petticoat.

To HOOP, 1 to bind with hoops. 2 to call, or whoop after.

HOO'PER, 1 a cooper, or one that puts hoops on veſſels. 2 a wild ſwan.

HOO'PING-*cough*, a diſtemper to which young children are ſubject.

To HOOP, 1 to make a noiſe like an owl. 2 to hiſs at, to make a noiſe in deriſion.

HOP, 1 a well known plant. 2 hopping, or leaping on one leg. 3 a dancing-room, where men and women of ill fame meet.

To HOP, 1 to leap, jump, or ſkip. 2 to rebound, ſaid of a ball.

HOPE, truſt, aſſiſtance, or expectation.

To HOPE, to wiſh, or deſire.

HO'PPER, 1 a dancer. 2 ſeed-lip. 3 a wooden trough belonging to a corn-mill, by which the corn is guided to the ſtones.

HOPPER-*arſ'd*, ſaid of one whoſe buttocks ſtand off more than uſual.

HO'RARY (of *horarius*, lat. of *hora* an hour) hourly, or the ſpace of an hour.

HORD (in Geography) a company of wandering people dwelling under tents, to be ready to move when the preſent provinces is eaten bare. It is more properly the name which the Tartars give to their villages, which are made up of fifty or ſixty tents ranged in a circle, leaving an open place in the middle.

HORE-*hound*, an herb ſo called.

HORI'ZON (of ὁριζων, gr. of ὁριζω to bound, or limit) is that great circle which divides the heavens and the earth into two parts, or hemiſpheres, diſtinguiſhing the upper from the lower. It is either ſenſible or apparent, rational or true.

*Rational* or *true* HORIZON, is a circle that encompaſſes the earth exactly in the middle, and whoſe poles are the zenith and nadir; that is the two points, one exactly over our heads, and the other under our feet. Thus the right circle HCO, fig. 6. repreſents the rational horizon.

*Senſible* or *apparent* HORIZON, is that circle which limits our ſight, and may be conceived to be made by ſome great plane, or the ſurface of the ſea. Thus the right circle LG, fig. 6. repreſents the ſenſible horizon.

HORIZON (on a material globe, or ſphere) is a broad wooden circle encompaſſing it round, and repreſenting the rational horizon, having two notches on the north and ſouth parts of it, for the brazen meridian to ſtand in.

HORIZO'NTAL, of, or belonging to the horizon.

HORIZONTAL *dial*, is one whoſe plane is parallel to the horizon of any place.

In all horizontal dials, the ſtyle makes an angle equal to the latitude of the place, and the diſtance of the hour lines from each other, are equal to the diſtance of the meridians from each other, on a horizontal projection of the ſphere.

*Double* HORIZONTAL *dial*, is an horizontal dial

dial of Mr. Oughtred's inventing, having a double gnomon, one to shew the hour on the outward circle, and the other to shew the hour on the stereographic projection drawn upon it. This finds the meridian, hour, sun's place, rising, setting, &c. and many other propositions of the globe.

HORIZONTAL *line of a dial*, is a right line drawn through the foot of the style, parallel to the horizon.

HORIZONTAL *line*, or *base of a hill*, is a line drawn upon a plane parallel to the horizon whereon the hill is supposed to stand.

HORIZONTAL *parallax*. See PARALLAX.

HORIZONTAL *range*, or *level range of a piece of ordnance*, is the line that a ball describes parallel to the horizon, or horizontal line, when the piece is level.

The horizontal ranges are the shortest. And some pieces of cannon will make them six hundred paces, and some but a hundred and fifty; and the ball with the range of six hundred paces, will go from nine to thirteen foot into the earth.

HORN, 1 hard substance growing on the head of divers animals, serving them as weapons both of defence and offence. 2 a sort of musical instrument of the wind kind, chiefly used in hunting. 3 (by Metaphor) strength, glory.

HORN-*geld*, a tax within a forest, to be paid for horned beasts.

HORN-*work* (in Fortification) is an out-work, which advanceth toward the field, carrying in its fore part, or head, two demi-bastions in form of horns; these horns, emaulments, or shoulderings, being joined by a courtin shut up on the side by two wings parallel one to another, are terminated at the gorge of the work, and so present themselves to the enemy.

HORNBY, [W. lon. 2°. 30′. lat. 54°. 6′.] a town in the road from York to Lancaster, situate on the river Lon, almost at the extremity of the county, next to Westmorland. It has a market on monday, and a fair on the 21st of December. Distant from London 231 miles; and 10 miles north east of Lancaster.

HORNCASTLE, [E. lon. 4 min. lat. 53°. 20′.] a good market-town of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Bane, by the water of which it is almost surrounded. It is a signiory of thirteen lordships; in these there are several chapels for those inhabitants who are at too great a distance from the mother church. The market is on saturday, the fairs on June the 11th, and August the 10th. Distant from London 104 computed, and 122 measured miles; and 15 from Lincoln.

HORNDON, [E. lon. 30 min. lat. 51°. 32′.] a market-town in Essex, about 14 miles to the south of Chelmsford. Has a market on saturday, and a fair on June the 29th. Distant from London 21 computed, and 25 measured miles.

HORNET, a large kind of wasp.

HO'RNSEY, [E. lon. 6 min. lat. 54 deg.] a town in the east riding of Yorkshire, situate on the German ocean, and an inlet of the sea almost surrounds it. The steeple being very high is a good sea mark. Its market is on monday. Distant from London 150 computed, and 175 measured miles; and 38 from York.

HO'ROLOGE [3] (of ὡρολόγιον, gr. of ὥρα an hour, and λέγω to tell) a clock, watch, hour-glass, dial, or any other instrument that shews the hour of the day.

HOROLO"GICAL, of, or belonging to a clock, dial, &c.

HO'ROLOGIO"GRAPHY (of ὡρολόγιον a clock, &c. and γράφω to describe) is the art of making clocks, dials, or other instruments to shew the time of the day.

HORO"METRY (of ὥρα an hour, and μέτρον a measure) is the art of measuring or dividing the hours, and keeping account of time.

HORO'PTER (of ὅρος a bound, and ὀπτομαι to see) (in Opticks) is a right line drawn through the point of concurrence, parallel to that which joins the centres of the two eyes. It is so called as being found by experience to be the limit of distinct vision.

† HORRE'NDOUS (of *horrendus*, lat. of *horreo* to tremble) 1 horrible, dreadful, terrible. 2 strange, marvellous. 3 awful, reverend.

HO'RRIBLE (of *horribilis*, lat. of *horreo* to dread) 1 terrible, dreadful, frightful. 2 heinous, abominable. 3 excessive, immoderate.

HO'RRID (of *horridus*, lat. of *horreo* to look terrible) 1 dreadful, hideous, ghastly, frightful. 2 enormous, monstrous.

HO"RROUR (of *horror*, lat. of *horreo* to tremble) 1 a trembling for fear, such an excess of fear as makes a person tremble. 2 fright, dread. 3 awe, veneration.

HORROUR (in Physic) such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague fit.

HORSE, 1 a beast well known. 2 horsemen, or cavalry. 3 a stand to put barrels of beer, or wine upon. 4 an utensil used by women to air linen on. 5 a place for school-boys to be whipped upon. 6 an instrument used by labourers to saw wood upon.

HORSE-*leech*, 1 a sort of insect that lives in the water, which, if it sticks to the flesh, will not let go till he is full of blood. 2 a farrier, or horse-doctor.

HORSE-*shoe* (in Fortification) is a work of a round, and sometimes oval figure, raised in the ditch of a marshy place, or in low ground, and bordered with a parapet. It is made to secure a gate, or to serve as a lodgment for

soldiers to prevent surprizes, or to relieve an over-tedious defence.

HO'RSEMANSHIP, 1 the art of breaking, disciplining, and managing horses. 2 the art of riding, or of directing a horse to advantage.

HORSHAM, [W. lon. 22 min. lat. 51°. 10'.] an ancient borough town in Bramber rape in Sussex, reckoned one of the largest towns in the county. It is incorporated with the title of two bailiffs and burgage-holders within and without the borough, who elect the two members to parliament. Here is a very fine church, and a well endowed free-school. It has a market on saturday, and fairs on May the 3d, monday before Whit-sunday, June the 24th, July the 7th, for nine days, and November the 19th. Distant from London 28 computed, and 35 measured miles; and 19 from Lewes.

HO'RTICULTURE (of *hortus* a garden, and *colo* to till) the art of gardening.

HOSA'NNA (of הושׁיעה, heb. of הושׁע save thou, and נא we beseech thee) a solemn acclamation used by the Jews in the feast of tabernacles.

HOSE, stockings.

HO'SIER, one that deals in stockings.

HO'SPITABLE (of *hospitalis*, lat. of *hospes* one that receiveth strangers) friendly, or using hospitality.

HO'SPITAL, a house of charity, erected for the entertainment of poor, sick, and impotent people.

HO'SPITALERS, an order of knights, who built an hospital at Jerusalem, for the entertainment of pilgrims, whom they protected in their travels.

HOSPITA''LITY, 1 the receiving and entertaining strangers. 2 the entertainment of friends and guests.

HOST (of *hostia*, lat. of *hostire*, i. e. *ferio* to sacrifice) the consecrated wafer at the communion among the Roman catholics.

HOST (of *hospes*, lat. a landlord) a landlord, an entertainer, or one that receiveth strangers.

HOST, an army.

*HO'STAGE*, fr. (of *hostis*, lat. a foreign enemy) a pledge of war, or a person left as a surety for the performance of any thing agreed upon.

HO'STESS, a landlady.

HO'STILE (of *hostilis*, lat. of *hostis* an enemy) of, or belonging to an enemy, or enemy-like.

HOSTI''LITY, the action of an enemy.

HO'STLER, he that looks to the stables of an inn.

HO''STRY, the stables of an inn.

HOT, 1 the contrary of cold. 2 eager, passionate. 3 violent, or general; as a distemper in a place.

HOT *bed* (in Gardening) a piece of soil plentifully enriched with manure, and defended from cold winds, &c. to forward the growth of plants, when the season is not warm enough of itself.

*HOTE'L*, fr. a palace.

HO''VEL, a covering for beasts, made abroad, a place to keep carts, &c. from the weather.

To HO''VER, 1 to hover, or fly over. 2 to hang, or loll over.

HOUGH, the joint of the hinder-leg of a beast.

To HOUGH, 1 to cut the hough, or to hamstring. 2 to break the clods of earth.

HOU'LET (of *hulote*, fr.) a little owl.

HOULSWORTHY, [W. lon. 4°. 42'. lat. 50°. 50'.] a market-town in Devonshire, situate near the river Tamor. The market is on saturday, and its fair on September the 21st. Distant from London 168 computed, and 194 measured miles.

HOUND, a hunting dog.

HOUR (of *hora*, lat. of אור, heb. light) is the twenty fourth part of a natural day, containing sixty minutes, and each minute sixty seconds, &c.

HOUR-*circles* (in Astronomy) great circles meeting in the poles of the world, and cressing the equinoctial at right angles. They are supposed to be drawn through every 15th degree of the equinoctial and equator. They are the same as meridians.

HOUR-*lines* (on a dial plane) are the intersections of the plane of the dial, with the planes of the hour circles of the sphere.

HOUR-*scale*, is a divided line on the edge of Collins's quadrant, being only two lines of tangents of forty-five degrees each, set together in the middle; and the use of it, together with the lines of latitudes, is to draw the hour-lines of dials that have centres, by means of an equilateral triangle, drawn on the dial-planes.

HOUSE, 1 a mansion, or place of abode. 2 a family. 3 kindred, or race.

HOUSE *breaking*, the crime of robbing a man's house.

HOUSEHOLD, the family of a prince or private person.

HOUSEHOLDER, 1 the occupier of a house. 2 the master of a house and family.

HOUSE-*leek*, an herb that grows on the sides of houses, &c.

HOU'SEWIFE, a woman prudent in the management of domestic affairs.

HOU'SING, 1 the action of putting any thing into a house. 2 a horse-cloth worn behind the saddle.

HOW. See HOE.

HOW? in what manner.

HOWDON, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 53°. 43'.] a market-town in the east-riding of Yorkshire, situate on the north side of the river Ouse, and about 19 miles south east of York. The market is on saturday, and its fair on September the 14th for nine days. Distant from London 139 computed, and 173 measured miles.

To

To HOWL, 1 to cry like a dog, or wolf.
HOW'LET (of *hulote*, fr.) a night bird.
HOY, a ſmall veſſel.
HU'BBUB, a tumult, diſorder, or uproar.
HU'CKLE *bone*, the hip-bone.
HU'CKLE-*back'd*, crump-ſhoulder'd, or having a bunch on the back.
HU'CKSTER, one that ſells proviſions by retail.
HU'DDLE, a buſtle, diſorder, or confuſion.
HUE, colour.
HUE *and* CRY, a purſuit of a highwayman, which is raiſed by deſcribing the perſon, and giving notice to the conſtables from town to town, who are obliged to call in what aſſiſtance they pleaſe, till he be apprehended or purſued to the ſea ſide.
HUFF, a bully, or ſwaggering fellow.
To HUFF, 1 to puff, or blow. 2 to hector, or vapour.
To HUG, 1 to embrace. 2 to cheriſh, or continue in. 3 to applaud, or admire.
HUGE, great, large, enormous.
HU'GGER-*mugger*, in a private, or clandeſtine manner.
*HU'GUENOT*, fr. a nick-name given by the papiſts of France to the proteſtants there.
HU'GUENOTISM, the faith, or profeſſion of a Huguenot.
HULK, a large veſſel, from 400 to 1000 ton burthen, moſtly uſed in ſetting maſts into ſhips.
HULL, 1 the body, or hulk of a ſhip without rigging. 2 the ſhell, or huſk of.
To HULL, or *lie a* HULL, ſaid of a ſhip when in a dead calm, or a ſtorm, all the ſails are taken in to preſerve them; ſo that nothing but her maſts, yards, and rigging are aboard.
HULL, or KINGSTON *upon* HULL, [W. lon. 6 min. lat. 53°. 45'.] a port town in the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the river Hull, near where the Humber falls into the German ſea; it is naturally ſtrong, as the country for five miles round might be overflowed. The town is large, cloſe built, well paved, and exceeding populous, and has a ſtately bridge of 14 arches over the Hull; it has two churches, ſeveral meeting-houſes, an exchange, a cuſtom-houſe, a wool-hall, and an engine to make ſalt water freſh. It is fortified by a citadel, a caſtle, block-houſe, &c. ſo that it is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt places in the kingdom. 'Tis a borough and county incorporate of itſelf, governed by a mayor, recorder, chamberlain, a water-bailiff, and ſheriff, a town-clerk, ſword and mace-bearers. It is not only the moſt conſiderable place in this part of England, for its inland traffic, but has a foreign trade equal to moſt cities in the kingdom; and more merchant-ſhips belong to to it than to any one in England, except London, Briſtol, and Yarmouth; and its merchants have as good character, and as great credit as thoſe of any port in Europe. Its markets are on tueſday and ſaturday; and its fairs on Whit-tueſday, July the 10th, for ſix days, July the 22nd to the 25th, September the 21ſt to the 29th, and December the 10th, for ſix days. Diſtant from London 136 computed, and 169 meaſured miles; and 35 from York. It ſends two members to parliament, and formerly gave the title of Earl, and now that of Duke to the noble family of Pierpoint.
To HUM, 1 to make a noiſe like a bee. 2 to ſing a tune over to one's ſelf. 3 to applaud one. 4 to heſitate, or not to give a direct anſwer to.
HUMA'NE, gentle, kind, courteous.
HU'MAN (of *humanus*, lat. of *homo* a man) of, or belonging to men.
HU'MANIST, one that is verſed in humane learning.
HUMA'NITY, 1 human nature. 2 kindneſs, tenderneſs. 3 (in the plural) the ſtudy of the Greek and Latin tongues, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and the ancient poets, orators and hiſtorians.
*HU'MBLE*, fr. (of *humilis*, lat. of *humus* the ground or earth) 1 low, mean. 2 ſubmiſſive, ſuppliant.
To HU'MBLE, to abaſe, or bring down, to make humble.
HU'MBLES, part of the entrails of a deer.
HUM-DRUM, ſenſeleſs, or ſtupid.
† To HUME'CT (of *humecter*, fr. of *humecto*, lat. to moiſten) to moiſten, or water.
HUMECTA'TION, watering, or making wet.
HUMERUS, or *Os HUMERI* (in Anatomy) the uppermoſt bone of the arm, extending from the ſcapula to the elbow.
HUMID (of *humidus*, lat. of *humus* moiſt earth) moiſt, damp, wet.
HUMI'DITY, dampneſs, or moiſtneſs.
*HUMILIA'TION*, fr. (of *humiliatio*, of *humilio* to humble) a humbling, or abaſing.
HUMI'LITY (of *humilité*, fr. of *humilitas*, lat. of *humo* to ſet in the earth) 1 lowlineſs, or abaſement. 2 humbleneſs, reſpect.
HU'MMUMS, a bagnio, or ſweating-houſe.
HU'MOUR (of *humeur*, fr. *humor*, lat. of *humus* moiſt earth) 1 moiſture, juice. 2 fancy, will, or caprice. 3 (in Medicine) any juice or fluid part of the body, as phlegm, blood, &c. 4 the temperament, or conſtitution of a perſon, ariſing from the prevalence of this or that humour. 5 inclination, or diſpoſition of mind. 6 a ſubordinate, or weaker ſpecies of wit.
To HUMOUR, to agree.
HU'MOURIST, one full of humour, fancies or conceits.
HUMOUROUS, jocoſe, merry, facetious.
HU'MOURSOME, peeviſh, or hard to pleaſe.
To HUNCH, to puſh, or thruſt with the elbow.

HUNDRED, 1 the number 100, or C. 2 part of a ſhire, or county, ſo called becauſe it conſiſted of ten tithings, and each tithing of ten houſholds.

HU'NDREDER, one that hath the juriſdiction of a hundred, and holdeth the hundred-court.

HU'NGER, a craving of the appetite after food,

To HUNGER, 1 to be hungry, to feel a deſire of food. 2 to deſire, or covet any thing.

HU'NGERFORD, [W. lon. 1°. 35'. lat. 51°. 26'.] a ſmall town in Barkſhire, in the road to Bath and Briſtol, ſtands in a mooriſh ſoil by the river Kennet, was formerly called Ingleford, Charnam-ſtreet. It has a market on wedneſday, and a fair on Auguſt the 10th; and is famous for trouts and craw-fiſh. Diſtant from London 54 computed, and 65 meaſured miles; and 22 from Reading.

HUNKS, a ſordid miſer.

To HUNT, 1 to chaſe wild beaſts. 2 to ſearch for, or look after.

HU'NTER, 1 one that chaſes wild beaſts. 2 a horſe for hunting.

HUNTING, the art, or act of purſuing, or chaſing beaſts of game.

HUNTINGDON, [W. lon. 15 min. lat. 52°. 23'] the county town of Huntingdonſhire, ſituate on the north ſide of the river Ouſe, over which is a free-ſtone bridge. It ſtands in the great north road, and had formerly 15 churches, which by time were reduced to four, and two of thoſe were deſtroyed in the civil wars. It is incorporated by the name of a mayor, 12 aldermen and burgeſſes. 'Tis a populous trading town, with ſeveral good inns, and a handſome market-place. The county goal and the aſſizes are conſtantly kept here. Its markets are on monday and ſaturday, the fairs on Good-friday, Lady-day, July the 21ſt, and September the 8th. This place is remarkable for being the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell, and for giving the title of Earl to ſeveral princes of Scotland, as it has to the noble family of Haſtings ever ſince Henry VIII. Diſtant from London 48 computed, and 57 meaſured miles.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the biſhoprick of London, ſituate ſo as to have Bedfordſhire on the ſouth, Northamptonſhire on the weſt and north, and Cambridgſhire on the eaſt. It is about 67 miles in circumference, and and is divided into four hundreds; in which are ſix market-towns, and 78 pariſhes; the whole contains about 240,000 acres; part of which is very good for corn, and the eaſt part is exceeding fat feeding ground, and the reſt is very pleaſant. The government of this county is very peculiar; Cambridgſhire, in the civil adminiſtration being joined to it, ſo that there is but one high-ſheriff for for both counties. He is choſen out of Cambridgſhire one year; out of the iſle of Ely a ſecond; and the third out of this ſhire. The chief commodities of this county are corn and cattle. It ſends four members to parliament, *viz.* the county two, and Huntingdon two.

HU'RDLE, a frame of hazle rods, wattled together to make ſheep-folds, &c.

HU'RDLES, or CLAYS (in Fortification) are made of thick and ſmall twigs of willow, or oſiers, being five or ſix foot high, and from three to four foot broad. They are interwoven very cloſe together, and uſually laden with earth, that they may ſerve to render batteries firm, or to conſolidate paſſages over muddy ditches, or to cover traverſes and lodgments for the defence of the workmen againſt the artificial fires or ſtones that may be caſt upon them.

To HURL, to fling, or caſt.

HU'RLIBAT, or WHO'RLEBAT, a kind of weapon with plummtes of lead, uſed in games for exerciſe, by the ancient Romans.

HU'RLY-*burly*, tumult, uproar, or confuſion.

HU'RRICANE (of *hurracan*, Sp.) a moſt violent ſtorm ariſing from a contrariety and oppoſition of ſeveral winds.

HU'RRY, 1 confuſion, or diſorder. 2 great haſte, or precipitation.

HURST, a little wood, or thicket of trees.

HURT, 1 prejudice, loſs, damage. 2 wound, or damage. 3 miſchief, or crime.

HU'SBAND, a married man.

To HUSBAND, 1 to manage in the ſpending. 2 to till, or cultivate.

HU'SBANDRY, 1 managing in one's expences. 2 agriculture, or the art of tilling and improving land.

HUSH, an interjection of ſilence.

To HUSH, 1 to keep ſilence. 2 to quiet, or make ſilent. 3 to quaſh, or overthrow. 4 to calm, or make eaſy.

HUSK, 1 the outſide coats of moſt ſorts of grain. 2 (in Botany) the part which a flower grows out of.

HUSSA'RS, Hungarian horſemen, ſo called from their giving a huzza at the firſt onſet.

HUSSY, 1 a contemptuous name for a woman. 2 a woman's caſe for needles, thread, &c.

HUSTINGS, (of hur, ſax. a houſe, and ping a tryal) a court of common-pleas, held before the lord mayor and aldermen of London, in Guild-hall, and is the higheſt court held in all the city, and is very ancient; it being mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confeſſor.

HU'SWIFE. See HOUSEWIFE.

HUT, 1 a hovel, or ſmall cottage. 2 a ſoldier's lodge in the field.

HUTCH, 1 a bin, or veſſel to lay corn in. 2 a ſort of wooden cage to keep rabbits in. 3 a trap for catching vermin.

HUTHER-

HUTHERFIELD, [W. lon. 1°. 34′. 53°. 37′.] a market-town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the river Calder. It is one of the five towns in this county moſt noted for the cloathing trade, and has a market for kerſeys on tueſdays. Diſtant from London 134 computed, and 161 meaſured miles.

HUZZA, a loud acclamation, or ſhout for joy.

To HY, to make haſte.

HY'ACINTH 3 (of *hiacinthus*, lat. of ὑακινθος, a flower of purple colour) 1 a flower of a purple colour. 2 a precious ſtone, called a jacinth, of a violet, or purple colour.

HYADES 4 (of ὑαδες, gr. of ὑειν to rain) (in Aſtronomy) ſeven ſtars in the head of Taurus, famous among the poets for the bringing of grain; whence the name.

HYÆ'NA, lat. (of ὑαινα, gr. of ὑς a boar) a beaſt of a prodigious ravenous nature, like a wolf.

HY'DRA, gr. (of ὑδωρ water) 1 a water ſerpent. 2 a monſtrous ſerpent, feign'd to be ſlain by Hercules. 3 a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of twenty-ſix ſtars; imagined to repreſent a water ſerpent.

HYDRAGOGUES 3 (of ὑδαγωγος, gr. of ὑδωρ water, and αγω to move) medicines which purgue out watery humours.

*HYDRARGYRUM* (of ὑδραργυρον, gr. of ὑδωρ water, and αργυρος ſilver) mercury or quick-ſilver.

HYDRAU'LICO-*pneumetical engines*, are thoſe that raiſe water by means of the ſpring, or natural force of the air.

HYDRAU'LICS (of ὑδραυλις, gr. of ὑδωρ water, and αυλεω to ſound pipes) is the ſcience of the motion of fluids, eſpecially water, under which is contained the ſtructure of all fountains, engines to carry or raiſe water, or which are moved by water, and ſome for other uſes.

HYDRO'CELE (ὑδροκηλη, gr. of ὑδωρ water, κηλη a tumour) a wateriſh ſwelling of the ſcrotum.

HYDROCE''PHALUS, (of ὑδωρ water, and κεφαλη the head) a dropſy in the head.

HYDRO''GRAPHER, one that is ſkilled in hydrography.

HYDROGRA''PHICAL, of, or belonging to hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL *charts*, are certain ſea-maps, delineated for the uſe of pilots and other mariners; wherein are marked all the rhumbs or points of the compaſs, and meridians parallel to each other, with ſhelves, ſhallows, rocks, capes, &c.

HYDRO''GRAPHY (of ὑδωρ water, and γραφω to deſcribe, gr.) is an art which teaches how to deſcribe and meaſure the ſea; giving an account of its tides, counter-tides, ſoundings, bays, creeks, &c. as all rocks, ſhelves, ſands, ſhallows, promontories, harbours, diſtances from one place to another, and other things remarkable on the coaſts; and alſo the doctrine of ſailing, the art of making ſea-charts, with the uſes thereof, and every thing neceſſary to be known, for the ſafeſt and moſt expeditious performance of a voyage.

HY'DROMANCY (of ὑδρομαντεια, gr. of ὑδωρ water, and μαντεια divination) a kind of divination by water, or by ſpirits appearing in it.

HY'DROMEL (of ὑδρομελι, gr. of ὑδωρ water, and μελι honey) mead, or a decoction of *water and honey*.

HYDRO''METER (of ὑδωρ water, and μετρον meaſure) an inſtrument wherewith to meaſure the denſity, velocity, force, or other properties of water.

HYDRO'MPHALUS (of ὑδρομφαλος, gr. of ὑδωρ water, and ομφαλος the navel) a tumour in the navel ariſing from a collection of water.

HYDRO'PHOBY (of ὑδροφοβια, gr. of ὑδωρ water, and φοβος fear) is a diſtemper proceeding from the bite of a mad dog, or a contagion analogous to it, wherein the patient has a great dread of water, and all liquid things.

HY'DROSCOPE 3 (of ὑδροσκοπιον, gr. of ὑδωρ water, and σκοπεω to obſerve) an inſtrument to diſcover the watery ſteams of the air.

HYDROSTA''TICAL *balance*, is a very exact pair of ſcales, for making hydroſtatical experiments, relating to the gravity of fluids; and they differ from common ſcales only, in having an hook under each ſcale, for ſuſpending thoſe bodies that are to be immerſed in liquids.

HYDROSTA''TICS (of ὑδωρ water, and ςαλικη, gr. the art of weighing) is the ſcience of the gravitation of ſolids, and of their action, when demerſed in fluids.

This is a part of philoſophy, which ought to be looked upon as the moſt ingenious of any, the theorems and problems of this art being handſome productions of reaſon, and affording diſcoveries not only pleaſing, but alſo ſurpriſingly wonderful and uſeful.

HYDRO''TICS. See HIDROTICS.

HYE'MAL 3 (of *hyemalis*, lat. of *hyems* winter) winterly, or belonging to winter.

HYGRO''METER (of ὑγρος moiſt, and μετρεω, gr. to meaſure) is a philoſophical inſtrument, which meaſures the dryneſs and moiſture of the air.

HY'GROSCOPE 3, (of ὑγρος moiſt, and σκοπεω, gr. to obſerve) is an inſtrument ſhewing the increaſe and decreaſe of the dryneſs of the air.

*HY'MEN*, lat. 1 a thin ſkin in the natural parts of virgins. 2 the god of wedlock. 3 marriage. 4 (in Botany) a fine ſkin wherein roſes are incloſed while in the bud.

HYMN (of ὑμνος, gr. of ὑδω to celebrate) a ſpiritual ſong.

HYM-

HYMNO"GRAPHER (of ὕμνος, gr. of ὕμνος an hymn, and γραφω to write) a writer of hymns.

HYPE'RBOLA (in Geometry) is a curve made by cutting a cone by a plane that falls within the circular baſe of the cone, being neither parallel to the ſide of the cone, nor cuts it through the vertex, and which plane, if continued, will cut the oppoſite cone. See fig. 14.

*HYPE'RBOLE* 4, lat. (of ὑπερβολη, gr. of ὑπερ above, and βαλλω to ſpeak) a rhetorical figure, which conſiſts in ſpeaking a great deal more or leſs than is preciſely true.

HYPERBO"LIC, or HYPERBO"LICAL, ſomething relating either to an hyperbola, or to an hyperbole.

HYPERBO"LIC *ſpace*, is the area, or ſpace contained between the curve of the hyperbola, and the whole ordinate.

HYPERBO"LICUM *acutum*, is a ſolid made by the revolution of the infinite area of the ſpace contained between the curve and the aſſymptote, in the Appallonian hyperbola, turning round that aſſymptote. This produces a ſolid, or body infinitely long; and yet (as Toricellius plainly demonſtrates, who gave it the name) it is equal to a finite ſolid or body.

HYPERBO'REANS (of ὑπερβορειοι, gr. of ὑπερ beyond, and βορεας the north) a very northern people, the Scythians.

HYPERCATHA'RSIS (of υπερ above, and καθαριζω to purge, a too violent and exceſſive purgation.

*HYPE'RCRISIS*, gr. (of υπερ over, and κρινω to judge) a too violent critical evacuation.

HYPERCRI"TIC (of ὑπερκριλικος, gr. of υπερ beyond, and κρίνω to examine) a maſter critic; an over rigid critic, one who animadverts ſeverely on the ſlighteſt faults.

HYPERPHY'SICAL (of ὑπερ above, φυσις from nature, and φυω, gr. to ſpring) that which is above phyſics, or natural philoſophy, metaphyſical.

*HYPE'RTHYRON*, gr. (in Architecture) is a large table, uſually placed over gates and doors of the Doric order, above the chambraale, in form of a frize.

*HY'PHEN*, gr. (of ὑπο and εν, i. e. in one) a little line, ſet between two words, or ſyllables, ſhewing they are to be joined together, or in one, as *inn-keeper*, &c.

HYPNO"TIC (υπνωτικος, gr. of υπνος ſleep) ſoporific, a medicine which promotes ſleep.

HYPOCATHA'RSIS (of υπο under, and καθαιρω to purge) a too faint, or feeble purgation.

*HYPOCHO'NDRIA*, gr. (of ὑπο under, and χονδρος a cartilage) thoſe parts of the body under the ſhort ribs, where lie the liver and ſpeen.

HY'POCHONDRI'ACAL, or HY'POCHONDRI'AC, of, or belonging to the hypochondria.

HY'POCHONDRIAC *diſeaſe*, a diſeaſe of the ſpleen, or a windy melancholly in thoſe parts.

HYPO"CRISY (of ὑποκρισις, gr. of ὑπο under, and κρινω to judge) diſſimulation, a counterfeit goodneſs, or holineſs, or knavery cloaked with a ſhew of religion.

HY"POCRITE, a diſſembler, a religious cheat, or a falſe pretender to honeſty, or holineſs.

HYPOCRI"TICAL, of, or belonging to a hypocrite, or religious cheat.

HYPOGA'STRIUM (of ὑπο under, and γαστηρ the belly) the lower part of the belly, commencing from two or three inches below the navel, and extending to the *os pubis*.

HYPOGLOTTIS (of ὑπο under, and γλωττα the tongue) 1 (in Anatomy) a name given to two glands of the tongue. 2 (in Medicine) an inflammation, or ulceration under the tongue.

*HYPOMO'CHLION*, (of υπο under, and μοχλος a lever) (in Mechanics) ſignifies the roller, which is uſually ſet under the lever, or under ſtones or pieces of timber, to the end that they may be more eaſily lifted up, or removed.

*HYPO"STASIS*, gr. (of ὑφιστημι to ſubſiſt) a term uſed by divines, ſignifying a ſubſtance, or perſon of the bleſſed Trinity.

HYPOSTASIS (in Phyſic) is the ſediment of urine.

HYPOTENU'SE, (of ὑποτεινουσα an underſtretching) is the longeſt ſide of a right angled triangle, or that ſide which ſubtends the right angle; as AC, fig. 5.

*HYPO"THESIS*, gr. (of υπο under, and τιθημι to put) is the ſame with ſuppoſition; or it is a ſuppoſition of that which is not, for that which may be; and it matters not whether what is ſuppoſed to be true, be ſo or not; but it muſt be poſſible, and ſhould always be probable.

Dr. Barrow ſays, hypotheſes, or poſtulatums, are propoſitions aſſuming or affirming ſome evidently poſſible mode, action, or motion of a thing, and that there is the ſame affinity between hypotheſes and problems, as between axioms and theorems, a problem ſhewing the manner, and demonſtrating the poſſibility of ſome ſtructure, and an hypotheſis affirming ſome conſtruction which is manifeſtly poſſible.

HYPOTHESIS (in Phyſic) denotes a kind of ſyſtem laid down from our own imagination, whereby to account for ſome appearance of nature.

HYPOTHESIS is more particularly applied, in Aſtronomy, to the divers manners wherein different aſtronomers have ſuppoſed the heavenly bodies to be ranged.

HYPOTHE"TICAL, of, or belonging to an hypo-

hypothesis, supposed, or conditional.

HYPOTHETICAL *syllogism* (in Logic) is a syllogism that begins with a conditional conjunction.

HY"POTRACHE'LION, gr. (in Architecture) is the top or neck of a pillar, or the most slender part of it, which toucheth the capital. It is taken by some for that part of the Tuscan or Doric capital, which lies between the echinus and the astragal; and is otherwise called the collar, gorge, or frize of the chapiter.

HYPSISTA'RIANS, a sect of heretics in the fourth century, which made a mixture of the Jewish religion and paganism; for they observed the sabbath and legal abstinence with the Jews, and worshipped Fire with the pagans.

HY'SSOP, an herb, of a detergent quality.

HYSSO"PIC *art*, a name given by Paracelsus to chymistry, considered as that art purifies metals, minerals, &c. in allusion to that text in the Psalms, 'Purge me with *Hyssop* 'and I shall be clean.'

HYSTERALGY (of ὑςερα the womb, and αλγια a pain) a pain in the womb occasioned by some inflammation, or other disorder therein.

HYSTE'RICAL, or HYSTE'RIC (of ὑςερικος, gr. of ὑςερα the matrix, or womb) of, or belonging to the matrix, or womb.

HYSTE'RIC *passion*, a disease in women, generally called fits of the mother.

HYTH, or HYTHE. See HITHE.

# I.

I, i, is the ninth letter and third vowel of the alphabet. Its sound is formed by throwing the breath suddenly against the palate as it comes out of the larinx, with a small hollowing of the tongue, and nearly the same opening of the lips and teeth as in pronouncing *a* and *e*. Its sound is not always one and the same; in some words it is long, as in *high*, *mind*, *climb*, &c. in others short; as in *bid*, *hid*, *fin*, &c. in some words it has the sound of *u*; as in *bird*, *third*, *fir*, &c. in others again that of *y*; as in *collier*, *onion*, *bullion*, *poniard*, &c. It sounds like (*ee*) in *machine*, *magazine*, &c. like *a* in *sirrah*; and is somewhat obscure in *gossip*. No English word ends in *i*, but either *e* is as added, or else the *i* is turned into *y*. In numerals it stands for one, and when put before the note of a larger number it substracts itself, as IV four, IX nine; but when set after it, one is added, as VI six, XI eleven.

J, j, is properly a consonant in the Hebrew language, and hath a name as such, though in favour of pronunciation they sometimes use it as a vowel; we, in imitation of them, call *i* and *j* by one common name, but with this difference, that they give it a name from its consonant we from its vowel use. In English it has the soft sound of *g*, nor is it used but when *g* soft is required before vowels where *g* is usually hard. Thus we say *jack*, *jet*, *join*, instead of *gack*, *get*, *goin*, which would be contrary to the genius of our tongue.



I a pronoun of the first person singular.

I, ay, yea, or yes.

. . . . . say thou but I,
And that bare vowel, I, shall poison more
Than the death darting *eye* of cockatrice.
*Shakespear.*

To JA'BBER (of *gaber*, fr.) to speak much, hastily, or indistinctly, to talk gibberish.

JA'CINTH. See HYACINTH.

JACK, 1 an instrument to turn a spit with. 2 an instrument to pull off boots. 3 the mark bowled at. 4 a leathern can to put beer

beer in. 5 the male of birds of ſport. 6 a diminutive of John. 7 the flag that is hung out upon the bowſprit of a ſhip. 8 a coat of mail formerly worn by horſemen. 9 an inſtrument to ſaw wood on. 10 a ſmall inſtrument that carries the quill to ſtrike the ſtring of a harpſichord, &c. 11 a large fiſh generally called a pike.

JACK *with a lantern*, a kind of meteor. See IGNIS-FATUUS.

JACK-*daw*, a well known bird.

JA'CKAL, a little beaſt which hunts out the prey for the lion.

JA'CKET (of *jaquette*, fr.) a ſhort garment.

JA''COBINES, fr. monks and nuns of the order of St. Dominic.

JA''COBITES, a ſect of hereticks, ſo called from one Jacob a Syrian, their ringleader, who acknowledged but one will, nature, and operation in Chriſt, uſed circumciſion in both ſexes, ſigned their children with the ſign of the croſs, imprinted with a burning iron, and affirmed that angels conſiſted of two natures, fire and light. 2 a nick name given to the partiſans of king James II.

JA'COB'S *ſtaff*, a mathematical inſtrument for taking altitudes; the ſame as croſs-ſtaff.

JACO'BUS, lat. James, a gold coin worth twenty-five ſhillings, ſtruck by king James I.

JACULATION (of *jaculatio*, lat. of *jacto* to throw) a darting, caſting, or throwing.

JADE, 1 a ſorry horſe, or mare. 2 a paltry woman.

To JADE, to tire and fatigue.

To JAG, to notch, or make ragged.

JAKES, a privy, or houſe of office.

JA''LAP, the root of an Indian plant uſed in phyſic, as a cathartic.

JAM, or JAMB, a thick bed of ſtone, which hinders the miners from purſuing a vein of ore.

IA'MBIC 3 *verſe* (of *iambicus*, lat. of ἰαμβεῖος, gr. of ἰος, ſorcery, and βαζω to ſpeak) made of iambic feet.

JAMBS (of *jambes*, fr.) the ſide poſts of a door.

IA'MBUS 3 or IAMBIC *foot*, is a foot in metre, or verſe, having one ſyllable ſhort, and another long, as *amās*

To JA'NGLE (of *jangler*, fr.) 1 to fall out, or quarrel. 2 to make an untuneable noiſe with bells, &c.

JA''NISARIES, or JA''NIZARIES, an order of infantry in the Turkiſh armies, reputed the grand ſeignior's foot guards.

JA'NOCK, oaten bread, or bread made of oats.

JA'NSENISM, the doctrine of Janſenius, biſhop of Ypres, concerning grace.

JA'NSENIST, one who follows the opinion of Janſenius.

JA'NTY, wanton, hoidening.

JA''NUARY (of *januarius*, lat. of *janua* a door, or gate) the name of the firſt month of the year.

To JAPA'N, to varniſh, like Japan work, or after the manner of the inhabitants of Japan, a famous iſland not far from the coaſt of China.

JAPAN *Earth*, a medicinal ſubſtance of a purple colour, famous for ſtopping fluxes of all kinds; and is the juice of a vegetable, not an earth, as the name imports.

JAR, 1 a diſpute, or debate. 2 an earthen veſſel with a big belly, and two handles. 3 a meaſure, or fixed quantity of divers things. The jar of oil is from 18 to 26 gallons.

JA'SMIN, or JE'SSEMIN (of *jaſmin*, fr.) a ſhrub much cultivated in gardens.

JA'SPER, a precious ſtone of a green colour.

JASS-*hawk*, a young hawk, newly taken out of the neſt.

*IATRALEIPTES* 5, gr. (of ἰατρος a phyſician, and ἀλειφω to anoint) a phyſician, or ſurgeon, that cureth by ointments and frictions.

IATROCHE''MIST 5 (of ἰατρος a phyſician, and χυλος from χυω to melt) a chemical phyſician.

IA'TROMATHEMATI''CIAN 9 (of ἰατρος a phyſician, and μαθεματικος a mathematician) a mathematical phyſician.

JA'VARIS, a ſwine in America, which hath its navel upon its back, and is extremely fierce, and difficult to be taken.

JA'VELIN (of *javeline*, fr.) a dart or half-pike, uſed by the ancients in war.

JAU'NDICE (of *jauniſſe*, fr. of *jaune* yellow) a diſeaſe cauſed by the overflowing of the gall, and a rejection thereof to the ſurface of the body, which is thereby diſcoloured. It is of three kinds, the firſt called the *yellow jaundice*, properly called the *jaundice*, is owing to the yellow bile, which, in this caſe, is too abundant in the maſs of blood; the ſecond, called the *black jaundice*, is owing to the ſame bile's being mingled with acids. The third bordering on *green*, takes its riſe from a different mixture of the bile with an acid; this is uſually called the chlorоſis, or *green*-ſickneſs

JAUNT (of *jante*, fr.) 1 a felly, or ſpoke of a wheel. 2 a ramble, or walk.

JAWS, the bones in which the teeth are ſet.

JAY, a bird ſo called.

ICE, a tranſparent ſubſtance, conſiſting of water congealed.

ICESI'CCLE (of *ice*, eng. and *ſicula*, lat. a dagger) long flakes of ice hanging at the eaves of houſes.

*ICH DIEN*, germ. the motto belonging to the device of the prince of Wales, which ſignifies, I ſerve.

ICHNO''GRAPHY (of ἰχνογραφια, gr. of ἰχνος a draught and γραφω to delineate) 1 (in Architecture) is the geometrical plan, or platform of a building, or edifice, delineated upon paper, deſcribing the form of the ſeveral apartments, rooms, windows, chimneys, &c. 2 (in Fortification) is the plan or repreſentation of the length and breadth of a for-

a fortreſs, the diſtinct parts of which are marked either upon the ground itſelf, or upon paper. 3 (in Perſpective) is the view of any thing, cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, juſt at the baſe, or bottom of it.

*ICHOR*, (of ιχωρ gr. bloody matter) properly ſignifies a thin watry humour like a ſerum, but is ſometimes uſed for a thicker kind flowing from ulcers.

*ICHTHYOCO'LLA*, (of ιχθυς fiſh, and κολλα glue) iſinglaſs, a ſubſtance of a very gluttinous quality, procured from a fiſh, common in the river Danube.

*ICHHYO"PHAGY*, (of ιχθυς fiſh, and φαγω to eat) fiſh-eaters; a name given by the ancient geographers to ſeveral nations who lived wholly on fiſh.

ICONOCLA'ST (of εικονοκλαστης, gr. of εικων an image, and κλαω to break) a breaker or demoliſher of images, a name given to ſome of the Greek emperors of Conſtantinople, who were enemies to the worſhiping of images.

ICOSAHE'DRON (of εικοσι, gr. twenty, and εδρα a baſe) (in Geometry) is a regular body, conſiſting of twenty triangular pyramids, whoſe vertexes meet in the centre of a ſphere, ſuppoſed to circumſcribe it, and ſo have their height and baſes equal.

ICTE"RICAL (of ικτερικος, gr. of ικτερος the jaundice) ſick of the jaundice.

*IDE'A*, gr. (of ειδω to ſee) a form, model, or firſt pattern of any thing exiſting in the imagination, or fancy; the image or reſemblance of a thing, which, though not ſeen, is conceived by the mind.

IDE'AL, belonging to an idea, imaginary.

IDE'NTITY (of *identite*, fr. of *idem*, lat. the ſame) the ſameneſs of a thing.

IDES *of a month*, among the ancient Romans, were the days after the nones were out. They commonly fell out on the 13th of every month, except in March, May, July, and October (which they called the full months, as all the others were called hollow) for then they were on the 15th becauſe in thoſe months the nones were on the 7th.

I'DIOM (of ιδιωμα, gr. of ιδιος peculiar) a dialect, or propriety of ſpeech.

I'DIOT (of ιδιωτης, gr. of ιδιος a private man) an illiterate ſimple perſon, a natural fool.

I'DIOTISM, 1 natural folly, or ſimplicity. 2 the being of an idiot.

IDIOTISM (from idiom) a phraſe, or manner of ſpeaking peculiar to a language, and which cannot be rendered word for word into any other.

I'DLE, 1 the being at leiſure. 2 lazy, or careleſs. 3 ſimple, or impertinent. 4 ſlothful, or negligent. 5 looſe, or not virtuous. 6 ſilly, or not worth hearing. 7 trifling, or not worth regarding. 8 unprofitable, or vain. 9 full of play.

I'DOL (of *idolum*, lat. of ειδωλον, gr. an image) a repreſentation of a falſe deity.

IDO"LATER, a worſhipper of idols.

To IDO"LATRIZE, to commit idolatry.

IDO"LATROUS, given to idolatry.

IDO"LATRY, the adoration of an idol, idol worſhip, or giving divine worſhip to that which is not God.

To I'DOLIZE, to doat upon, or make an idol of.

I'DYL (of *idyllium*, lat. of ειδος a little poem) a little poem, or copy of verſes upon a paſtoral ſubject.

JEA'LOUS 2 (of *jaloux*, fr.) 1 afraid of a rival. 2 nice, or tender.

JEA'LOUSIE, or JEA'LOUSY, 1 the fear of a rival. 2 ſuſpicion, or miſtruſt.

JEAT, a light, ſmooth, and brittle ſtone, extremely black, and works like amber.

JEER, banter, or raillery.

*JEHO'VAH*, heb. the proper and moſt ſacred name of God.

JE'JUNE (of *jejunus*, lat. faſting) 1 empty, or inſipid. 2 barren, dry.

*JEJUNUM*, the ſecond of the ſmall guts; thus called becauſe always found empty.

JE'LLY (of *gelée*. fr.) the juice of fruit, or meat congealed.

JE'NNETS, Spaniſh, or Barbary mares.

JEO"PARDOUS, dangerous, or perillous.

JEO"PARDY, danger, peril, hazard, riſk.

JE'RGUER, an officer at the cuſtom-houſe, who inſpects the actions and accounts of the waiters.

To JERK, 1 to laſh, or whip. 2 to pull or twitch ſuddenly. 3 to wince, or throw up his hind-legs, ſpeaking of an horſe.

J'ERKIN, 1 ſhort upper coat. 2 a male hawk.

JE'SSAMIN, or JE'SSEMIN. See JASMIN.

JE'SSES, 1 ribbons hanging down from garlands. 2 ſhort ſtraps of leather faſtened to hawks legs, and ſo to the varvels. 3 a candleſtick with many ſconces.

JEST, a joke, banter, or witty conceit.

JESUA'TI, an order of monks.

JESUI'TICAL, 1 of, or belonging to the Jeſuits, 2 equivocating, or uſing ſly inſinuations.

JE"SUITS, religious of the ſociety of Jeſus.

JET. See JEAT.

To JET, 1 to run up and down. 2 to walk proudly, or ſtately.

*JET D'EAU*, fr. a fountain that caſts the water to a conſiderable height.

JE'TTY, of jeat colour.

JE'WEL, 1 a precious ſtone. 2 a word of kindneſs given eſpecially to children.

JEWEL *office*, an office which takes care of faſhioning and weighing the king's plate, and delivering it out by warrants from the lord chamberlain.

JE'WELLER, one that deals in jewels.

JE'WISH, of, or belonging to the Jews.

*Old* JEWRY, the place in London where the Jews lived.

JEWS, the people of Judea, and their poſterity.

JEWS *ears*, a ſpungy ſubſtance, growing on the elder-tree.

IF, a conditional conjunction.

I'GNEOUS (of *igneus*, lat. of *ignis* fire) fiery.

*IGNIS FATUUS*, lat. is a certain meteor that appears chiefly in the ſummer nights, for the moſt part frequenting church-yards, meadows, and bogs, conſiſting of a ſomewhat viſcous ſubſtance, or a fat exhalation; which, being kindled in the air, reflects a kind of thin flame in the dark, yet without any ſenſible heat, often flying about rivers, hedges, &c. becauſe it meets with a flux of air in thoſe places. This meteor is well known by the common people, under the name of *Will-of-the-wiſp*, or *Jack with-a-lantern*.

IGNO'BLE (of *ignobilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *nobilis* noble) 1 of mean birth. 2 baſe, or vile.

IGNOMI''NIOUS (of *ignominioſus*, lat. of *in* without, and *nomen* reputation) infamous, diſhonourable, diſgraceful, ſhameful.

I'GNOMI''NY, diſgrace, infamy, or diſhonour.

*IGNORA'MUS*, (lat. i. e. we do not know) a word uſed by the grand-jury in criminal cauſes, and written upon the bill, when they diſlike the evidence, as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment. On which the accuſed perſon is diſmiſſed without farther anſwer.

IGNORA'MUS, a fool, or ideot.

I'GNORANCE (of *ignorantia*, lat. of *in* not, and *gnarus* ſkilful) want of knowledge.

I'GNORANT, 1 unlearned, or illiterate. 2 not acquainted with.

J. H. S. the three letters of *Jeſus hominum ſalvator*, i. e. Jeſus the ſaviour of mankind.

JILL, 1 a miſs, or doxy. 2 a quarter of a pint of wine.

JILT, a lewd woman, a whore that cheats or diſappoints one.

To JILT, to cheat, or diſappoint.

To JINGLE. See *To* GINGLE.

JI'PPO, a ſhabby fellow, a poor ſcrub.

ILCHESTER, [W. lon. 2°. 45'. lat. 51°. 5'.[ a borough town in Somerſetſhire, ſituate on the river Ivil, over which it has a good bridge. 'Tis governed by two bailiffs, who, with the 12 burgeſſes are lords of the manor. The knights of the ſhire are always choſen here; and it is the place for the county courts and jail, which are the chief ſupports of the town. This is the birth-place of Friar Bacon. It ſends two members to parliament. The market is on wedneſday, and its fairs on July the 22nd, and Auguſt the 29th. Diſtant from London 104 computed, and 135 meaſured miles; and 34 from Briſtol.

ILFORDCOMB, a rich trading ſea port in Devonſhire, ſituate on the Briſtol channel. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, &c. and conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet of ſcattered houſes, almoſt a mile long. Diſtant from London 152 computed, and 187 meaſured miles; and 38 from Exeter.

I''LIAC *paſſion* (of *iliacus*, lat. of *ilia*, the flank or loins) a violent and dangerous kind of cholic. It conſiſts in an expulſion of feculent matter by vomit, accompanied with a ſwelling and tenſion of the abdomen.

I''LIAD, the title of Homer's poem, which deſcribes the ſiege of Troy, which was called Ilium.

ILL, ſub. 1 harm, or miſchief. 2 woe, miſery, misfortune.

ILL, adj. bad, or the contrary of good.

ILL, adv. 1 badly, or not well done. 2 ſick, or indiſpoſed. 3 unluckily. 4 amiſs.

ILLA''BORATE (of *illaboratus*, lat. of *in* not, and *laboro* to labour) made or done without labour or pains.

ILLAPSE (of *illapſus*, lat. of *in* upon, and *labor* to ſlide) a ſliding, or gently falling in, or upon.

To ILLA''QUEATE (of *illaqueo*, lat. of *in* into, and *laqueus*, a nooſe) to enſnare, or intangle.

ILLA'TION (of *illatio*, lat. of *infero*, of *in* with, and *fero* to ſhew) an inference, or concluſion.

ILLAU'DIBLE (of *illaudabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *laudo* to praiſe) not to be praiſed, or unworthy of it.

ILLE'GAL (of *in* not, and *legalis* lawful, lat.) not lawful, or contrary to law.

ILLEGA''LITY, injuſtice, or unlawfulneſs.

ILLEGI''TIMATE (of *illegitimus*, lat. of *in* not, and *legalis* lawful) baſe-born, or unlawfully begotten.

ILLI''BERAL (of *illiberalis*, lat. of *in* not, and *liberalis* liberal) 1 ungenteel, ſordid, baſe, unlike a gentleman. 2 niggardly, diſcourteous.

ILLI''BERA''LITY, avarice, niggardlineſs, or baſeneſs of ſpirit.

ILLI''CIT (of *illicitus*, lat. of *in* not, and *licitus* lawful) unlawful, or contrary to law.

ILLI''MITABLE (of *in* not, and *limes*, lat. a limit, or bound) that cannot be limited.

ILLI''TERATE (of *illiteratus*, lat. of *in* not, and *literatus* learned) unlearned, ignorant of letters.

ILLO''GICAL (of *in* not, and *legica* logic, lat.) unreaſonable, or contrary to the rules of logic.

To ILLU'DE (of *illudo*, lat. of *in* upon, and *ludo* to play) to play upon one, to mock, to jeer, to gibe, or jeſt at, to laugh to ſcorn, to flout, or abuſe.

To ILLU'MINATE (of *illumino*, lat. of *in* and *lumino* to enlighten) 1 to enlighten. 2 to adorn, or beautify. 3 to ſet off, as a foil.

ILLUMINA'TIVE *month* (in Aſtronomy) is that ſpace of time that the moon is viſible, between one conjunction and another.

To ILLU'MINE, a poetical word for, to enlighten, or to illuminate.

ILLU'SION (of *illuſio*, lat. of *illudo*, of *in* with, and *ludo* to play) 1 a mocking, or ſcorning. 2 a deceit, or falſe repreſentation.

To ILLU'STRATE (of *illuſtro*, lat. of *in* for, and *luſtro* to ſurvey, or take a view of) 1 to brighten, or ſhine ſpontaneouſly. 2 to make plain, or evident. 3 to make famous, or well known.

ILLU''STRATED, 1 rendered clear and evident. 2 embelliſhed with cuts, or figures.

ILLU''STRIOUS (of *illuſtratus*, lat. of *illuſtro* to ſhine) famous, noble, renown'd, excellent.

ILMISTER, [W. lon. 3°. 5′. lat. 50°. 55′.] a pretty large town in Somerſetſhire, in which a conſiderable woollen manufacture is carried on. In the church is a ſtately monument of the founder of Wadham college, Oxford. Its market is on ſaturday, and its fairs on Auguſt the 15th. Diſtant from London 113 computed, and 138 meaſured miles; and 42 from Briſtol.

ILSLEY, [W. lon. 1°. 15′. lat. 31°. 52′.] a mean town in Berkſhire, in the road from Oxford to Newberry. It has a market on wedneſday, and fairs on February the 24th, Eaſter-wedneſday, Whit-wedneſday, and Auguſt the 15th. Diſtant from London 44 computed, and 51 meaſured miles.

I''MAGE, fr. (of *imago*, lat. of *imitatio*, a repreſentation) 1 a reſemblance, or repreſentation. 1 a picture, or pourtrait.

IMAGE (in Optics) is the appearance of an object, by reflection, or refraction.

I''MAGERY, 1 painted, or carved work of images. 2 tapeſtry with figures.

IMA''GINABLE, conceivable, or that may be imagined.

IMA''GINARY, not real.

IMAGINA'TION, 1 fancy, or the faculty of conceiving. 2 thought, or conception.

To IMA''GINE (of *imagino*, lat. of *imago* a repreſentation) 1 to fancy, or conceive. 2 to invent, or deviſe. 3 to think, or be perſuaded of.

To IMBA'LM, to dreſs or perfume a body with ſpices, drugs, &c. in order to preſerve it from corruption.

To IMBA'NK, 3 to incloſe with banks.

IMBA'RGO (of *embargo*, ſpan. of *imbargur* to ſtop or arreſt) a prohibition or ſtop put upon veſſels to prevent their going out of harbour by public authority.

To IMBA'RK (of *embarquer*, fr.) 1 to ſhip, to get, or put on board a ſhip. 2 to take ſhip. 3 to engage in any buſineſs.

To IMBA'SE, to mix with baſer metals, &c.

To IMBA'TTLE, to draw up in battalia, or in battle array.

IMBECI'LLITY (of *imbecillitas*, of *imbecillis* impotent) 1 weakneſs, feebleneſs. 2 impotence, or frigidity in men.

To IMBE'LLISH (of *embellir*, fr.) to ſet off, or adorn.

To IMBE''ZEL, or IMBE'ZLE, 1 to waſte, ſpoil, or diminiſh things intruſted to one's care. 2 to pilfer, or purloin.

To IMBI'BE (of *imbibo*, lat. of *in* into, and *bibo* to ſuck) 1 to abſorb, to ſuck, or ſoak in. 2 to receive in, as by education, &c.

To IMBI''TTER, 1 to make, or render bitter. 2 to provoke, or exaſperate.

To IMBO''DY, 1 to incorporate, or make into one body. 2 to thicken, as a colour.

To IMBO'LDEN, to animate, or encourage.

To IMBO'SS (of *imboſſare*, it.) to raiſe in boſſes, or bunches.

IMBO'SSED (in Hunting) a deer is ſaid to be imboſſed when ſhe foams at the mouth.

IMBO'WED, arched, or faſhioned like a bow, or arch.

To IMBOWEL, to cut, or take out the bowels or entrails of a creature.

IMBO''WELLED, impregnated, or repleniſhed with.

To IMBRA'CE (of *embraſſer*, fr.) 1 to hug, or make much of. 2 to environ, or encompaſs. 3 to receive, or favour, as an opinion. 4 to lay hold of, as an opportunity.

I''MBRICATED (in Botany) is a term uſed to expreſs the figures of the leaves of ſome plants that are hollowed within like an imbrex, or gutter-tile.

To IMBROI'DER, to make flowers, or other curious works with a needle, on ſilk.

IMBROI'DERY, 1 imbroider'd work. 2 the art of imbroidery, or of performing imbroider'd work.

To IMBROIL, 1 to trouble, diſturb, or diſorder. 2 to ſow diſcord among friends.

To IMBRUE (of *imbuo*, lat. of *in* into, and *βυω*, gr. to ſtuff) to moiſten, wet, ſteep, or ſoak in.

To IMBUE (of *imbuo*, lat. See the preceding) 1 to imbibe, or ſoak in. 2 to inſtil, learn, or inſpire.

To IMBU'RSE. See *To* REIMBURSE.

I''MITABLE, that may be imitated.

To I''MITATE (of *imitor*, lat. to imitate) 1 to reſemble, or be like. 2 to counterfeit, to do the like, to follow another's manner, way, or example.

I''MITATIVES (with Grammarians) are verbs which expreſs any kind of imitation, as *patriſſare*, to imitate the father.

IMMA''CULATE (of *immaculatus*, lat. of *in* without, and *macula* a ſpot) undefiled, ſpotleſs, or without ſpot.

I'MMANENT, inherent, or remaining in.

IMMA'NITY (of *immanitas*, lat.) 1 outrageouſneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs. 2 hugeneſs, or enormity.

IMMARCE''SSIBLE (of *immarceſſibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *marceo* to wither) never fading,

ding, or that cannot wither or decay.

IMMATE'RIAL (of *immateriel*, fr. of *in* not, and *materia*, lat. matter) 1 ſpiritual, or without matter. 2 that is of little or ſmall moment, or conſequence.

IMMATU'RE (of *immaturus*, lat. of *in* not, and *maturus* ripe) 1 unripe, green, ſour, unpleaſant. 2 abortive, before the time. 3 under age. 4 over haſty, precipitate, or out of ſeaſon.

IMME'DIATE (of *immediat*, fr. of *in* without, and *medium*, lat. a mean) 1 neareſt, or next to. 2 ſudden, without premeditation.

IMME'DIATELY, 1 preſently, directly. 2 forthwith, by and by.

IMME"DICABLE (of *immedicabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *medico* to cure) incurable, or that cannot be cured.

IMME"MORABLE (of *immemorabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *memoro* to remember) 1 not worth remembering. 2 unſpeakable, not to be related.

IMMEMO'RIAL, out of mind, or beyond the memory of man.

IMME'NSE (of *immenſus*, lat. of *in* without, and *menſura* a meaſure) unmeaſurable, huge, vaſtly great.

IMMENSE *quantity* (in Mathematics) is that whoſe amplitude or extenſion, no finite meaſure whatſoever, or how oft ſoever repeated, can equal.

IMME'NSITY, infiniteneſs, one of the attributes of God.

IMME'NSURABLE, unmeaſurable, or that cannot be meaſured.

To IMME'RGE, or IMME'RSE (of *immergo*, lat. of *in* into, and *mergo* to put under water) to plunge, or dip over head and ears.

IMME'RSION, the plunging, or ſinking any body in a fluid.

IMME'RSION (in Aſtronomy) is the time when any of the heavenly bodies is beginning to come within the ſhadow of another; as in eclipſes, whenever the ſhadow of the eclipſing body begins to fall on the body eclipſed, we ſay, that is the time of immerſion; and when it goes out of the ſhadow, is the time of emerſion.

IMMETHO"DICAL (of *in* without, and *methodus*, lat. a method) that is without any method, form, or order.

I"MMINENT (of *imminens*, lat. of *in* over, and *mineo* to hang ready to fall) 1 hanging over our heads. 2 approaching, or ready to come upon us.

IMMINU'TION (of *imminutio*, lat. of *in* and *minuto* to diminiſh) a diminiſhing, or leſſening.

IMMI'SSION (of *immiſſio*, lat. of *in* into, and *miſſus* thrown) injection, or throwing into.

To IMMI'T (of *immitto*, lat. of *in* into, and *mitto* to throw) to inject, put, or throw into.

IMMOBI"LITY (of *immobilité*, fr. of *in* not, and *mobilis*, lat. moveable) ſtedfaſtneſs, or unmoveableneſs.

IMMO"DERATE (of *immoderatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *moderatus* within compaſs) exceſſive, or not within the rules of moderation.

IMMO"DEST (of *immodeſtus*, lat. of *in* not, and *modeſtus* modeſt) that has no modeſty. See MODEST.

IMMO"DESTY, debauchery, ſaucineſs.

To I'MMOLATE (of *immolo*, lat. of *mola* meal, or flour ſprinkled with ſalt upon the ſacrifice) to offer ſacrifice.

IMMO"RAL (of *in* without, and *moralitas*, lat. morality) debauched, corrupted, or of depraved morals.

IMMORA"LITY, lewdneſs, or debauchery.

IMMO'RTAL (of *immortalis*, lat. of *in* not, and *mortalis* ſubject to death) 1 that never dies. 2 eternal, or of infinite duration.

To IMMO'RTALIZE, to make immortal.

IMMO"VEABLE (of *in* not, and *moveo*, lat. to move) 1 ſtedfaſt, or that cannot be moved. 2 that cannot be removed, or taken out of its place.

IMMO'VEABLES, a real eſtate.

IMMU'NITY (of *immunitas*, lat. of *in* out of, and *munus* an office) freedom, liberty, or exemption from ſome office and duty.

To IMMU'RE (of *in* within, and *murus*, lat. a wall) to ſhut up, or incloſe with walls.

IMMUTABI"LITY (of *immutabilitas*, lat. of *in* not, and *muto* to change) conſtancy, or unchangeableneſs; the condition of a thing that cannot change.

IMMU'TABLE, conſtant, or unchangeable.

IMMUTA'TION (of *immutatio*, lat. of *in* and *muto* to change) a changing, or altering.

IMP, 1 a familiar uſed by witches. 2 a graft, or ſcion.

To IMP, 1 to graft, or put in ſcion. 2 to leſſen, or abate.

To IMP *a feather in a hawk's wing*, is to add a new piece to an old broken ſtump.

To IMPAI'R, to diminiſh, hurt, or weaken.

To IMPA'LE (of *in* into, and *palus* a ſtake, lat.) 1 to incloſe, or fence about with ſtakes, or pales. 2 to drive a ſtake through the body of a malefactor; a puniſhment made uſe of in Turkey.

IMPA'LPABLE, not to be diſtinguiſhed by feeling.

To IMPA'NEL, to write down the names of ſuch perſons as are ſummoned to appear on a jury.

† *IMPANATION*, fr. (of *in* with, and *panis* bread, lat.) a term applied to the Lutheran doctrine of the Lord's ſupper, who believe that the body of Chriſt ſubſiſts with the ſpecies of bread in the ſacrament.

IMPA"RADISED, enjoying all the delights of paradiſe, made happy. *Milton.*

IMPA'RITY (of *imparitas*, lat. of *in* not, and *par* equal) inequality, or diſproportion.

To

To IMPA'RK, to incloſe, or take in a piece of ground for a park.

IMPARLANCE, (of *parler*, fr. to ſpeak) (in Law) a petition in court of a day to conſider, or adviſe what anſwer the defendant ſhall make to the action of the plaintiff.

To IMPA'RT (of *impertio*, lat. of *in* with, and *partio* to divide) 1 to give part to another. 2 to communicate, or diſcover to.

IMPA'RTIAL, unbiaſſed, juſt, void of partiality.

IMPA'SSABLE, that cannot be paſſed through.

IMPA'SSIBLE (of *impaſſibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *patior* to ſuffer) incapable of ſuffering.

IMPA''TIENCE, or IMPA''TIENCY (of *impatientia*, lat. of *in* not, and *patior* to bear) 1 inability to bear. 2 uneaſineſs of mind. 3 haſtineſs, or paſſion.

IMPA'TIENT, 1 that has no patience. 2 that cannot bear any thing.

IMPATRONISA'TION, a putting into full poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To IMPEA'CH, 1 to accuſe of a crime. 2 to hinder, or oppoſe.

IMPE''CCABLE (of *impeccabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *pecco* to do amiſs) that cannot ſin, or do amiſs.

To IMPE'DE (of *impedio*, lat. of *in* with, and *pes* a foot) to hinder, or retard.

IMPE''DIMENT, 1 hindrance, or obſtacle. 2 an imperfection, or default.

To IMPE'L (of *impello*, lat. of *in* in, and *pello* to drive) 1 to thruſt on, or drive forward. 2 to oblige, or conſtrain.

To IMPE'ND (of *impendeo*, lat. of *in* over, and *pendeo* to hang) 1 to hang over one's head, to threaten. 2 to be near at hand.

IMPE''NETRABI''LITY (in Philoſophy) is the diſtinction of one extended ſubſtance from another, by which the extenſion of one thing is different from that of another; ſo that two things extended, cannot be in the ſame place, but muſt of neceſſity exclude each other.

IMPE''NETRABLE (of *impenetrabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *penetro* to penetrate) 1 that cannot be pierced, or penetrated. 2 that cannot be diſcovered, or found out.

IMPE''NITENCE, or IMPE''NITENCY (of *impœnitentia*, lat. of *in* not, and *pœniteo* to repent) hardneſs of heart, or the continuing in ſinful courſes.

IMPE''NITENT, that does not repent.

IMPE''RATIVE (of *imperativus*, lat. of *impero* to command) a term in Grammar, ſignifying bidding or commanding.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE (of *imperceptus*, lat. of *in* not, and *percipio* to perceive) which cannot be perceived.

IMPE'RFECT (of *imperfectus*, lat. of *in* not, and *perfectus* finiſhed) 1 unfiniſhed, or defective. 2 undigeſted, or not concocted.

IMPERFECT *flowers*, (in Botany) are ſuch as want the petals, or thoſe fine colour'd leaves which ſtand round, and compoſe the beauty of the flower.

IMPERFECT *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are ſuch whoſe aliquot parts taken together, do either exceed, or fall ſhort of that whole number of which they are parts; and theſe are two ſorts, either abundant, or deficient; which ſee.

IMPERFECT *plants*, (in Botany) are ſuch as either really want flower and ſeed, or ſeem to want them.

IMPERFECT *tenſe* (in Grammar) is that which denotes the time indefinitely, neither perfectly paſt, nor future; as, *I was writing when*, &c.

IMPERIAL (of *imperialis*, lat. of *imperator* an emperor) belonging to an emperor, or empire,

IMPERIAL *cities*, in Germany, are thoſe which own no other head but the Emperor.

IMPERIAL *diet*, an aſſembly, or convention of all the ſtates of the empire. The diet is divided into three colleges, which are thoſe of the electors, the princes, and the cities.

IMPERIAL *lily*, the name of a flower.

IMPERIAL *table*, is an inſtrument made of braſs, with a box and needle and ſtaff, uſed to meaſure land.

IMPE'RIALISTS, the ſubjects, or troops of the emperor of Germany.

IMPE'RIOUS (of *imperioſus*, lat. of *impero* to command with authority) 1 lordly, or domineering. 2 boiſterous, or rugged.

IMPE'RSONAL *verbs* (in Grammar) are ſuch as are only conjugated by the third perſon ſingular.

† IMPERSPI''CUOUS (of *imperſpicuus*, lat. of *in* not, and *perſpicio* to ſee plainly) not clear, or evident.

IMPE'RTINENCE, or IMPE'RTINENCY (of *impertinence*, fr. of *in* not, and *pertineo*, lat. to pertain) nonſenſe, foolery, or abſurdity.

*IMPE'RTINENT*, fr. 1 idle, extravagant, abſurd, or ſilly. 2 not to the purpoſe.

An IMPERTINENT, a troubleſome, ſilly fellow.

IMPE'RVIOUS (of *impervius*, lat. of *in* not, and *pervius* paſſable) impaſſable.

IMPERVIOUS (in Philoſophy) is a term applied to ſuch bodies as will neither admit the rays of light, or the effluvia of other bodies to paſs through.

† I'MPETRABLE, that may be obtain'd by deſire, or prayer.

† To I'MPETRATE (of *impetro*, lat. of *in* with, and *patro* to effect) to get, or obtain by requeſt.

IMPE''TUOUS (of *impetuoſus*, lat. of *in* with, and *peto* to ſet upon) boiſterous, violent, raging, rapid, vehement.

*IMPETUS*, lat. (in Mechanics) is the blow, or force that one body ſtrikes againſt another.

IM-

IMPI'ETY, ungodlineſs, or irreligion.

I'MPIOUS (of *impius*, lat. of *in* not, and *pius* religious) 1 ungodly, or wicked. 2 irreligious, or atheiſtical.

IMPLA'CABLE (of *implacabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *placabilis* eaſy to be pacified) that cannot be pacified, or appeaſed.

To IMPLA'NT (of *in* into, and *planto*, lat. to plant or ſet) to ingraft, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

To IMPLEA'D, to ſue at law.

IM'PLEMENTS, (of *impleo*, lat. to fill up) 1 tools, or inſtruments neceſſary in any trade. 2 furniture of a houſe, &c.

To I'MPLICATE (of *implico*, lat. of *in* with, and *plico* to knit together) to wrap, or fold in, to twine, to twiſt one with another.

IMPLI"CIT (of *implicitus*, lat. of *implico* to wrap, or fold in) 1 tacitly underſtood. 2 intricate, or obſcure.

IMPLICIT *faith*, a belief grounded upon the judgment, or authority of others.

To IMPLORE (of *imploro*, lat. of *in* for, and *ploro* to cry out) to beg, or cry out for, to call upon for help and ſuccour, to requeſt, or crave.

To IMPLOY. See *To* EMPLOY.

To IMPLY' (of *implico*, lat. of *in* with, and *plico* to knit together) 1 to contain, or comprehend. 2 to denote, or ſignify. 3 to gather, or infer.

† IMPOLI'TE (of *impolitus*, lat. of *in* not, and *polior* to be poliſhed) unpolite, unpoliſhed, rude, homely, coarſe.

IMPO'LITIC (of *in* not, and *politicus* politic, lat.) imprudent, or contrary to the rules of politics.

To IMPO'RT (of *importo*, lat. of *in* into, and *porto* to carry) 1 to bring in. 2 to concern. 3 to ſignify, or denote.

IMPORT, 1 uſe, or advantage. 2 ſenſe, or meaning.

IMPO'RTANCE, 1 conſequence, or of moment. 2 import, or ſignification.

IMPO'RTANT, material, or of great concern.

IMPORTATION, the bringing in of merchandizes from foreign countries.

IMPO'RTUNATE, 1 troubleſome, or impertinent. 2 preſſing, or ſolicitous.

To IMPORTU'NE (of *importuner*, fr.) 1 to preſs or ſue for with great earneſtneſs. 2 to trouble, or fatigue.

To IMPO'SE (of *impoſer*, fr. of *in* upon, and *pono*, lat. to put) 1 to give, as a name, &c. 2 to enjoin to do a thing.

To IMPOSE *upon*, 1 to cheat, or defraud. 2 to deceive, or beguile.

IMPOSI"TION, 1 a cheat, or fraud. 2 an injunction, or decree. 3 a tax, or tribute. 4 a laying, ſetting, or putting on.

IMPOSSIBI"LITY, a thing not poſſible to be be done.

IMPO"SSIBLE (of *impoſſibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *poſſibilis* poſſible) that cannot be done.

I'MPOST (of *impot*, fr.) tax, duty, or tribute appointed by a ſovereign to be paid for ſuch merchandize as is brought into his dominions from foreign nations. This word is frequently confounded with *cuſtom*, but cuſtom properly ſignifies duties paid for goods exported.

I'MPOST (in Architecture) is a plinth, or little cornice, that crowns a piedroit, or pier, and ſupports the couſſinet, which is the firſt of a vault, or arch.

*IMPO"STOR*, lat. a cheat, deceiver, or falſe pretender to ſomething.

IMPO'STUME (of *αποζημα*, gr. of *αφιζαμαι* to ſuppurate) a collection of any corrupt matter in the body.

To IMPO'STUMATE, to grow into an impoſtume.

IMPO'STURE (from *to impoſe*) cheat, cozenage, or deceit.

I'MPOTENT (of *impotens*, lat. of *in* not, and *potens* ſtrong) 1 weak, or infirm. 2 lame, or maimed. 3 unruly, or immoderate.

To IMPO'VERISH (of *impoverire*, it.) 1 to make poor. 2 to weaken the fertility of land.

To IMPO'WER, to give full power to, or enable one to act.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, 1 which cannot be done. 2 which ought not to be done.

To I'MPRECATE (of *imprecor*, lat. of *in* upon, and *precor* to call down) 1 to wiſh ſome evil to one. 2 to curſe, or call down miſchief upon.

IMPRECA'TION, a curſe, or malediction.

*IMPRE'GNABLE*, fr. that cannot be taken.

To IMPRE'GNATE (of *in* and *pregnus*, lat. with child) 1 to get with child. 2 to imbibe, or incorporate.

I'MPRESE. See DEVISE.

To IMPRE'SS, 1 to ſtamp, or make an impreſſion upon. 2 to compel to enter into a public ſervice.

IMPRE'SSION (of *impreſſio*, lat. of *imprimo* to imprint) 1 a ſtamp, mark, or print. 2 an edition of a book.

To IMPRI'ME (in Hunting) 1 to rouze, or diſlodge a wild beaſt. 2 to ſeparate it from the herd.

*IMPRI'MIS*, lat. in the firſt place, or firſt of all.

To IMPRI'NT (of *imprimo*, lat. of *in* into, and *premo* to preſs) 1 to ingrave, or ſet a mark. 2 to fix, or impreſs, as a thing in one's mind.

To IMPRI'SON (of *empriſoner*, fr.) to caſt into priſon, to confine a perſon.

IMPRO"BABLE (of *improbabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *probabilis* likely) unlikely, not likely to be proved, or come to paſs.

† To I'MPROBATE (of *improbo*, lat. of *in* not, and *probo* to approve of) to diſallow, miſlike, or diſapprove.

IMPRO'BITY, diſhoneſty, knavery, wickedneſs.

IMPRO''PER (of *improprius*, lat. of *in* not, and *proprius* proper) 1 unfit, or inconvenient. 2 unſeaſonable, prepoſterous.

To IMPRO'PRIATE, to employ the revenues of a church living to one's own uſe.

IMPROPRI'ATION, a parſonage, or eccleſiaſtical living, coming to one by inheritance; or when in the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRI'ETY *of ſpeech* (of *improprietas*, lat. of *in* not, and *proprius* proper) is when an expreſſion is not proper, or ſignificant.

To IMPRO'VE, 1 to better, to make the beſt of, to cultivate, or perfect. 2 to profit, or be the better for. 3 to become more ſkilful.

† IMPRO''VIDENCE (of *improvidentia*, lat. of *in* without, and *providentia* forecaſt) want of forecaſt.

IMPRO''VIDENT, imprudent, or not foreſeeing, or forecaſting.

IMPRU'DENT (of *imprudens*, lat. of *in* not, and *prudens* wiſe) unwiſe, inconſiderate, unſkilful, unadviſed.

IMPU'DENT (of *impudens*, lat. of *in* not, and *pudens* modeſt) immodeſt, brazen-faced, graceleſs, ſhameleſs.

To IMPU'GN (of *impugno*, lat. of *in* againſt, and *pugno* to fight) 1 to fight againſt. 2 to oppoſe, or withſtand.

IMPU'LSE (from To *Impel*) 1 a thruſting, puſhing, or driving forward. 2 inſtigation, or perſuaſion.

IMPU'NITY (of *impunitas*, lat. of *in* not, and *punior* to be puniſhed) indulgence, or the going unpuniſhed.

IMPU'RE (of *impurus*, lat. of *in* not, and *purus* clean) 1 unclean, or filthy. 2 foul, given to unnatural luſt. 3 diſhoneſt, wicked.

IMPU'RITY, 1 uncleanneſs, filthineſs. 2 lewdneſs.

IMPU'RPLED, a word uſed in poetry, ſignifying, tinged with a purple colour.

IMPUTA'TION, charge, or accuſation.

To IMPU'TE (of *imputo*, lat. of *in* to, and *puto* to account) to attribute, or aſcribe.

IMPU'TER, one that overvalueth his favours, or upbraideth the perſon on whom they were conferred.

INABI''LITY, incapacity, or inſufficiency.

To INA'BLE, to make capable, or render ſufficient.

*INACCE'SSIBLE*, fr. (of *inacceſſus*, lat. of *in* not, and *acceſſus* acceſſible) unapproachable, or not to be approached to.

INACCESSIBLE *height* or *diſtance* (in Geometry) is that which cannot be meaſured, by reaſon of ſome impediment in the way; as water, &c.

*INACTION*, fr. a ſtate free from action.

INA''CTIVE, indolent, or without action.

INA'DEQUATE (of *in* not, and *adæquo* to equallize, lat.) imperfect, or diſproportionate.

INADEQUATE *ideas* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as are but an imperfect repreſentation of the image or form to which the mind refers them.

INADVE'RTENCE, or INADVE'RTENCY (of *inadvertance*, fr.) imprudence, or heedleſſneſs.

INA'FFABLE (of *in* not, and *affabilis* complaiſant, lat.) uncivil, not courteous, unpleaſant in converſation, not complaiſant.

*INA'LIEN ABLE*, fr. that cannot be alienated, or transferred to another.

INA'MIABLE (of *inabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *amabilis* amiable) not amiable, unlovely, unpleaſant.

† *INAMI'SSIBLE*, fr. that can never be loſt.

*INAMORA'TO*, it. a lover.

INA''MOURED, in love with.

INA''NIMATE (of *inanimatus*, lat. of *in* without, and *anima* the ſoul) without ſoul, void of life, lifeleſs, dead.

INA''NITY (of *inanitas*, lat. of *inanis* empty) emptineſs.

INA'PETENCY (of *in* not, and *appetentia* hungering, lat.) want of appetite.

INARTI''CULATE (of *in* not, and *articulatus* articulate, lat.) indiſtinct, confuſed, not articulate.

INARTIFI'CIAL (of *inartificialis*, lat. of *in* not, and *artificialis* artificial) without art, not like a workman, not artificial, artleſs.

INAUSPI'CIOUS (of *inauſpicatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *auſpicatus* lucky) unfortunate, unlucky, betokening ſome misfortune and evil.

INAU'DIBLE (of *in* not, and *audior* to be heard, lat.) not to be heard.

To INAU'GURATE (of *inauguro*, lat. of *in* for, and *auguro* to preſage) to inſtal, to inveſt with an office, or dignity.

I'NBORN, or I'NBRED, 1 innate, or natural. 2 belonging to a particular country.

To INCA'MP, 1 to pitch tents, &c. on ſome ſpot of ground allotted for that purpoſe. 2 to continue in a camp.

*INCANTA'TION*, fr. (of *incantamentum*, lat. of *in* with, and *canto* to enchant) a charm, or enchantment.

*INCANTA'TOR*, lat. a witch, enchanter, ſorcerer, or magician.

*INCA'PABLE*, fr. (of *incapax*, lat. of *in* not, and *capio* to take) 1 unfit, or improper. 2 ignorant, or unſkilful.

To INCAPA'CITATE, to render incapable, or put out of capacity.

INCAPA'CITY, 1 inability, or inſufficiency. 2 ignorance, or unſkilfulneſs.

INCA'RNADINE (of *incarnadin*, fr.) of a fleſhy colour.

To INCA'RNATE, or INCA'RN (of *incarno* lat. of *in* with, and *caro* fleſh) to bring fleſh upon, or fill up a place with new fleſh.

INCARNA'TION, 1 an aſſuming the fleſh. 2 the making fleſh to grow. 3 a deep, rich, or bright carnation colour.

INCARNATION (in Theology) the myſtery whereby Jeſus Chriſt, the eternal word, was made man, in order to accompliſh the work of our ſalvation.

INCARNATIVE (in Phyſic and Surgery) ſuch medicines, bandages and ſutures, which diſpoſe a wound to fill up with fleſh.

INCA'STELLED, narrow-heel'd, or hoof-bound, ſpoken of beaſts.

An INCE'NDIARY 5 (of *incendiarius*, lat. of *in* with, and the antiq. verb *cando*, i. e. *candeo* to burn) 1 a firer of houſes. 2 a ſower of ſedition.

I'NCENSE (of *incenſum*, lat. of *incendo* to burn) a rich perfume made uſe of in ſacred rites.

To INCE'NSE, to vex, or provoke.

INCE'NSORY, a cenſer, or perfuming pan.

An INCE'NTOR, one that is about to commence maſter of arts.

INCE'NTIVE (of *incentivum*, lat. not from *incendo* to inflame, but from *incino* to ſtir up properly by muſical inſtruments) an incitement, motive, or provocation.

INCE'NTIVE, adj. that provoketh, or ſtireth up to.

INCE'PTIVE (of *inceptivus*, lat. of *incepto* to begin) capable of producing.

INCE'PTIVE *verbs* (in Grammar) are ſuch as expreſs a proceeding by degrees in any action.

INCEPTIVE *of magnitude*, is a word uſed by Dr. Wallis, expreſſing ſuch moments, or firſt principles, which tho' of no magnitude themſelves, yet are capable of producing ſuch.

Thus a point has no magnitude itſelf, but is inceptive of it. A line, conſidered one way, has no magnitude as to breadth, but is capable, by its motion, of producing a ſurface which hath breadth, &c.

INCE'PTOR (of *incepto*, lat. to begin) the univerſity, ſignifies one that has lately taken the degree of maſter, &c.

† INCE'RTITUDE (of *incertitudo*, lat. of *in* not, and *certus* certain) uncertainty.

INCE'SSANT, (of *in* not, and *ceſſo* to ceaſe, lat.) continual, conſtant, uninterrupted.

INCEST (of *inceſtus*, lat. of *in* with, and *ceſtus* the girdle of Venus) carnal copulation with one that is too near a-kin.

INCE'STUOUS, guilty of inceſt.

INCH, 1 the twelfth of a foot. 2 a jote, or title.

*Sold by* INCH *of candle*, is when goods being divided into ſeveral lots or parcels, and about an inch of candle being lighted, the buyers bid during its burning, and the laſt bidder, when the candle goes out, has the lot or parcel ſo expoſed to ſale.

To INCH *out*, 1 to make the beſt of a thing. 2 to add a little to it. 3 to meaſure by inches.

To INCHA'IN (of *in* with, and *catena* a chain) to put in chains.

To INCHA'NT (of *incanto*, lat. of *in* and *canto* to bewitch) to bewitch or charm.

INCHA'NTER, a magician, conjurer, or ſorcerer.

INCHA'NTMENT, a charm, or ſpell.

INCHA'NTRESS, a witch, or ſorcereſs.

To INCHA'SE (of *enchaſſer*, fr.) to chaſe, or imboſs gold, ſilver, &c.

To INCHAU'NT. See *To* INCHANT.

I'NCHEPIN, the lower gut of a deer.

† To INCHO'ATE 3 (of *inchoo*, lat. of *in* with, and *cohum*, antiq. i. e. *chaos*, a diſorder'd heap of things) to begin any thing.

I'NCIDENCE (of *incidens*, lat. of *in* and *cædo* to fall out) falling into, or upon.

INCIDENCE (in Mechanics) the direction in which one body ſtrikes on another.

I'NCIDENCE *point* (in Optics) is that point in which a ray of light is ſuppoſed to fall on a piece of glaſs, or other body.

I'NCIDENT, adj. 1 that happeneth commonly. 2 annexed to, or dependant on.

INCIDENT, ſub. 1 a circumſtance, or by-matter. 2 an event, or accident.

INCI'NERATION (of *in* to, and *cinis* aſhes, lat.) the reducing a body to aſhes.

To INCI'RCLE (of *in* with, and *circulo* to environ) to incompaſs, or inviron.

INCI'SION (of *inciſio*, lat. of *incido* to cut) 1 a cutting, or lancing. 2 a cut in the fleſh, or other ſubſtance.

To INCI'TE (of *incito*, lat. of *in* for, and *cito* to ſtir up) to ſtir up, excite, animate, or encourage.

INCI'VIL (of *incivilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *civilis* civil) unmanerly, clowniſh, rude, ill-bred.

I'NCLE, a ſort of tape.

INCLE'MENCY (of *inclementia*, lat. of *in* not, and *clemens* inclined to pity) cruelty, unmercifulneſs, ſeverity, rigour, ſharpneſs.

INCLE'MENT (of *in* not, and *clemens* lat. merciful) ungentle, pitileſs, rigorous, ſharp.

INCLI'NABLE, bending, prone.

INCLINA'TION (of *inclinatio*, lat. of *inclino* to incline) 1 proneneſs, or aptneſs. 2 a leaning, or bowing downward. 3 love, or amity.

INCLINA'TION (in Geometry) is the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two lines, or two planes, toward each other, ſo as to make an angle.

INCLINATION *of the axis of the earth*, is the angle which it makes with the plane of the ecliptic, or the angle between the planes of the equator and ecliptic.

INCLINATION *of meridians* (in Dialing) is the angle that that hour line on the globe, which is perpendicular to the dial-plane, makes with the meridian.

INCLINATION *of a plane* (in Dialing) is the arch of a vertical circle, perpendicular both

to

to the dial-plane and the horizon, and intercepted between them.

INCLINATION *of a planet*, is an arch of the circle of inclination, comprehended between the ecliptic and the place of a planet in its orbit.

INCLINATION *of a ray* (in Dioptrics) is the angle which this ray makes with the axis of incidence, in the first medium, at the point where it meets the second medium.

INCLINATION *of a right line to a plane*, is the acute angle which this right line makes with another right line, drawn in the plane through the point, where it is also cut by a perpendicular drawn from any point of the inclined line; as the line CD inclines to the plane AB, and the inclination thereof is measured by the angle EDC, made by the inclin'd line CD, and the line ED, drawn in the plane from the point D, through the point E, where a perpendicular let fall from the point F in the inclined line to the plane, cuts it. See fig. 29.

To INCLI'NE (of *inclino*, lat. of *in* towards, and *clino* to bend) 1 to bend forward. 2 to go down. 3 to lead, or have a propension to.

INCLI'NED *plane*, is that which makes an oblique angle with the horizon.

INCLI'NING *dials*, are such as lean toward the horizon.

To INCLOI'STER, to shut up in a cloister or convent.

To INCLO'SE, 1 to surround with an inclosure. 2 to contain, or comprehend. 3 to fold up in.

INCLO'SURE, 1 a fence, as a hedge, wall, &c. 2 a place hedged or closed in.

To INCLU'DE (of *includo*, lat. of *in* and *claudo* to enclose) to comprehend, or contain.

INCLU'SIVE adv. as, from the sixth to the tenth inclusive, are five, i. e. both numbers being counted also.

INCO'GITANCY (of *incogitantia*, lat. of *in* not, and *cogito* to think) thoughtlessness, imprudence, heedlessness, inadvertency.

*INCO'GNITO*, fr. unknown, without attendance, or marks of distinction.

INCOHE'RENT (of *in* not, and *cohæreo* to hang together, lat.) that does not suit, agree, or hang well together, that has no regular connection with each other.

INCOMBU'STIBLE (of *in* not, and *comburo* to burn, lat.) that cannot be burned, or consumed by fire.

INCOME, rent, or revenue.

INCOMME'NSURABLE (of *in* not, *con* with, and *mensuro*, lat. to measure) that cannot be measured.

INCOMMENSURABLE *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are such as have no common divisor, that will divide them both equally, as 3 and 5.

INCOMMENSURABLE *quantities*, are those which have no aliquot part, or any common measure that may measure them; as the diagonal and side of a square: for tho' each of these lines have infinite aliquot parts, as the half, the third, &c. yet not any part of the one, be it ever so little, can possibly measure the other.

To INCOMMO'DE (of *incommodo*, lat. of *in* not, and *commodo* to help) to trouble, cross, or do one a diskindness.

INCOMMO'DIOUS, 1 troublesome, or offensive. 2 unfit, inconvenient, improper.

INCOMMU'NICABLE (of *incommunicabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *communico* to impart) not to be communicated, or imparted.

INCOMPA'CT (of *in* not, and *compactus*, lat. compact) not compact, or not well joined together.

INCOMPARABLE (of *incomparabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *comparo* to compare) matchless, or that hath not its like.

To INCO'MPASS, to surround, or environ.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE, void of pity, or that has no compassion.

*INCOMPA'TIBLE*, fr. that cannot stand, or agree together.

INCO'MPETENT (of *incompetaur*, fr. of *in* not, and *competens* agreeing with, lat.) 1 to whom it does not belong to take cognizance of a thing. 2 incapable, or not sufficient.

INCOMPE"TIBLE (of *in* not, and *competo* to agree, lat.) unsuitable, or disagreeable.

INCOMPLETE (of *in* not, and *completus* finished, lat.) imperfect, or not finished.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, a not consenting, or not bearing with.

INCOMPO'SED (of *in* not, and *compositus* adorned, lat.) uncouth, disagreeable, or ill-favoured.

INCO'MPOSITE *numbers*, the same with PRIME *numbers*; which see.

INCOMPO'SURE, disorder, or confusion.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE (of *incomprehensibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *comprehendo* to comprehend) that cannot be comprehended, or conceived in the mind.

INCONCEI'VABLE (of *inconcevable*, fr.) not to be conceived in the mind.

INCO'NGRUOUS (of *in* not, and *congruo* to agree, lat.) improper, or disagreeable.

INCONGRU'ITY, disagreeableness, or unfitness.

INCONGRU'ITY (with Grammarians) is a solecism, or impropriety of speech.

INCONGRUITY (among Naturalists) is a property in a fluid body, whereby it is hindered from uniting with any other fluid or solid body, which is different from it.

INCO'NSEQUENT (of *inconsequens*, lat. of *in* not, and *consequor* to follow) that does not follow, or result from.

INCONSI"DERABLE, of small account, or not worthy of regard.

INCONSI'DERATE (of *inconſideratus*, lat. of *in* not, and *conſidero* to conſider) raſh, unadviſed, that conſidereth not.

INCONSI'STENT (of *in* not, and *conſiſto* to ſtand together, lat.) incompatible, contrary, or contradictory.

INCONSO'LABLE (of *inconſolabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *conſolor* to be comforted, that cannot be comforted, or that will receive no comfort.

INCO'NSTANCY (of *inconſtantia*, lat. of *in* not, and *conſtantia* a conſtant courſe) 1 unſteadineſs, changeableneſs. 2 uncertainty.

INCO'NSTANT, fickle, wavering.

*INCONTE'STABLE*, fr. indiſputable, certain, undoubted, that is plain and evident beyond all contradiction.

INCO'NTINENT (of *incontinens*, lat. of *in* not, and *continco* to keep within bounds) 1 unchaſte, looſe, unſtaid. 2 that hath no command, or government of his luſt, or paſſions.

INCO'NTINENCY, 1 unchaſtity, whoredom. 2 (in Phyſic) the involuntary diſcharge of urine, or other natural evacuations, to which ſome weak perſons are ſubject.

INCO'NTINENTLY, 1 without moderation, or government of himſelf. 2 preſently, immediately.

INCONVE'NIENT (of *inconveniens*, lat. of *in* not, and *convenio* to ſuit) 1 unfit, unſuitable, or diſagreeable. 2 improper, or unſeaſonable.

INCONVE'RSABLE, unſociable, or unfit for converſation.

*INCONVE'RTIBLE*, fr. (of *in* not, and *converto* to change, lat.) that cannot be converted, changed, or altered.

To INCO'RPORATE (of *incorporo*, lat. of *in* into, and *corpus* a body) 1 to imbody. 2 to unite into a corporation. 3 to be mixed together.

INCORPO'REAL, bodileſs, or having no body or ſubſtance.

INCORRE'CT (of *in* not, and *correctus* corrected, lat.) full of faults.

*INCO'RRIGIBLE*, fr. that cannot be mended, or reclaimed.

INCORRU'PT (of *incorruptus*, lat. of *in* not, and *corrumpo* to corrupt) 1 pure, whole and ſound, untainted. 2 that will not be bribed, or corrupted.

INCORRU'PTIBLE, 1 not ſubject to corruption, or decay. 2 that cannot be bribed.

INCORRU'PTIBLES, heretics in the ſixth century, who held the body of our Saviour was incorruptible, and free from paſſion.

INCOUNTER, 1 a meeting, or rencounter. 2 a brunt, or fight. 3 carnal copulation.

To INCOU'RAGE (of *encourager*, fr.) 1 to animate, or excite. 2 to countenance, or favour. 3 to promote, or increaſe. 4 to prefer, or gratify.

To INCRA'SSATE (of *incraſſo*, lat. of *in* and *craſſeſco* to thicken) to make thick.

To INCRE'ASE (of *increſco*, lat. of *in* and *creſco* to grow) 1 to augment, or enlarge. 2 to grow, or thrive.

INCREA'TE (of *increatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *creatus* created) not created, or made.

INCRE'DIBLE (of *incredibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *credo* to believe) paſt all belief.

INCREDU'LITY, diffidence, a diſpoſition of not believing what is heard, tho' ſupported by very good authority.

INCRE'DULOUS, 1 that will believe nothing, or hard of belief. 2 not to be believed.

I'NCREMENT (of *incrementum*, lat. of *increſco* to grow) increaſe, riſing, or waxing bigger.

INCREMENT 1 (in Fluxions) is the increaſe of a quantity. 2 (in Rhetoric) is a figure wherein a ſpeech riſes up gradually from the loweſt to the higheſt pitch.

To I'NCREPATE (of *increpo*, lat. of *in* and *crepo* to complain of) to chide, or rebuke.

To INCRO'ACH *upon*, 1 to uſurp, or to intrench upon, to gain unlawfully on the property of another. 2 to abuſe, or uſe ill.

To INCRU'STATE (of *incruſter*, fr.) to parget, rough-caſt, or make hard in a cruſt.

INCRUSTED *column*, is a column conſiſting of ſeveral ſlips of marble, cemented round a mould of brick, or other matter.

To INCU'BATE (of *incubo*, lat. of *in* upon, and *cubo* to ly down) 1 to ly, or ſit upon. 2 to brood, ſit, or hover over.

INCUBA'TION, or INCU'BITURE, a brooding, or ſitting on eggs.

*I'NCUBUS*, lat. 1 a diſeaſe called the nightmare, lying like a load upon one, that one cannot ſtir, ſpeak, or even breath. 2 a devil that hath carnal knowledge of a woman.

To INCU'LCATE (of *inculco*, lat. of *in* into, and *calco* to tread) to repeat a thing often, and as it were to beat it into one's head.

INCU'LPABLE (of *inculpabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *culpa* a fault) blameleſs, or unblameable.

INCUMBE'NT, adj. (of *incumbo*, lat. to mind diligently) lying, or leaning upon, that is a perſon's duty to do.

INCUMBENT, ſub. one that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice, one who reſides on his benefice with cure.

To INCU'MBER, 1 to hinder, or diſturb. 2 to clog, or ſtop up.

To INCU'R, (of *incurro*, lat. of *in* into, and *curro* to run) 1 to run into. 2 to expoſe one's ſelf to. 3 to fall under.

*INCU'RABLE*, fr. (of *in* not, and *cura* to be cured, lat.) not to be cured, or that cannot be cured.

INCU'RSION, (of *incurſio*, lat. of *in* into, and *curſo* to run) an inroad of ſoldiers into an enemy's country.

INCURVA'TION (of *incurvatio*, lat. of *in* towards,

towards, and *curvo* to bend) a bowing, or bending.

INCURVA'TION *of the rays of light.* See LIGHT *and* REFRACTION.

INDAGA'TION (of *indigatio*, lat. of *indago* to ſeek) a deep ſearching into things.

To INDA"MAGE (of *endommager*, fr.) to hurt, or prejudice.

To INDA"NGER, to expoſe to danger.

To INDE'AR, to make dear and beloved, to gain a perſon's affections.

INDE'BTED, 1 in debt. 2 obliged to.

INDE'CENCY (of *indecence*, fr.) indecorum, or unbecomingneſs.

INDE'CENT, unſeemly, unhandſome, or unbecoming.

INDE"CIMABLE (of *in* not, and *decimo* to tithe) not tithable, that ought not to pay tithes.

INDECLI'NABLE (of *indeclinabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *declino* to decline) a term of grammar, applied to ſuch nouns as do not vary their terminations.

*INDECO'RUM*, indecency, unſeemlineſs.

INDEFA"TIGABLE (of *indefatigabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *defatigor* to be wearied) that cannot be wearied, or tired.

INDEFEA'SIBLE, or INDEFEISIBLE, that cannot be defeated, or made void.

INDE"FINITE (of *indefinitus*, lat. of *in* not, and *definitus* determined) undetermined, or unlimited.

INDE'LIBLE (of *indelebilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *delebilis* that may be eraſed, or blotted out) not to be blotted out, or effaced.

To INDE'MNIFY, to ſave harmleſs, to ſave from charge, or danger.

INDE'MNITY, the ſaving harmleſs.

*Act of* INDEMNITY, an act of grace, or general pardon.

INDEMO'NSTRABLE (of *indemonſtrabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *demonſtro* to prove) that cannot be proved, or demonſtrated.

To INDE'NT, 1 to jag, or notch. 2 to go into. 3 to reel, or make the figure of an S, like a drunken man. 4 to covenant, or contract.

INDENTED, or INDENTEE (in Heraldry) is when the out line of a bordure, &c. is notched in form of the teeth of a ſaw.

INDE'NTURE, a contract, or articles between two parties, indented at the top, and anſwerable to another, that likewiſe contains the ſame contract.

INDEPE'NDENCY (of *indepen'ence*, fr.) full liberty, not depending upon another.

INDEPE'NDENTS, a ſort of diſſenters, who do not allow any dependance on a national church; they are otherwiſe called Congregationaliſts.

INDETE'RMINATE, or INDETE'RMINED (of *in* not, and *determinatus*, lat. determined) not determined, undecided, or unlimited,

INDETERMINED *problem*, is that which is capable of an infinite number of anſwers; as to find two numbers, whoſe ſum, together with their product, ſhall be equal to a given number; or to make a rhomboides ſuch, that the rectangle under the ſides be equal to a given ſquare; both of which problems will have infinite ſolutions.

† INDEVO'TION (of *indevotio*, lat. of *in* not, and *devoto* to devote) irreligion, or remiſſneſs in devotion.

*INDEX*, lat. (of ενδειχω, gr. to point to) 1 a mark or token to ſhew or direct to, as the hand of a clock, &c. 2 a table to find out the heads of a book.

INDEX, *characteriſtic*, or *exponent of a logarithm*, is that which ſhews of how many places the abſolute number belonging to the logarithm doth conſiſt, and of what nature it is, whether integer or a fraction. Thus, in this logarithm 2.523421, the number ſtanding on the left hand of the point is called the index; and becauſe it is 2, ſhews you that the number anſwering to it, conſiſts of three places; for it is always one more than the index. If the abſolute number be a fraction, then the index of the logarithm hath a negative ſign, and is marked thus, $\bar{2}$ 5233421.

INDEX *of a quantity*, is that quantity ſhewing to what power it is to be involved; as $a^3$ ſhews that $a$ is to be involved to the third power, where 3 is the index; and $\overline{a+b}^{n+1}$, ſhews that $a+b$ is to be raiſed to the power $n+1$, where $n+1$ is the index.

INDEX *of a globe*, is a little ſtyle fitted on to the north poles, and turning round with it, pointing to certain diviſions of the hour circle.

To I'NDICATE (of *indico*, lat. of *in* to, and *dici* to tell) to ſhew, or diſcover.

INDICA'TION, a ſign, or ſymptom.

INDI'CATIVE *mood* (in Grammar) is that which affirms or denies, as *I love*; or elſe aſketh a queſtion, as, *doſt thou love?*

I'NDICO, an Indian drug, of a deep blue colour, uſed by dyers and painters; produced by boiling the leaves of a plant called Indian wood.

To INDI'CT (of *indico*, lat. of *in* upon, and *dico* to pronounce) to impeach, or accuſe, to prefer a bill againſt an offender in a court of juſtice.

INDI'CTION (in Chronology). See CYCLE *of indiction.*

INDI'FFERENT (of *indifferens*, lat. of *in* and *differo* to differ) 1 not material, or of little or no concern. 2 cold, that has no love. 3 pretty good, paſſable. 4 common, or ordinary. 5 not anxious about. 6 impartial, or not biaſſed.

I'NDIGENCE (of *indigentia*, lat. of *in* through, and

and *ageo* to lack) want, poverty, or neceſſity.

I'NDIGENT, needy, or poor.

INDIGE'STED (of *indigeſtus*, lat. of *in* not, and *digero* to digeſt) undigeſted, confuſed, diſordered.

INDIGE'STIBLE, that cannot be digeſted.

INDIGE'STION, want of digeſtion, or an imperfect concoction.

† To INDI''GITATE (of *indigito*, lat. of *in* and *digitus* the finger) to ſhew plainly, to point at (in a figurative ſenſe) as it were with the finger.

† INDIGITA'TION, a demonſtration, or convincing proof.

INDI'GNANT, angry, or diſpleaſed.

INDI''GNATION (of *indignatio*, lat. of *indignor* to diſdain) anger, or wrath.

IND.''GNITY (of *indignitas*, lat. of *in* not, and *dignus* worthy) affront, diſgrace, or unworthy uſage.

I'NDIGO. See INDICO.

INDIRE'CT (of *indirectus*, lat. of *in* not, and *directus*, lat. ſtreight) 1 unfair, unhandſome, not upright. 2 oblique, not ſtreight.

INDISCE'RNABLE (of *in* not, and *decernor* to be diſcerned) imperceptible, or not to be diſcerned.

INDISCE'RPIBLE (of *in* not, and *diſcerpor* to be divided) inſeparable, or that cannot be rent, or divided.

INDISCREE'T (of *indiſcret*, fr.) imprudent, or unwiſe.

INDISCRE''TION, imprudence, unadviſedneſs, or want of circumſpection.

INDI CRI''MINATE (of *indiſcriminatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *diſcrimino* to divide) not ſeparated, or diſtinguiſhed.

INDISPE'NSABLE, or INDISPENSIBLE (of *indiſpenſable*, fr.) not to be diſpenſed with, that is abſolutely neceſſary to be done.

To INDISPO'SE (of *indiſpoſer*, fr.) to render incapable, or to make unfit.

INDISPO'SED, 1 not willing to do a thing. 2 ſick, or out of order.

INDISPU'TABLE (of *in* not, and *diſputor* to be diſputed, lat.) inconteſtable, or not to be diſputed, plain, evident.

INDISSO'LVABLE (of *indiſſolubilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *diſſolvo* to diſſolve) that cannot be diſſolved.

INDISSO'LUBLE, that cannot be looſed or undone.

INDISTI'NCT (of *indiſtinctus*, lat. of *in* not, and *diſtinctus* diſtinguiſhed) confuſed, or without any diſtinction.

INDISTI'NGUISHABLE (of *indiſtinguibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *diſtinguor* to be diſtinguiſhed) not to be diſtinguiſhed, or diſcerned from another.

To INDI'TE, 1 to compoſe, or pen. 2 (in the ſenſe of the Law) to indict, to accuſe.

INDIVI''DUAL (of *individuus*, lat. of *in* not, and *dividor* to be divided) inſeparable, or that cannot be divided.

*INDIVI'DUUM*, lat. (in Philoſophy) a body ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided, a mote, or atom.

INDIVI''SIBLE (of *indiviſibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *dividor* to be divided) which cannot be divided.

INDIVI''SIBLES (in Geometry) are ſuch elements or principles as any body or figure may ultimately be reſolved into; and theſe elements, or indiviſibles, are in ſuch peculiar figure ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall.

INDO'CIBLE, or INDO'CILE (of *indocilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *doceor* to be taught) blockiſh, or who cannot be taught.

† To INDO'CTRINATE (of *endoctriner*, fr.) to teach, or inſtruct.

I'NDOLENCE, or I'NDOLENCY (of *indolentia*, lat. of *in* not, and *doleo* to be in pain) 1 inſenſibility, or the feeling or having no pain. 2 lazineſs, or careleſſneſs.

I'NDOLENT, 1 inſenſible. 2 lazy, careleſs, or ſupine.

To INDO'RSE (of *endoſſer*, fr.) to write on the back, as of a bill, &c.

INDORSED, (of *in* on, and *dorſum*, lat. the back) 1 carrying on the back, as, Elephants *indorſed* with towers, i. e. carrying towers on their backs, *Milton*. 2 that has ſomething wrote on the back, as a note.

To IND'OW, to ſettle rents, or revenues upon.

I'NDRAUGHT, a gulph or bay running in between two lands.

INDU'BITABLE (of *indubitabilis*, lat. of *in*, not, and *dubito* to doubt) undoubted, certain, or indiſputable.

To INDU'CE (of *induco*, lat. of *in* into, and *duco* to draw) 1 to allure, intice, or draw into. 2 to perſuade, or ſollicit. 3 to introduce, or bring in.

INDU'CEMENT, the motive, or incitement to the doing a thing.

INDU'CTION (of *inductio*, lat. of *induco* to introduce) 1 the putting a clergyman into poſſeſſion of a benefice. 2 a conſequence or concluſion.

To INDU'E, 1 to ſupply, or furniſh. 2 (in Falconry) to digeſt, or concoct.

To INDU'LGE (of *indulgeo*, lat. of *in* not, and *urgeo* to preſs on) 1 to humour, or be indulgent to. 2 to gratify, or be propitious to. 3 to concede, or grant.

INDU'LGENCE, 1 fondneſs, gentleneſs, or aptneſs to bear with. 2 pardon, or forgiveneſs. 3 (with the Roman Catholics) the remiſſion of a puniſhment due to a ſin, granted by the church, and ſuppoſed to ſave the ſinner from purgatory.

*INDU'LT*, fr. a grant made by a prince, or pope.

INDU'RABLE, tolerable, or that may be indured.

To INDU'RATE (of *endurcir*, fr. or of *in* with, and *duro* to harden, lat.) to harden, or make hard.

To

To INDURE, 1 to bear, or ſuffer. 2 to laſt, or continue,

INDUSTRIOUS (of *induſtrius*, lat. of *endo*, i. e. *in* with, and *ſtruo* to pile up) diligent, aſſiduous, active, briſk, full of induſtry.

I'NDUSTRY, 1 thoughtfulneſs, contrivance, ingenuity. 2 endeavour, diligence, pains-taking.

To INE'BRIATE (of *inebrio*, lat. of *in* with, and *ebrius* drunken) to infatuate, intoxicate, or make drunk.

INE'FFABLE (of *ineffabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *effabilis* that may be uttered) unſpeakable, or not to be uttered, that cannot be expreſſed by words.

INEFFE'CTUAL, INEFFE'CTIVE, or INEFFICA'CIOUS (of *inefficax*, lat. of *in*, not, and *efficax* effectual) fruitleſs, vain, or without effect.

INE''LEGANT (of *inelegans*, lat. of *in* not, and *elegans* handſome) without beauty, or grace.

INE'PT (of *ineptus*, lat. of *in* not, and *aptus* fit) 1 unfit, or improper. 2 ſilly, fooliſh, ſimple. 3 idle, or ridiculous.

INEQUA''LITY (of *inæqualitas*, lat. of *in* not, and *æqualitas* equality) unlikeneſs, unevenneſs, or diſproportion.

INE'RRABLE (of *in* not, and *erro* to miſtake, lat.) infallible, or that cannot err.

INE'RT (of *iners*, lat. of *in* not, and *ars* power) incapable of the action.

INE'STIMABLE (of *ineſtimabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *æſtimor* to be valued) not to be valued, or which cannot be ſufficiently valued.

INE''VITABLE (of *inevitabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *evito* to avoid) unavoidable, or that cannot be ſhunned or avoided.

INE''VITABLY, infallibly.

INEXCU'SABLE (of *inexcuſabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *excuſor* to be excuſed) not to be excuſed, unpardonable.

INEXHAU'STIBLE (of *inexhauſtus*, lat. of *in* not, and *exhauſtor* to be exhauſted) not to be exhauſted, drawn out, or emptied.

INE'XORABLE (of *inexorabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *exorabilis* eaſy to be intreated) not to be prevailed with.

INEXPE'DIENT, unfit, or not convenient.

INEXPE'RIENCE (of *in* not, and *experientia* practice, or experience) want of ſkill, or experience.

INE'XPIABLE (of *inexpiabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *expiabilis* that may be attoned for) that cannot be expiated, or attoned for.

INE'XPLICABLE (of *inexplicabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *explico* to be explained) that cannot be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE, not to be expreſſed, unutterable.

INEXPU'GNABLE (of *inexpugnabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *expugnor* to be overcome) impregnable, not to be overcome, or ſubdued.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE (of *inextinguible*, fr. of *inextinctus*, lat. of *in* not, and *extinguo* to quench) not to be quenched, that cannot be extinguiſhed, or put out.

INEXTI'RPABLE (of *inexſtirpabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *extirpor* to be rooted up) not to be rooted up, that cannot be utterly deſtroyed.

INE'XTRICABLE (of *inextricabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *extrico* to diſengage) which one cannot rid himſelf from, or get out of.

INEXU'PERABLE (of *inexuperabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *exupero* to ſurmount) inſuperable, or unſurmountable.

† I'NFALL, inroad, or incurſion.

INFA''LLIBLE (of *infallibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *fallor* to be deceived) 1 that cannot but come to paſs. 2 that cannot err.

I'NFAMOUS (of *infamis*, lat. of *in* not, and *fama* fame) baſe, villainous, ſhameful, notoriouſly contrary to virtue and honour.

I'NFAMY, diſgrace, diſhonour, diſcredit.

I'NFANCY (of *infantia*, lat. of *infans* an infant) childhood, or the firſt period of one's life.

I'NFANT (of *infans*, lat. of *in* not, and *fans* ſpeaking) 1 a young child. 2 a ſon of the king of Spain, or Portugal.

INFA'NTA, a daughter of the king of Spain, or Portugal.

I'NFANTRY (of *infanterie*, fr.) the foot ſoldiers of an army.

INFA''TIGABLE (of *infatigabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *fatigor* to be wearied) not to be wearied, or tired.

To INFA''TUATE (of *infatuo*, lat. to play the fool) to intoxicate, to prepoſſeſs, to bewitch.

To INFE'CT, to poiſon, corrupt, or taint, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

INFE'CTION, the catching of a diſeaſe, by ſome effluvia or fine particles, which fly off from diſtempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occaſion the ſame diſorders as in the bodies they came from.

INFE'CTIOUS, noiſome, or catching.

INFECU'NDITY (of *infæcunditas*, lat. of *in* not, and *fæcunditas* fruitfulneſs) barrenneſs, or unfruitfulneſs.

To INFEE'BLE, to weaken, or make feeble.

INFELI''CITY (of *infelicitas*, of *in* not, and *felicitas* happineſs) unhappineſs.

To INFER (of *infero*, lat. of *in* from, and *fero* to bear) to gather, or conclude.

I'NFERENCE, a conſequence, induction, or concluſion.

INFE'RIOR, below, under, of a low degree.

INFERIO''RITY (of *inferior*, lat. lower) a lower degree.

INFE'RIORS, perſons of a lower rank, or meaner quality.

INFE'RNAL (of *infernalis*, lat. of *infernus* hell) helliſh, or belonging to hell.

INFERTILE (of *infertilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *fertilis* fruitful) barren, or unfruitful.

To

To INFEST (of *infesto*, lat. of *infestus* troublesome) to annoy, trouble, vex, or plague.

INFIDEL (of *infidelis*, lat. of *in* not, and *fido* to truft to) a heathen, or one who believes not the chriftian religion.

INFIDE'LITY, 1 unbelief, or the ftate of an unbeliever. 2 treachery, or perfidy.

INFINITE (of *infinitus*, lat. of *in* not, and *finis* the end) 1 endlefs, or without end. 2 great, vaft, exceffive.

INFINITE, or *infinitely great quantity*, is that which has no bounds, ends, or limits.

INFINITE *feries*. See SERIES.

INFINITELY *fmall quantity*, is that which is fo very fmall, as to be incomparable to any finite quantity, or which is lefs than any affignable quantity.

INFINITE'SIMALS, fuch quantities as are fuppofed to be infinitely fmall.

INFI'NITIVE *mood* (in Grammar) is that which hath neither number or perfon, nor nominative cafe before it. It does not denote any precife time, nor determine the number or perfons, but expreffes things in a loofe undeterminate manner.

INFIRM (of *infirmus*, lat. of *in* not, and *firmus* ftrong) fickly, weak, or feeble.

INFI'RMARY, a place where the fick and weak, belonging to any community, or fociety are lodged for cure.

INFLAMMABLE, capable of being fet on fire, that will produce a flame.

INFI'STULATED, full of fiftulas.

To INFIX, to fix, or faften in.

To INFLA'ME (of *inflammo*, lat. of *in* and *flammo* a flame) 1 to fet on fire. 2 to incenfe, or inrage. 3 to increafe, or augment.

INFLAMMA'TION, a tumour attended with a præternatural heat, and redneſs, with pain and hardneſs.

To INFLA'TE (of *enfler*, fr.) to fwell, or puff up.

INFLA'TION, (of *in*, and *flatus*, lat. of *flo* to blow) a windy fwelling.

INFLE'CTION (in Optics) is a multiplicate refraction of the rays of light, caufed by the unequal denfity of any medium, whereby the motion or progrefs of the ray is hindered from going on in a right line.

INFLE'CTION *point of a curve* (in Geometry) fignifies the point where the curve begins to bend back again a contrary way.

INFLE'XIBLE (of *inflexibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *flexibilis* pliant) 1 not to be bended. 2 obftinate, not to be prevailed upon.

To INFLUENCE (of *influo*, lat. of *in* upon, and *fluo* to flow) 1 to have power over. 2 to cauſe, or produce.

INFLUX (of *influxus*, lat. of *in* into, and *fluo* to flow) a flowing, or running into, as of one river into another, &c.

To INFO'LD, to fold in, or incloſe in.

To INFO'RCE (of *enforcir*, fr.) 1 to force, or oblige, to compel. 2 to ſtrengthen by argument. 3 to give a ſanction, or confirmation to.

To INFO'RM (of *informo*, lat. of *in* into, and *forma* a form) 1 to teach and inſtruct. 2 to notify, or give information. 3 to be informed of, to underſtand. 4 to learn or acquire the knowledge of a thing.

INFORMA'TION, 1 advice, or notice. 2 an account, or detail. 3 accuſation, or complaint. 4 inſtruction, precept, or document.

INFO'RMED *ſtars* (in Aſtronomy) are ſuch of the fixed ſtars, as are not caſt into any conſtellation, or ranged under any form.

INFO'RMER, 1 one that made a thing known to another. 2 one that exhibits complaints to a magiſtrate for the ſake of getting money.

INFO'RMOUS, without form, figure, or ſhape.

INFO'RTUNATE (of *infortunatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *fortunatus* happy) unhappy, unlucky, unproſperous.

To INFRA'NCHISE, 1 to aggregate one to a company. 2 to make a freeman. 3 to make a free denizen. 4 (in Law) to give one his liberty.

INFRA'NGIBLE (of *infrangibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *frangor* to be broken) not to be broken, ſtrong, durable.

INFRE'QUENT (of *infrequens*, lat. of *in* not, and *frequens* that is often done) rare, ſeldom, that is not often done.

To INFRI'NGE (of *infringo*, lat. of *in* upon, and *frango* to break) to violate, or break in upon, to invade the property of another.

To INFUSE (of *infuſer*, fr. of *infundo*, lat.) 1 to pour in, or into. 2 to ſoak, or ſteep in. 3 to ſuggeſt, or inſpire.

INFU'SION (in Pharmacy) is the ſteeping any ingredients in hot liquors, in the manner tea is commonly made, in order to draw out their virtues.

To INGE'MINATE (of *ingemino*, lat. of *in* with, and *gemino* to double) 1 to repeat often. 2 to increaſe much.

INGE'MINATED *flowers* (in Botany) is when one flower grows out of another.

To INGE'NDER (of *ingenero*, lat. of *in* with, and *gigno* to beget) to beget, or produce.

INGE'NERATED, not produced by generation.

INGE'NIO, a word uſed in Barbadoes for the houſe or mill where they make the ſugar.

INGE'NIOUS (of *ingenioſus*, lat. of *ingenium* wit) 1 ſharp, witty. 2 cunning, ſhrewd. 3 induſtrious, inventive. 4 exquiſite, or excellent.

INGE'NITE (of *ingenitus*, lat. of *in*, and *genitus* bred) innate, natural, bred in by nature.

INGENITE *diſeaſe*, that which comes into the world with a perſon.

INGE'NUOUS, frank, open, ſincere.

I'NGENY (of *ingenium*, lat. of *in* with, and *genius*

*genius*, a natural inclination) genius, or natural diſpoſition.

To INGE'ST (of *ingero*, lat. of *in* into, and *gero* to carry) to put in.

I'NGLE, a bardachio, catamite, or boy hired to be abuſed againſt nature.

INGLO'RIOUS (of *inglorius*, lat. of *in* not, and *gloria* glory, or renown) 1 of no renown, fame, or reputation. 2 baſe, mean, vile.

To INGO'RGE. See *To* GORGE.

I'NGOT, a wedge of gold, or ſilver.

To INGRA'FT, 1 to graft, or ſet a ſhoot in the ſtock of a tree. 2 to imprint, or inculcate.

To INGRAI'L, to notch about.

INGRA'TE, or INGRA'TEFUL. See UNGRATEFUL.

To INGRA'TIATE *one's ſelf* (of *in* into, and *gratia*, lat. favour) to curry favour, or endeavour to gain the good-will of another.

INGRA''TITUDE (of *ingratitudo*, lat. of *in* not, and *gratitudo* thankfulneſs) ungratefulneſs, unthankfulneſs.

To INGRA'VE, to cut letters, repreſentations of men, &c. on metals, and precious ſtones.

*INGRE'DIENT*, fr. (of *ingrediens*, lat. of *ingredior* to enter into) a ſimple, or part of any compound.

I'NGRESS (of *ingreſſio*, lat. of *in* into, and *gradior* to go) an entrance, or the entering into.

I'NGRESS (in Aſtronomy) is the ſun's entering the firſt ſcruple of one of the four cardinal ſigns, eſpecially Aries.

To INGRO'SS. 1 to write fair, and in large letters. 2 to foreſtal, or buy up all of a commodity. 3 to confine the whole to one's ſelf, as trade, talk, &c.

To INGU'LF (of *engloutir*, fr. to ſwallow down) properly ſaid of a gulf.

To INGU'RGITATE (of *ingurgito*, lat. of *in* into, and *gurges* a gulf) to eat and drink ravenouſly.

INGU'RGITATION, gluttony, or beaſtly feeding.

To INHA''BIT (of *inhabito*, lat. of *in* in, and *habito* to dwell) to live, or dwell in.

INHA''BITABLE, 1 habitable, or that may be inhabited. 2 in oppoſition to habitable, or that cannot be inhabited, uninhabitable.

INHABITANT, a perſon who reſides or lives in a place.

INHARMO''NICAL *relation* (in Muſic) ſignifies a harſh reflection of flat againſt ſharp, in a croſs form, viz. when ſome harſh and diſpleaſing diſcord is produced, in comparing the preſent note with another part.

To INHA'NCE, to raiſe the price of things.

To INHE'RE (of *inhæreo*, lat. of *in* to, and *hæreo* to ſtick) to cleave, or ſtick faſt to, or in.

INHE'RENT, cleaving, or ſticking faſt in.

To INHE''RIT (of *in* to, and *hæris* an heir, lat.) to hold, or enjoy.

INHE''RITANCE, is a perpetuity of right in lands, &c. to a man and his heirs.

INHE''RITOR, a male heir.

INHE'RITRIX, a female heir.

To INHI''BIT (of *inhibeo*, lat. of *in* in, and *habeo* to hold) to forbid, or prohibit.

INHIBITION, a writ to forbid a judge from farther proceeding in a cauſe depending before him.

INHO'LDER, one that holdeth, or keepeth an inn.

INHO'SPITABLE (of *inhoſpitalis*, lat. of *in* againſt, and *hoſpes* a ſtranger) barbarous, rude, uncivil to ſtrangers.

INHOSPITA''LITY, rudeneſs to ſtrangers, giving them no entertainment, churliſhneſs.

INHU'MAN, or INHUMANE (of *inhumanus*, lat. of *in* not, and *humanus* human) diſcourteous, rude, barbarous, ſavage.

To INHU'ME (of *inhumo*, lat. of *in* into, and *humo* to bury) to bury, or inter.

To INJE'CT (of *injecto*, lat. of *in* into, and *jacio* to caſt) to caſt, or ſquirt in.

INJE'CTION (in Phyſic) is the conveying any liquid medicine into any wound, or cavity of the body, by means of a ſyringe, clyſter-pipe, &c.

INJECTION (with Anatomiſts) is the filling the veſſels of an animal body with colour'd wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ramifications.

INI''MITABLE (of *inimitabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *imitor* to imitate) that no man can imitate, or do the like.

To INJOI'N, or to INJOYN (of *enjoindre*, fr. of *injungo*, lat. of *in* with, and *jungo* to join) to command, require, or lay upon.

To INJO'Y, 1 to take the profit of. 2 to take delight in. 3 to have the uſe of.

INI''QUITOUS (of *iniquus*, lat. of *in* not, and *æquus* juſt) contrary to equity.

INI''QUITY, wickedneſs, or injuſtice.

INI''TIAL (of *initialis*, lat. of *initio* to begin) the firſt, or moſt ancient.

To INI''TIATE (of *initio*, lat. of *initium* a beginning) 1 to inſtruct in the firſt principles of an art, ſcience, &c. 2 to enter, or admit one into any order, &c.

INJUDI''CIOUS, without judgment, or diſcretion.

INJU'NCTION (from *To injoin*) an order, or command.

To I'NJURE (of *injurior*, lat. of *injuria*, of *in* againſt, and *jus* right) to wrong, or abuſe.

INJU'RIOUS, 1 unjuſt, or wrongful. 2 abuſive, or affrontive.

I'NJURY, 1 injuſtice, prejudice, or wrong. 2 an abuſe, or affront.

INJU'STICE (of *injuſtitia*, lat. of *in* not, and *juſtitia* juſtice) an unjuſt act, hard dealing, or ill uſage.

INK, a liquor to write withal.

To INKI'NDLE, to light, or ſet on fire,

both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

I'NKLE, a ſort of tape.

I'NKLING, 1 a hint, or intimation. 2 a deſire after.

I'NLAND, ſituate upon the main land, or in the heart of a country, far from the ſea.

INLAND *bills* (in Trade) are ſuch as are payable in the ſame kingdom, or nation in which they are drawn.

INLAND *trade*, a home trade, or trade carried on upon the land without the aſſiſtance of ſhipping.

To INLA'RGE, 1 to make larger. 2 to be very full upon a ſubject.

To INLA'Y, to work with ſeveral pieces of wood or metal of divers colours and figures.

INLEA'SED, a word uſed in the champion's oath, for inſnared, or intangled.

I'NLET, a paſſage, or entry.

To INLI'GHTEN, to give light to, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

To INLI'ST, to enter into the liſt of ſoldiers.

I'NLY, a poetical word for inwardly.

I'NMATE, a lodger, a perſon admitted to dwell in the houſe of another.

I'NMOST, 1 the moſt inward. 2 ſecret, or hidden.

INN, a public-houſe for the entertainment of travellers.

To INN, to lodge at an inn.

INNS, our colleges of the profeſſors and ſtudents of the common law are ſtilled *inns*; which is the old Engliſh word for the houſes of noblemen, biſhops, and others of extraordinary note; being of the ſame ſignification with the French word *hotel*.

INNS *of court*, are ſo called, as ſome think, becauſe the ſtudents are to ſerve and attend the courts of judicature; or elſe becauſe none but the ſons of noblemen and gentlemen were received, who were here qualified to ſerve the king in his court. Of theſe are four principal ones, *viz.* the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's-inn, and Gray's-inn.

INNS *of chancery*, here probably ſo called, becauſe anciently inhabited by ſuch as ſtudied the forming of writs, which belonged to the curſitors, officers of chancery. They are now moſtly taken up by attornies, ſolicitors, &c.

To INN *corn*, to get into barns, &c.

INNA'TE (of *innatus*, lat. of *innaſcor* to be born with) inbred, or connatural.

INNATE *principles*, are principles or ideas ſtamp'd upon the ſoul or mind, at its firſt make, and which it brings into the world with it.

INNA'VIGABLE (of *innavigabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *navigor* to be ſailed upon) that cannot be ſailed on.

I'NNER, 1 inward. 2 innermoſt, in oppoſition to the outermoſt. 3 ſecret, or hidden.

INNERKEITHING, [W. lon. 3°. 15'. lat. 56°. 5'.] a parliament and port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſituate on the north ſhore of the Frith of Forth.

I'NNERMOST, the moſt inward.

I'NNINGS, land recovered from the ſea.

INNISKILLING, [W. lon. 7°. 50'. lat. 54°. 20'.] a little ſtrong town of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, and county of Fermanagh.

I'NNOCENCE, or I'NNOCENCY (of *innocentia*, lat. of *in* not, and *noceo* to hurt) harmleſſneſs, guiltleſſneſs, purity of ſoul.

I'NNOCENT, adj. 1 harmleſs, inoffenſive. 2 guiltleſs, without a crime. 3 ſimple, ſilly.

INNOCENT, ſub. 1 one guilty of no crime, 2 an idiot, or ninny.

INNOCENTS-*day*, the 28th of December, obſerved in memory of Herod's ſlaying the innocents, or infants, otherwiſe called *Childermas day*.

INNO'CUOUS (of *innocuus*, lat. of *in* not, and *noceo* to hurt) harmleſs, that doth no hurt.

To I'NNOVATE (of *innovo*, lat. of *in* for, and *novo* to change) to change old cuſtoms, and bring in new ones.

INNOVA'TION, change, or alteration.

INNO'XIOUS (of *innoxius*, lat. of *in* not, and *noxius* hurtful) 1 harmleſs, that doth no hurt. 2 harmleſs, that taketh no hurt.

*INNUE'NDO*, lat. barb. (of *innuo* to ſignify) a word uſed in writs, declarations, and pleadings at law, to declare a perſon or thing that that was mentioned before obſcurely, or left doubtful.

INNU'MERABLE (of *innumerabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *numerer* to be numbered) numberleſs, or not to be numbered.

To INO'CULATE (of *inoculo*, lat. of *in* into, and *oculus* a bud) to graft in the bud.

INO'CULATION, 1 (in Gardening) a kind of grafting, by which the bud of one fruit tree is put into the ſtock or branch of another; by making an inciſion in the bark, and laying the bud therein. 2 (in Phyſic) a tranſplanting of diſtempers from one body to another, particularly the ingraftment of the ſmall-pox.

INO'DOROUS (of *inodorus*, lat. of *in* not, and *odoro* to perfume) without ſmell, that ſmelleth of nothing.

INOFFE'NSIVE (of *inoffenſus*, lat. of *in* not, and *offendo* to hurt) harmleſs, innocent, that gives no offence.

INOFFI'CIOUS (of *inofficioſus*, lat. of *in* not, and *officioſus* obliging) backward in doing one any good office, diſcourteous, diſobliging.

† INO'PINATE (of *inopinatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *opinatus* imagined) unthought of, unexpected.

INO'RDINATE (of *inordinatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *ordinatus* in order) out of order, unruly, extravagant, immoderate.

INORDINATE *proportion* is where three magni-

magnitudes being in one rank, and three others proportional to them in another, you compare them in a different order.

INORGA'NICAL, without organs, or inſtruments.

I'NQUEST (of *enquête*, fr.) 1 inquiry, or ſearch, eſpecially that made by a jury. 2 the jury, or thoſe of the inqueſt.

INQUI'ETUDE (of *inquietudo*, lat. of *in* not, and *quieto* to make quiet) uneaſineſs, trouble, want of reſt.

To INQUI'RE (of *inquiro*, lat. of *in* after, and *quæro* to ſeek) 1 to aſk, or demand. 2 to examine, or ſearch into a thing.

INQUISI"TION, 1 a diligent ſearch, or inquiry. 2 an eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction eſtabliſhed in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, for the trial and examination of ſuch perſons as are ſuſpected to entertain any religious opinions contrary to thoſe profeſſed in the church of Rome.

INQUI"SITIVE, buſy, curious, prying, that would know every thing.

INQUI'SITOR, 1 a ſheriff, or coroner, &c. having power to enquire into certain caſes. 2 a judge in the inquiſition.

To INRA'GE (of *enrager*, fr.) to make mad, or angry, or put into a great paſſion

To INRI'CH (of *enricher*, fr.) 1 to make rich. 2 to embelliſh, or adorn. 3 to enlarge, or amplify.

I'NROAD, or I'NRODE, excurſion, or invaſion of a country by enemies.

To INRO'LL, to record, or regiſter.

INSA'TIABLE (of *inſatiabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſatio* to ſatisfy) that cannot be ſatisfied.

To INSCRI'BE (of *inſcribo*, lat. of *in* upon, and *ſcribo* to write) 1 to write in or upon. 2 to intitle, or ſuperſcribe.

INSCRI'BED (in Geometry) a figure is ſaid to be inſcribed in another, when all the angles of the figure inſcribed touch either the angles, ſides, or planes of the other figure.

INSCRIBED *bodies*. See REGULAR *bodies*.

INSCRIBED *hyperbola*, is ſuch an one as lies intirely within the angle of its aſymptotes, as the conical hyperbola doth.

INSCRI'PTION, a motto or title, written or engraven over any thing.

*INSCRU'TABLE*, fr. (of *inſcrutabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſcrutor* to trace out) unſearchable, impenetrable, not to be found out by human reaſon.

To INSCU'LP (of *inſculpo*, lat. of *in* into, and *ſculpo* to grave) to ingrave upon.

I'NSECT, (of *in*, and *ſeco*, lat. to cut) a ſmaller claſs of animals, commonly ſuppoſed to be exſanguinous; and diſtinguiſhed by certain inciſures in their bodies.

INSECU'RE (of *in* not, and *ſecurus* ſecure, lat.) unſafe, or not ſecure.

† INSE'NSATE (of *inſenſatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſenſus* ſenſe) ſenſeleſs, mad, fooliſh.

INSE'NSIBLE, 1 that has no feeling. 2 indifferent, cold. 3 not to be perceived. 4 that has no ſenſe.

INSE'PARABLE (of *inſeparabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſeparor* to be ſeparated) that cannot be ſeparated, or parted.

To INSE'RT (of *inſero*, lat. of *in* into, and *ſero* to plant) to put, or thruſt in, to place in between.

INSERTION, the implication of one part within another.

INSERTION *of the muſcles*, is where the tendon is fixed in a moveable bone; as *origin* is where the bone is immoveable.

† To INSE'RVE (of *inſervio*, lat. of *in* and *ſervo* to ſerve) to promote, or bear a part in.

INSE'RVICEABLE. See UNSERVICEABLE.

INSI"DIOUS (of *inſidioſus*, lat. of *inſidior* to way-lay one) inſnaring, treacherous, or deceitful.

I'NSIGHT, 1 inſpection, or looking into. 2 knowledge, or ſkill.

INSIGNI"FICANT, 1 uſeleſs, or vain. 2 inconſiderable, or of no value.

INSINCE'RE (of *inſincerus*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſincerus* ſincere) falſe, not to be depended upon, unſincere.

To INSI'NUATE (of *inſinuo*, lat. of *in* into, and *ſinus* the boſom) 1 to intimate, or give a hint of. 2 to wind, or ſcrew one's ſelf into favour.

INSI"PID (of *inſipidus*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſapio* to taſte of) 1 unſavoury, without taſte or reliſh. 2 flat, dry, or without eloquence, or reaſon.

To INSI'ST (of *inſiſto*, lat. of *in* upon, and *ſiſto* to ſtand) to ſtand upon, or not give up, to demand ſtrenuouſly.

To INSLA'VE, to make a ſlave of.

To INSNA'RE, to intangle, or draw into a ſnare.

INSO'CIABLE (of *inſociabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſociabilis* ſociable) uncivilized, or not fit for converſation.

INSOLA'TION (of *inſolatio*, lat. of *in* into, and *ſol* the ſun) a bleaching, or lying in the ſun.

INSOLA'TION (in Pharmacy) the digeſtion of any ingredients by lying in the ſun.

I'NSOLENT (of *inſolens*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſolens* according to cuſtom) 1 ſaucy, bold, impudent. 2 proud, arrogant, haughty.

INSO'LUBLE (of *inſolubilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſolubilis* that may be unlooſed) that cannot be looſed or deſtroyed.

INSO'LVENCY, not being able to pay one's creditors.

INSO'LVENT, not being able to pay his juſt debts.

INSO'MNIOUS (of *inſomnioſus*, lat. of *in* through, and *ſomnioſus*, troubled with dreams) troubled with dreams, or viſions.

INSPE'CT (of *inſpicio*, lat. of *in* into, and *ſpecio* to ſee) to overſee, or look into.

INSPE'CTION, 1 inſight, or knowledge. 2 inſpecting, or looking over.

INSPE'CTOR, an overſeer, one to whom the care and conduct of any work is committed.

† INSPE'RSION (of *inſperſio*, lat. of *in* upon, and *ſpargo* to ſprinkle) a ſprinkling on.

To INSPI'RE (of *inſpiro*, lat. of *in* into, and *ſpiro* to breathe) to breathe into, or ſuggeſt.

INSPIRA'TION, 1 a breathing into. 2 (among Divines) the heavenly grace, which fills the ſoul with extraordinary and ſupernatural gifts. 3 (in Phyſic) that action of the breaſt by which the air is admitted into the lungs; in which ſenſe it is a branch of reſpiration, and is oppoſed to *expiration*.

To INSPISSATE, to make thick.

To INSPI'RIT, to put life and ſpirit into one.

INSTA'BLE (of *inſtabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſtabilis* ſteady) unſteady, unconſtant, changeable.

To INSTA'L (of *inſtaller*, fr. of *in*, and *ſtallum*, lat. a ſeat in the church) to ſettle, or inſtate a perſon in any dignity.

INSTALLA'TION or INSTALMENT, 1 the induction of a dean, or other eccleſiaſtical dignitary to his proper ſtall in the cathedral to which he belongs. 2 the ceremony whereby the knights of the Garter are placed in their rank, in the chapel of St. George at Windſor.

I'NSTANCE (of *inſtantia*, lat. of *in* upon, and *ſto* to ſtand) 1 proof, or example. 2 ſolicitation, ſuit, or requeſt. 3 model, or pattern.

To INSTANCE, to produce ſome inſtances or examples.

I'NSTANT, adj. (of *inſtans*, lat. of *in*, and *ſto* to ſtand) 1 eager upon a thing. 2 earneſt, or of conſequence. 3 preſent, not future, juſt now.

INSTANT, ſub. is an infinitely ſmall part of duration that takes up the time only of one idea in our minds, without the ſucceſſion of another, wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion at all.

I'NSTANTLY, 1 earneſtly, or preſſingly. 2 preſently, or immediately.

INSTANTA'NEOUS, immediately, without any ſucceſſion of time.

INSTAURA'TION, (of *inſtauratio*, lat. of *inſtauro* to renew) a reſtoration of a thing, renewing, or repairing to its former ſtate.

INSTEA'D, in lieu of.

I'NSTEP, the upper part of the foot next the leg.

To I'NSTIGATE (of *inſtigo*, lat. of *in* for, and *ſtigo* to prick forward) to animate, or encourage.

To INSTI'L (of *inſtillo*, lat. of *in* into, and *ſtillo* to drop) 1 to pour in by little and little. 2 to infuſe principles, or notions into.

INSTI'NCT (of *inſtinctus*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſtingo* to be extinguiſhed) an inward motion; or natural inclination, or diſpoſition, wherewith animals are endowed; and ſupplies the want of reaſon in brutes.

To I'NSTITUTE (of *inſtituo*, lat. of *in* for, and *ſtatuo* to ordain) to eſtabliſh, ordain, or appoint.

INSTITUTES, a book, containing the elements of the Roman law.

INSTITU'TION, 1 foundation, or eſtabliſhment. 2 education, or inſtruction. 3 a faſhion, or cuſtom. 4 (in the plural number) books or precepts that prepare the way to ſome art.

To INSTRU'CT, 1 to teach, inform, or bring up in. 2 to furniſh with inſtructions.

INSTRU'CTION, 1 education, or precept. 2 (in the plural number) directions in a buſineſs of concernment.

I'NSTRUMENT (of *inſtrumentum*, lat. of *in* with, and *ſtruo* to work) 1 an implement, or tool, to do any thing with. 2 a publick act, or writing. 3 a ſervant to do a thing.

INSTRUME'NTAL, 1 conducive, or that had a hand in it. 2 performed by inſtruments.

To INSU'E, to follow.

INSUFFI'CIENT (of *inſuffiſant*, fr. of *in* not, and *ſufficiens*, lat. ſufficient) unable, uncapable, or not ſufficient,

I'NSULAR (of *inſularis*, lat. of *inſula* an iſland) of, or belonging to an iſland.

INSULATA *columna* (in Architecture) is a column, or pillar that ſtands alone.

To INSU'LT (of *inſulto*, lat. of *in* over, and *ſalto* to dance) 1 to abuſe, or affront. 2 to deride, or jeer.

*I'NSUPER*, lat. over and above.

INSU'PERABLE (of *inſuperabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *ſuperabilis* that may be overcome) 1 invincible, not to be overcome. 2 unſurmountable, or not to be got over.

*INSUPPO'RTABLE*, fr. intolerable, not to be endured.

INSU'RANCE, ſecurity given to make good the loſs of ſhips, houſes, &c. in conſideration of a ſum of money in hand paid.

To INSU'RE, to engage to make good any thing that is in danger of being loſt.

INSURMOU'NTABLE. See UNSURMOUNTABLE.

INSURRE'CTION (of *inſurrectio*, lat. of *in* againſt, and *ſurgo* to ariſe) a tumult, uproar, or riſing up againſt.

*INTA'CTÆ*, lat. (in Geometry) are right lines to which curves do continually approach, and yet never meet with them.

To INTA'IL, 1 to fix an eſtate upon certain perſons who are to ſucceed hereditarily. 2 ſpoken figuratively of diſeaſes which are derived from the parents to their offſpring.

To INTA'NGLE, 1 to twine, or twiſt one with another. 2 to perplex, or confound.

*I'NTEGER*, lat. intire and whole.

I'NTEGERS (in Arithmetic) ſignify whole numbers, in contradiſtinction to fractions.

I'NTEGRAL, of, or belonging to an integer, or whole.

INTEGRAL *parts* (in Philoſophy) the parts that conſtitute the whole.

INTE'GRITY (of *integritas*, lat. of *integer* upright) 1 honeſty, uprightneſs, ſincerity. 2 intireneſs, or wholeneſs.

INTE'GUMENTS (of *integumentum*, lat. of *in*, and *tego* to cover) a covering.

INTEGUMENTS (in Anatomy) the coverings that inveſt the whole body, or any of its parts.

I'NTELLECT (of *intellectus*, lat. of *inter* within, and *lego* to read) the underſtanding, or reaſon.

INTELLE'CTUAL, belonging to the underſtanding.

INTE'LLIGENCE (of *intelligentia*, lat. of *intelligo* to know) 1 a perceiving, or underſtanding. 2 correſpondence. 3 advice, or news. 4 (in the plural number) celeſtial ſpirits, or angels.

INTE'LLIGENT, underſtanding, perceiving, well-knowing.

INTE'LLIGIBLE (of *intelligibilis*, lat. of *intelligo*, of *inter* within, and *lego* to read) plain, eaſy to be underſtood.

† INTE'MERATE (of *intemeratus*, lat. of *in* not, and *temeratus* defiled) pure, undefiled, uncorrupted.

INTE'MPERATE (of *interperans*, lat. of *in* not, and *temperans* ſober) 1 that has no command of himſelf. 2 diſorderly, or diſſolute. 3 either too hot, or too cold.

To INTE'ND (of *intendo*, lat. of *in* towards, and *tendo* to ſtretch out) 1 to purpoſe, or deſign. 2 to mean, or aim at.

INTE'NDANCY, the office, or dignity of an intendant.

*INTE'NDANT*, fr. one who has the conduct, inſpection, and management of any thing, a title among the French.

INTE'NDMENT, 1 intention, deſign, or purpoſe. 2 meaning, or ſignification.

INTE'NSE (of *intenſus*, lat. of *intendo* to ſtretch) great, or exceſſive.

INTE'NSION (in Philoſophy) ſignifies the increaſe of the power, or energy of any quality, ſuch as heat, cold, &c. for of all the qualities they ſay, they are intended and remitted, that is, capable of increaſe and diminution.

INTE'NT, 1 fixed, or bent upon. 2 earneſt, or devout.

INTE'NT, or INTE'NTION, meaning, purpoſe, or deſign.

INTERCA'LARY (of *intercalaris*, lat. of *inter* between, and *calo* to call) put, or ſet between.

INTERCALARY *day*, the odd day of the leap year inſerted in the month of February, ſo called, becauſe with the Romans the prieſts proclaimed it with a loud voice.

INTERCALARY *verſe*, the burthen of a ſong, a verſe that is often repeated; as this,

—— *O Hymenæe Hymen.*
*Hymen o Hymemæe.*

CATULLUS. carm. 59.

To INTERCE'DE (of *intercedo*, lat. of *inter* between, and *cedo* to go) 1 to ſolicitate, or pray in one's behalf. 2 to make uſe of a negative voice againſt any law, or order of the ſenate.

To INTERCE'PT (of *interceptio*, lat. of *inter* between, and *capio* to take up) 1 to take up by the way. 2 to take unawares, or to ſurprize.

INTERCE'PTED *axis*, a term in conic ſections, ſignifying the ſame with *Abſciſſa*; which ſee.

INTERCE'SSION, an interceding, or intreating in behalf of another.

INTERCE'SSOR, a mediator, or one that intercedes in behalf of another.

To INTERCHANGE, to exchange, to give, or part with one for the other, to barter, or chaffer.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, mutually, or by turns.

INTERCLU'DED (of *interclusus*, lat. of *inter* between, and *cludor* to be cloſed in) incloſed, ſtopped, or ſhut up between.

INTERCOLUMNA'TION (in Architecture) is the ſpace between two columns, which, in the Doric order, is regulated according ſo the diſtribution of ornaments in the frieze.

To INTERCOMMU'NICATE (of *inter* between, and *communico* to communicate) to communicate mutually, or one with another.

INTERCO'STAL (of *inter* between, and *coſtæ*, lat. the ribs) ſomething between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, commerce, or correſpondence.

INTERCU'RRENT (of *intercurrens*, lat. of *inter* between, and *curro* to run) running between.

To INTERDI'CT (of *interdico*, lat. of *inter* between, and *dico* to ſpeak) to prohibit, or forbid.

To I'NTEREST (of *intereſſer*, fr.) to concern, or engage.

I'NTEREST, 1 concern, or advantage. 2 pretenſion, claim, concern. 3 credit, or power.

INTEREST (in Arithmetic) is the ſum reckoned for the loan, or forbearance of ſome principal ſum lent for (or due at) a certain time, according to ſome certain rate, and therefore is called principal, becauſe it is the ſum that procreates the intereſt, or from which the intereſt is reckoned, and is either ſimple or compound.

*Compound* INTEREST, is that which ariſes from any principal and intereſt put together, as the intereſt ſtill becomes due; ſo that at every payment, or at the time when the payments become due, there is created a new principal; and for that reaſon it is

called

called intereſt upon intereſt, or compound intereſt.

*Simple* INTEREST, is counted from the principal only, and is eaſily computed by the ſimple or compound golden rule.

To INTERFE'RE (of *inter* between, and *fero*, lat. to bear) 1 to rub one heel againſt another in going, as ſome horſes do. 2 to claſh, or oppoſe. 3 to put between, or interpoſe.

IVTERFLU'ENT (of *interfluus*, lat. of *inter* between, and *fluo* to flow) running or flowing between.

† INTERGA'PING (of *inter*, lat. between, and gapen, du. to gape) a gaping, or opening between.

INTERJA'CENT (of *interjacens*, lat. of *inter* between, and *jaceo* to ly) lying between.

INTERJE'CTION (of *interjectio*, lat. of *inter* between, and *jacio* to utter) a part of ſpeech which betokeneth a ſudden paſſion of the mind, under an imperfect voice.

*I'NTERIM*, lat. mean while, or mean time.

INTE'RIOUR, or INTERIOR (of *interior*, lat. of *intra* within) more inward, or within the compaſs of.

INTERIOR *polygon*. See POLYGON *Interior*.

INTERIOR *talus*. See TALUS *interior*.

To INTERLA'CE (of *intrelacer*, fr.) 1 to twiſt one with another. 2 to intermingle, or inſert among.

To INTERLA'RD (of *entrélarder*, fr.) 1 to lard, or ſtuff lean meat with fat. 2 to interlace, or inſert.

To INTERLEA'VE (of *inter*, lat. between, and leaf, ſax. a leaf) to put blank paper between the leaves of a book.

To INTERLI'NE (of *inter* between, and *linea* a line, lat.) to write between two lines, by way of inſertion.

To INTERLO'PE (of *interlopre*, fr. a ſmuggler, of *inter*, lat. between, and lopen, du. to run) to interrupt the trade of a company, or to take up an imployment to the prejudice of thoſe who were brought up in it.

INTERLUDE (of *interludium*, lat. of *inter* between, and *ludo* to play) an entertainment exhibited on the theatre between the acts of a play, to amuſe the ſpectators while the actors change their dreſs; or to give time for the changing the ſcenes. They uſually conſiſt of concerts of muſic, ſongs, dancing, &c.

To INTERME'DDLE, to meddle with, or concern one's ſelf in another's affair.

INTERME'DIATE (of *intermedius*, lat. of *inter* in, and *medius* the middle) in the middle, or that lieth, or is between two.

*INTERME'DIUM*, lat. ſpace, or diſtance between.

INTERME'SSES (of *entremets*, fr.) tit-bits, or ragoos.

To INTERMI'NGLE. See *To* INTERMIX.

INTE'RMINABLE, or INTERMINATE (of *interminatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *terminatus* bounded) boundleſs, or that has no bound, or end.

INTERMI'SSION, interruption, or diſcontinuance.

To INTERMI'T (of *intermitto*, lat. of *inter* between, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to leave, or put off for a time. 2 to ceaſe, or diſcontinue.

To INTERMI'X (of *intermiſceo*, lat. of *inter* one with another, and *miſceo* to mix) to mingle among, or mix with one another.

INTERMU'NDANE (of *inter* between, and *mundus* the world, lat.) of or belonging to the place and diſtance between divers worlds.

INTERMU'RAL (of *intermuralis*, lat. of *inter* between, and *murus* a wall) that is between two walls.

INTE'RNAL (of *internus*, lat. of *inter* within) that is within, or inward.

INTERNAL *angles*, are all angles made by the ſides of any right-lined figure within.

*INTERNU'NCIO*, ſp. (of *inter* between, and *nuncius* a meſſenger) an agent of the pope in another prince's court where there is no nuncio.

To INTE'RPOLATE (of *interpolo*, lat. of *inter* within, and *polio* to deck) 1 to refine, or purify. 2 to alter, or falſify.

To INTERPO'SE (of *interpoſer*, fr. of *interpono*, lat. of *inter* between, and *pono* to put) 1 to put in, or between. 2 to make uſe of one's authority. 3 to intermeddle in a buſineſs.

To INTE'RPRET (of *interpretor*, lat. of *interpres* an expounder) 1 to explain, or expound. 2 to tranſlate, to tell or give the ſignification.

INTERPU'NCTION (of *interpunctio*, lat. of *inter* between, and *punctum* a point) a pointing, or diſtinction by points.

To INTE'RR (of *enterer*, fr. of *in* into, and *terra* the earth, lat.) to bury, or lay in the ground.

INTERREI'GN, or INTERRE'GNUM (of *interregnum*, lat. of *inter* between, and *regnum* a reign) the ſpace between two reigns, or governments, or the ſpace of time between the death of a king and the crowning of another.

To INTE'RROGATE (of *interrogo*, lat. of *inter* between, and *rogo* to demand) to demand, or aſk a queſtion.

*Note of* INTE'RROGATION, is a mark of diſtinction always ſet at the end of a queſtion, and expreſſed thus (?)

INTERRO'GATORY, adj. belonging to, in the nature of a queſtion.

INTERRO'GATORY, ſub. a queſtion demanded of a perſon.

To I'NTERRUPT (of *interrumpo*, lat. of *inter* between, and *rumpo* to break) 1 to hinder, or ſtop. 2 to diſturb, or take off.

INTERRU'PTION, 1 a diſcontinuance, or breaking off. 2 troubling one in the midſt of

of a buſineſs. 3 an interpoſing in the middle of a diſcourſe.

To INTERSE'CT (of *interſeco*, lat. of *inter* in, and *ſeco* to cut) to cut or chop in.

INTERSE'CTION, a cutting off in the middle.

INTERSE'CTION (in Geometry) ſignifies the cutting one line or plane by another.

† INTERSHO'CK, a knocking, or ſtriking one thing againſt another.

To INTERSPE'RSE (of *inter* between, and *ſpargo* to ſprinkle) to ſcatter, or ſprinkle here and there.

INTERSTE'LLAR (of *inter* between, and *ſtella* a ſtar, lat.) a word uſed by ſome authors to expreſs thoſe parts of the univerſe that are without and beyond our ſolar ſyſtem. In which many ſyſtems of the planets are ſuppoſed to be moving round each fixed ſtar as the center of their motion, as the ſun is of ours.

INTERSTI'CE 3 (of *interſtitium*, lat. of *inter* between, and *ſto* to ſtand) a diſtance, or ſpace between.

INTER-TWI'STED, interwoven, or twiſted together.

I'NTERVAL (of *intervallum*, lat. the ſpace between the ditch and wall of fortifications, of *inter* between, and *vallum* a trench) a ſpace between, a diſtance, a pauſe, a reſpite.

INTERVAL (in Muſic) is the diſtance between any two ſounds, whereof one is more grave, and the other more acute.

To INTERVENE (of *intèrvenio*, lat. of *inter* between, and *venio* to come) 1 to come, to paſs between. 2 to hinder, or intercept. 3 to happen now and then.

I'NTERVIEW (of *entreveue*, fr.) 1 a meeting, or coming together. 2 a conferenee, or congreſs.

To INTERWA'VE (of *inter*, lat. between, and peapan, ſax. to weave) to weave with, or mingle among.

INTE'STABLE, incapable by law to make any will, or to be taken for a witneſs.

INTES'TATE (of *inteſtatus*, lat. of *in* not, and *teſtatus* atteſtated) that has made no will.

INTE'STINE, adj. (of *inteſtinus*, lat, of *intus* within) 1 that is in the inteſtines, or inwards. 2 civil, home, not foreign.

INTE'STINES, ſub. the bowels, guts, or inwards.

To INTHRA'L, to inſlave, or bring into bondage.

To INTHRO'NE, or to I'NTHRONIZE (of *inthronizo*, lat. of *in* upon, and *thronus* a throne) to ſet upon the throne, to inveſt with the ſupreme authority.

To INTI'CE, to allure, ſollicitate, or ſet on.

INTI'CEMENT, 1 inſtigation, or ſolicitation. 2 charm, or allurement.

I'NTIMACY, ſtrict friendſhip, or great familiarity.

I'NTIMATE (of *intimus*, lat. of *intra* within) hearty, cordial, or ſincere, very we acquainted with, familiar.

To I'NTIMATE (of *intimo*, lat. of *intus* from within) to hint, ſignify, or give to underſtand.

To INTI'MIDATE (of *intimido*, lat. of *in* and *timidus* fearful) to frighten, diſhearten, or put in fear.

INTI'RE (of *entier*, fr.) 1 whole, or not broken. 2 perfect, or ſincere. 3 complete, or abſolute.

To INTI'TLE (of *intitulo*, lat. of *in* and *titulus* a title) 1 to give a title, or name to. 2 to give a right, or claim to.

I'NTO, a prepoſition uſed inſtead of *in*, after a verb that ſignifies a local motion.

INTO'LERABLE (of *intolerabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *tolero* to bear) inſufferable, inſupportable, or that cannot be borne.

To INTO'MB, to put into a tomb.

To INTO'XICATE (of *intoxico*, lat. of *in* with, and *toxicum* poiſon) to make mad, bewitch, or make drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE (of *intractabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *tractabilis* tractable) unmanageable, or unruly.

*INTRA'DO*, it. a ſolemn entry.

I'NTRAILS, the bowels, or inwards.

To INTRA'P (of *attraper*, fr.) to entangle, or enſnare.

INTREA'GUE (of *intrigue*, fr.) See INTRIGUE.

To INTREA'T, 1 to beg earneſtly. 2 to entertain, or welcome. 3 to diſcourſe of a thing.

INTRE'ATY, ſupplication, an earneſt begging, or conjuring.

To INTRE'NCH, 1 to fortify with intrenchments. 2 to incroach, or intrude upon.

INTRE'NCHMENT, a trench, or fence to defend a poſt againſt the attacks of an enemy.

INTRE'PID (of *intrepidus*, lat. of *in* not, and *trepido* to tremble) fearleſs, undaunted, courageous, ſtout, bold.

INTREPI'DITY, fearleſſneſs, courage, undauntedneſs.

I'NTRICACY, difficulty, or perplexity.

I'NTRICATE (of *intricatus*, lat. of *in* for, and *tricæ* an impediment) 1 perplexed, or intangled. 2 dark, or obſcure; difficult to be underſtood.

*INTRIGUE*, fr. 1 a ſecret deſign carried on on with privacy. 2 an amour, or piece of gallantry.

INTRI'NSIC, or INTRI'NSICAL (of *intrinſecus*, lat. of *intra* within, and *ſecus* toward) 1 inward, or interior. 2 real, true, or genuine.

To INTRODU'CE (of *introduco*, lat. of *intro* into, and *duco* to lead) 1 to bring, or lead in. 2 to ſet forth.

INTRODU'CTION, 1 an introducing, or bringing in. 2 a preface to a diſcourſe, &c.

To

To INTRU'DE (of *intrudo*, lat. of *in* into, and *trudo* to thruſt) 1 to thruſt one's ſelf into a company, or a place. 2 to intermeddle, or be too officious in.

INTRU'SION, 1 an intruding, or thruſting one's ſelf into company, &c. 2 a violent, or unlawful entrance into lands being void of a poſſeſſor, by him that has no right to them.

To INTRU'ST, to commit to one's hands and charge, to put one in truſt with.

INTUI''TION (of *intuitus*, lat. of *in* into, and *tueor* to ſee) 1 penetration, or inſight. 2 inſpection, or examination.

INTU'ITIVE, 1 contemplative, or ſpeculative. 2 beholding, or examining.

To INVA'DE (of *invado*, lat. of *in* into, and *vado* to march) 1 to attack, or aſſail. 2 to uſurp, ſeize, or lay hold of. 3 to trouble, or diſorder.

INVA''LID, adj. (of *invalidus*, lat. of *in* not, and *validus* luſty) 1 weak, ſick, infirm. 2 of no force, not good in law. 3 not valiant, or ſtrong.

I'NVALI'D, ſub. a ſoldier or ſailor, who by reaſon of age, wounds, or the like, is diſabled for ſervice.

To INVA''LID, or INVA''LIDATE, to annul, or make void.

*INVA'RIABLE*, fr. (of *in* not, and *vario*, lat. to vary) conſtant, immutable, unchangeable.

INVA'SION, 1 an inroad, or deſcent upon a country. 2 uſurpation, or encroachment.

INVE'CTIVE, ſub. (of *invectiva*, lat. of *in* againſt, and *vebo* to carry) a railing ſpeech, or virulent expreſſion.

INVECTIVE, adj. railing, virulent, or ſatirical.

To INVE'IGH (of *inveho*, lat. of *in* againſt and *vebo* to carry) to rail, or ſpeak bitterly againſt.

To INVEIGLE, to intice, or deceive by fair words.

To INVE'LOPE (of *enveloper*, fr.) to cover, incloſe, or wrap up.

INVE'NOM (of *envenimer*, fr.) to poiſon, or infect.

To INVE'NT (of *inventer*, fr. of *invenio*, lat. of *in* into, and *venio* to find) 1 to find out, or diſcover. 2 to forge, or deviſe.

INVE'NTION, 1 the finding out of things. 2 the thing found out. 3 trick, or device. 4 (in Rhetoric) is that part which finds out proper means to perſuade.

I'NVENTORY (of *inventaire*, fr.) a liſt, or orderly account of a perſon's goods, or ſtock in trade. It is called a *catalogue*, when ſpeaking of books, and of things ſold by auction; and a *particular*, when of parcels of land, tenements, &c.

INVERARY, [W. lon. 5 deg. lat. 56°. 28'.] a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Argyll.

INVERNESS, [W. lon. 4 deg. lat. 57°. 36'] a port town of Scotland, the capital of the county of Inverneſs, ſituate on the mouth of the Neſs in Murray-frith.

I'NVERSE *method of fluxions*, is the method of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion given, and is the ſame with what the foreign mathematicians call the *calculus integralis*.

INVERSE *method of tangents*, is the manner of finding an equation of a curve, or conſtructing a curve by means of a given tangent, or any other line, whoſe determination depends upon a tangent.

INVERSE *proportion*, or *Proportion by inverſion*. See PROPORTION.

INVERSE *ratio*, is the aſſumption of the conſequent to the antecedent, like as the antecedent to the conſequent; as if A : B : : C : D; then by inverſion of ratios, B : A : : D : C.

INVE'RSION, a turning the contrary way.

To INVE'RT (of *inverto*, lat. of *in* againſt, and *verto* to turn) to turn the contrary way.

To INVE'ST (of *inveſtir*, fr.) 1 to ſurround, inviron, or beſiege. 2 to put into poſſeſſion of. 3 to inſtal, or inaugurate.

To INVE'STIGATE (of *inveſtigo*, lat. of *in* through, and *veſtigo* to trace) to trace, or ſearch out.

INVE'STITURE, is uſed both for the right, and act of inveſting a tenant, or vaſſal.

INVE''TERATE (of *inveteratus*, lat. of *in* with, and *veteratus* grown old) confirmed by long uſe, or ſettled by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS (of *invidioſus*, lat. of *invideo* to envy) 1 envious, malicious, ſpiteful. 2 odious, hateful.

To INVI''GORATE (of *in* with, and *vigeo* to flouriſh) to enliven, or give vigour to.

INVI''NCIBLE (of *invincibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *vincor* to be overcome) not to be overcome.

INVI'OLABLE (of *inviolabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *violo* to violate) not to be violated, or broken, ſacred, that muſt be carefully obſerved.

INVI'OLATE, 1 not violated, or broken. 2 unhurt, or untouched.

To INVI'RON (of *environner*, fr.) to ſurround, or compaſs about.

INVI''SIBLE (of *inviſibilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *viſor* to be ſeen) that cannot be perceived, or ſeen.

I'NVITA'TION, 1 a bidding, or inviting. 2 a treat, or entertainment.

To INVI'TE (of *invito*, lat. of *in* in, and *vis* violence, *quaſi blanda vi* to call earneſtly) 1 to bid, or deſire to come. 2 to encourage, or excite.

INUNDA'TION (of *inundatio*, lat. of *in* upon, and *undo* to riſe in ſurges) a flood, or overflowing of water.

To I'NVOCATE (of *invoco*, lat. of *in* upon, and *voco* to call) to call upon, or implore.

INVOCA'TION, a calling upon, or crying for help, an act whereby we adore God, and call on him for his aſſiſtance.

I'NVOICE, an account of goods, ſent by one merchant or factor to another, together with their value, cuſtoms, &c.

To INVO'KE, the ſame with *Invocate*; which ſee.

To INVO'LVE (of *involvo*, lat. of *in* into, and *volvo* to roll) 1 to wrap, or fold in. 2 to intangle, or invelop.

INVO''LUNTARY (of *involuntarius*, lat. of *in* againſt, and *voluntas* the will) contrary to one's own will.

INVO''LUNTARY (by Phyſicians) is ſaid of any natural excretion, which happens thro' weakneſs, or want of power to reſtrain it.

INVOLU'TION (in Algebra) is the raiſing up any quantity from its root to any power aſſigned; as ſuppoſed $a+b$ were to be ſquared or raiſed to the ſecond power, they ſay involve $a+b$ to the ſecond power, that is, multiply it by itſelf, and it will produce $aa+2ab+bb$.

To INU'RE, to uſe, or accuſtom.

INUTI''LITY (of *inutilitas*, lat. of *in* not, and *uter* to have the uſe of) unprofitableneſs, uſeleſſneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE (of *invulnerabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *vulneror* to be wounded) that cannot be wounded.

I'NWARD, internal, or that is within.

I'NWARDS, bowels, or entrails.

To INWRA'P, to wrap, or fold in.

JOAK. See JOKE.

JOB, 1 a ſmall piece of work. 2 a ſtroke, or blow.

JO'BBER, 1 one who undertakes jobs, or ſmall pieces of work. 2 one that buys and ſells ſhares in annuities, &c.

To JOBE, to chide, or reprimand.

JO'CKEY, one who manages, teaches, and deals in horſes.

JOCO'SE (of *joceſus*, lat. of *jocor* to joke) ſporting, or jeſting, done out of a joke.

JO'CULAR (of *jocularis*, lat. of *jocor* to joke) ſporting, or jeſting.

JO'CUND (of *jocundus*, lat. of *jocus*, a jeſt) joyful, merry, pleaſant.

To JOG, 1 to puſh, or ſhake. 2 to jolt, or jump.

To JOG *on*, to walk a ſlow pace.

To JO'GGLE, to ſhake, or jog.

To JOIN (of *joindre*, fr.) 1 to put together. 2 to be joined, or coupled together 3 to come together. 4 to cleave, or adhere to. 5 to bear part of the expence of. 6 to be near to, or border upon.

JOINERY, the art of performing the curious part of wood work.

JOINT. See JOYNT.

To JOKE (of *jocor*, lat. of *jocus* a jeſt) to jeſt, or droll

JO'LLITY, gaiety, or mirth.

JO'LLY, 1 gay, merry, in good humour. 2 luſty, hearty, ſtrong.

To JOLT, to ſhake, or jumble, as a coach, &c.

IO'NIAN 4, or IO''NIC, of, or belonging to the Ionians.

IO''NIC *dialect*, a manner of ſpeech peculiar to the Ionians.

IO''NIC *order* (in Architecture) is the third order, and is a kind of mean between the ſtrong and the delicate orders. Its capital is adorned with volutes, and its cornice with denticules. It takes its name from the Ionians, who invented it.

JONQUI'L (of *jonquille*, fr.) a flower ſo called.

JO'SSING *block*, the block for eaſe in mounting a horſe.

To JO'STLE, to thruſt, or puſh with the elbows, &c.

JOT, a tittle, a point, or the leaſt thing that is.

*JOVIAL*, fr. pleaſant, agreeable, jocoſe.

*JOU'RNAL*, fr. 1 a diary, day-book, or regiſter of what paſſed daily. 2 a common name for news-papers.

JOURNAL, 1 (in Navigation) is a book wherein is kept an account of the ſhip's way, courſes ſteer'd, winds, variations of the compaſs, &c. 2 (in Merchants accounts) a book into which every particular article is poſted from the waſt book; a day-book.

JOU'RNEY (of *journée*, fr.) 1 a travel by land. 2 a day's march. 3 way, or progreſs.

JOURNEY-*man*, one that covenants to work for another in their occupation or trade, by the day.

JOY (of *joye*, fr.) mirth, pleaſure, ſatisfaction.

JOYFUL, pleaſant, or merry.

JOY'LESS, ſad, or melancholy.

JOYNT, ſub. 1 a place in the body where the bones meet, and are faſtened together. 2 a knob in plants, or twigs of trees. 3 a member, limb, &c. of meat. 4 the ſeam in a wall, &c. 5 the hinge, as of a ſnuff-box, &c.

JOYNT, adj. mutual, or joined together.

JOYNT-*heir*, co-heir, or fellow-heir.

JOY'NTURE, 1 a covenant whereby the huſband, or ſome other friend in his behalf, aſſures to his wife, in caſe of marriage, ſome lands or tenements, for term of life, or otherwiſe. 2 a ſettlement made to a woman in caſe of marriage for term of life.

JOYSTS (in Building) pieces of timber which are framed into the girders or ſummers of an houſe, on which the boards of the floors are laid.

IP'SWICH, [E. lon. 1°. 16'. lat. 52°. 12'.] an ancient well-built, populous borough and port town in Suffolk, forming a ſort of a half moon on the ſide of the river Ozwell, over which it has a good ſtone bridge leading to its ſuburb Stoke-Hamlet. It extends a

mile in length, but more in breadth, and is ſo encompaſſed with hills as not to be ſeen but at a very little diſtance. But this ſituation is extremely commodious for water; which is collected on the hills, and conveyed in pipes to every houſe in the town; beſides public conduits. The harbour is not ſo commodious now as formerly, and the number of its ſhips, as well as its trade by ſea is thereby greatly diminiſhed; but ſtill the trade is conſiderable, and ſeveral ſhips of good burthen belong to the harbour; for the tide riſes generally 12 feet at the common key, tho' it flows but a very little way farther, and at low water, the river is in a manner dry. It has twelve pariſh churches, beſides meeting-houſes, but formerly it had 21 churches, and ſix religious houſes, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. One of them, Chriſt-church, is converted into a manſion houſe, at preſent the ſeat of Mr. Claude Fonnereau, with a park and bowling-green belonging to it. At another, Chriſt's-hoſpital, is a charity-ſchool, a free grammar-ſchool, a library, and an hoſpital or bride-well, where rogues, vagabonds, &c. are kept to hard labour. The ruins of a third are to be ſeen in the garden of a public houſe near St. Nicholas's church; at this houſe is a cold bath, and a fine bowling-green. In the town is a theater, and an excellent aſſembly-room; but indeed there is nothing wanting to render the town pleaſant; and it is reckoned one of the cheapeſt places in England to live at, becauſe of the eaſineſs of houſe-rent, plenty of all manner of proviſions, and quick paſſage either by water or land, a coach going hence to London every day. The churches are all large, and very neat, and moſt of them have large church-yards, and muſical rings of bells, ; in that called St. Mary at tower is a fine organ. Part of the ramparts are ſtill to be ſeen, and two of the gates are ſtanding; near one of them is a gaol for this part of the county; and in the yard of Chriſt's hoſpital is a ſpacious building, where the quarter ſeſſions are held. The houſes are large, and built in the antique faſhion, the ſtreets are broad and well paved, the inns are many and very commodious; and here are reckoned to be more gentry than in any place in the county, except Bury. Here is a fine butchery, built by cardinal Wolſey, a native and ſon of a butcher, of this place. In the market-place is a pretty market-houſe, with the figure of Juſtice on the top of it. The markets for meat are on tueſday and thurſday; on wedneſday and friday for fiſh, and for proviſions of all kinds on ſaturday. It has a great cattle-fair on Auguſt the 11th and 12th, and one on September the 14th for butter and cheeſe; beſides other fairs on Good-friday, April the 23d, May the 7th and 8th, and July the 25th. It is governed by two bailiffs, ten port men, twenty-four common-council men, two chamberlains, a recorder, and a town-clerk. The bailiffs, and four portmen are juſtices of the peace. The inhabitants enjoy ſeveral privileges, no freeman can be obliged to ſerve on juries out of the town, or bear any offices for the King, Sheriff excepted, or to pay any toll in any other part of the kingdom; are entitled to all waifs and ſtrays, and all goods caſt on ſhore within their admiralty juriſdiction, which extends on the coaſt of Eſſex, beyond Harwich, and on both ſides the Suffolk coaſt. They paſs fines, and recoveries, try cauſes both criminal and capital, and even crown cauſes among themſelves. It gives the title of Viſcount to the Duke of Grafton; and ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 55 computed, and 68 meaſured miles.

IRA"SCIBLE (of *iraſcibilis*, lat. of *ira* anger) apt to be angry, ſubject to anger.

IRE, anger, wrath, diſpleaſure.

IREBY, an ancient, but mean town in Cumberland, with a market on tueſday. Diſtant from London 225 computed, and 290 meaſured miles; and 15 from Carliſle.

IRELAND, an iſland of the Atlantic ocean, ſituate between 5 and 10 degrees of weſt longitude, and between 51 and 55 degrees of north latitude, being 250 miles long, and 150 broad. It is divided into four large provinces, *viz.* Ulſter on the north, Leinſter on the eaſt, Munſter on the ſouth, and Connaught on the weſt. It is a fruitful level country, well watered with lakes and rivers, but too much infeſted with bogs. The ſoil ſeems to be richer than in England; and it abounds in cattle to that degree, as to furniſh France, Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt-Indies, with their butter and beef, and they have alſo great plenty of wool; and their linen manufactury is come to great perfection. The country is exceedingly well ſituate for trade, and has many commodious harbours. Their laws and courts of juſtice differ but very little from thoſe of England. It is reckoned that ſix parts in ſeven of the inhabitants are papiſts, and there are alſo multitudes of Diſſenters in the north of Ireland. The eſtabliſhed church is the ſame as in England, governed by archbiſhops and biſhops, and the clergy are generally better provided for than in England. Dublin is the only univerſity in the kingdom, and that conſiſts of one college, in which are about 600 ſtudents of all ſorts. There is generally about 12,000 ſoldiers on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, but ſcarce any of the natives among them..

I'RIS, gr. 1 the rainbow. 2 the flower de luce. 3 (in Optics) thoſe changeable colours

lours which ſometimes appear in the glaſſes of teleſcopes, microſcopes, &c. 4 that colour'd ſpectrum, which, in a triangular priſmatic glaſs, will project on a wall, when placed (at a due angle) in the ſun-beams. 5 the areola, or circle round the nipple of a woman's breaſt.

I'RKSOME, troubleſome, diſpleaſing.

I'RON, a hard, fuſible and malleable metal, the hardeſt and moſt difficult to melt of all. It conſiſts of a ſalt, ſulphur, and an earth; but all impure, &c. ill mixed.

IRON *monger*, a dealer in iron.

IRON-*moulds*, ſmall yellow ſpots in linen, paper, &c.

To IRON, 1 to make linen, &c. ſmooth, by rubbing it with a hot iron. 2 to put fetters, or irons on a malefactor.

IRO''NICAL, ſpoken in jeſt, or by way of irony.

I'RONY (of *ironia*, lat. of ειρωνεια, gr. diſſimulation) a figure in rhetoric, wherein we plainly mean ſomething very different from what our words ſeem to expreſs; as when we ſeem to commend a perſon at a time when we evidently diſcommend him. The *irony* diſcovers itſelf rather in the tone than in the words.

To IRRA'DIATE (of *irradio*, lat. of *in* upon, and *radio* to ſhine) 1 to ſhine upon, to caſt forth his beams upon, to lighten. 2 to caſt forth beams, or to ſhine.

IRRA'TIONAL (of *irrationabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *ratio* reaſon) unreaſonable, or void of reaſon.

IRRATIONAL *quantities*, are ſuch as are incommenſurable to give a quantity.

IRRATIONAL *numbers*, numbers that cannot be expreſſed, or that are incommenſurable to unity.

IRRATIONA'LITY, the being void of reaſon.

IRRECONCI'LEABLE (of *irreconciliable*, fr. of *in* not, and *reconcilior* to be reconciled, lat.) 1 implacable, not to be reconciled. 2 contradictory, that cannot be made to agree.

IRRECO''VERABLE, or IRRECU'PERABLE (of *irrecuperabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *recupero* to recover) wholly loſt, or not to be recovered.

IRRE''FRAGABLE (of *irrefragabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *refragor* to break) inconteſtable, or undeniable.

IRREFU'TABLE (of *irrefutabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *refutor* to be refuted) evident, not to be refuted.

IRRE''GULAR (of *irregularis*, lat. of *in* not, and *regula* a rule) 1 without rule, or out of rule or order, that deviates from the common rules or forms. 2 inordinate, or unruly.

IRRE'GULAR *bodies* (in Geometry) are ſolids, which are not terminated by equal and like ſurfaces.

IRREGULAR *fortification*. See *Irregular* FORTIFICATION.

IRREGULA''RITY, 1 going out of rule, or order, diſorder. 2 a canonical impediment, which hinders a man from taking holy orders.

IRRELI'GION, (of *irreligioſitas*, lat. of *in* not, and *religio* religion) impiety, ungodlineſs, or want of religion.

IRRELI''GIOUS, ungodly, or indevout.

IRREME'DIABLE (of *irremediabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *remedium* a remedy) that cannot be remedied, helpleſs, or without a remedy.

IRREMI'SSIBLE (of *irremiſſibilis*, lat. of *in* not and *remittor* to be forgiven) unpardonable, not to be forgiven, or expiated.

IRRE''PARABLE (of *irreparabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *reparor* to be repaired) that cannot be repaired, or reſtored to its former ſtate.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE (of *irreprehenſus*, lat. of *in* not, and *reprehendor* to be blamed) harmleſs, innocent, not to be blamed.

IRREPROA'CHABLE (of *irreprochable*, fr. of *in* not, and *reprobo* to reprove, lat.) blameleſs, not to be reproached, or charged with any crime.

IRREPRO'VEABLE, blameleſs, not to be reproved.

IRRESI'STIBLE (of *in* not, and *reſiſto* to reſiſt) that cannot be reſiſted, or withſtood.

IRRE''SOLUTE (of *irreſolu*, fr. of *in* not, and *reſolvo* to reſolve, lat.) wavering, inconſtant, unreſolved.

IRRESOLU'TION, 1 uncertainty, or ſuſpence. 2 want of courage.

IRRETRI'EVABLE, not to be retrieved, or recovered.

IRRE''VERENCE (of *irreverentia*, lat. of *in* not, and *revereor* to revere) rudeneſs, want of reſpect, or veneration.

IRRE''VERENT, that ſhews no reſpect, or reverence to.

IRREVE'RSIBLE, that cannot be repealed, or made void.

IRRE''VOCABLE (of *irrevocabilis*, lat. of *in* not, and *revocor* to be recalled) not to be revoked, or recalled.

To I'RRIGATE (of *irrigo*, lat. of *in* with, and *rigo* to water) 1 to water. 2 to bedew, moiſten, or ſoak.

IRRI''GUOUS, moiſt, wet, or plaſhy.

To I'RRITATE (of *irrito*, lat.) 1 to anger, or provoke. 2 to move, or ſtir up.

IRRU'PTION (of *irruptio*, lat. of *in* into, and *rumpo* to break) an inroad, or a breaking into by violence.

IRWIN, [W. lon. 4°. 40'. lat. 55°. 35'.] a port town of Scotland, ſituate at the mouth of the river Irwin on the frith of Clyde.

IS, a perſon of the verb, *to Be*.

I'SAGON (of ισαγωνιος, gr. of ισος equal, and γωνια an angle) a geometrical figure, conſiſting of equal angles.

*ISCHIUM*, gr. (of ισχυς, ſtrength) (in Anatomy) the name of one of the bones of the hip, called alſo Coxa, and Coxendix.

*ISCHU'RIA*, gr. (of ισχω to ſuppreſs, and ουρον urine) a ſtoppage of urine.

I'SICLE, a bit of ice hanging at the eaves of houſes. See ICEZSICLE.

I'SINGLASS, a kind of fiſh glue. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

I'SLAND (of *iſle*, fr.) a land ſurrounded with the ſea, or freſh water.

*ISLE*, fr. 1 an iſland. 2 a ſide, or wing of a building.

ISLET, a little iſland.

ISO'CHRONAL *line*, is that in which a heavy body is ſuppoſed to deſcend without any acceleration.

I'SOCHRONE (of ισος equal, and χρονος, gr. time) vibrations of a pendulum, are ſuch as are made nearly in the ſame ſpace of time, as all the vibrations or ſwings of the ſame pendulum are, whether the arks it deſcribes be longer or ſhorter; for when it deſcribes a larger arch, it moves ſo much the faſter, and when a ſmaller proportionably ſlower.

I'SOME'RIA (in Algebra) is the ſame with converſion of equations, or of clearing any equation from fractions.

I'SOPERIME'TRICAL *figures* (in Geometry) are ſuch as have equal peramiters, or circumferences.

ISO'CELES *triangle*, is one that hath only two equal ſides. See fig 20. In theſe triangles, the angles B and C, oppoſite to the equal ſides, are equal; and the line D A drawn from the vertex A, cutting the baſe BC into two equal parts, is perpendicular to the baſe.

*ISSUE*, fr. 1 end, or event. 2 family, offſpring, or children. 3 profit, or revenue, 4 expence, or deburſement. 5 a ſpring, or ſource. 6 an artificial aperture in ſome part of the body, to drain off ſuperfluous moiſture, or give vent to ſome noxious humour.

To ISSUE, 1 to publiſh, or ſend abroad. 2 to ſpring out of. 3 to end, or terminate.

*ISTMUS*, (ισθμος gr.) a narrow neck of land which joins two continents, or joins a peninſula to the terra firma, and ſeparates two ſeas.

IT, that thing.

ITA'LIAN, 1 one born in Italy. 2 the language of the Italians. It is derived principally from the Latin, and of all the languages formed from the Latin, none carries with it more viſible marks of its original.

ITA'LIC, of, or belonging to Italy.

ITA'LIC *letter* (in Printing) is that which does not ſtand upright, but leaning.

ITCH, 1 the name of a loathſome and infectious diſeaſe of the ſkin. 2 a great mind, or inclination; as, I have an *Itch* to do it, i. e. I have a great mind to do it. 3 propenſity; as, He has an *Itch* for gaming, i. e. He has a propenſity, or is addicted to it.

I'TCHY, troubled with the itch.

*I'TEM*, lat. 1 alſo. 2 likewiſe, or in like manner.

ITEM, ſub. 1 an article in an account. 2 a hint, or caution.

To I'TERATE (of *itero*, lat. of *iter* a way) to do, or ſay the ſame thing over again, to reiterate.

ITI'NERANT (of *itinerans*, lat. of *iter* a way) travelling, or moving from place to place.

ITINERANT *juſtices*, thoſe who were formerly ſent with a commiſſion into divers counties, to hear ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were termed pleas of the crown.

ITI'NERARY, a book that deſcribes the way to ſome places.

JUBILA'TION, a ſolemn rejoicing.

JU'BILE, or JU'BILEE (of יובל, heb. a year of rejoicing or releaſing) 1 (among the Jews) denotes every fiftieth year; at which time all the ſlaves were made free, and all lands reverted to their ancient owners. 2 (in a more modern ſenſe) it denotes a grand ſolemnity, or ceremony celebrated at Rome, wherein the Pope grants a pleniary indulgence to all ſinners, at leaſt to as many as viſit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome. It was firſt eſtabliſhed by Boniface VIII. A. D. 1300; and it was to return every hundred years. But Clement VI. reduced it to fifty years. Urban VI. appointed it to be held every thirty-five years; that being the age of our Saviour. And Sixtus IV brought it down to every twenty-five years, that every one might have the benefit of it once in their life, where it now continues.

JUCU'NDITY (of *jucunditas*, lat. of *jucundus* pleaſant) pleaſantneſs, mirth, jollity.

JUDA'IC, of, or belonging to the Jews.

JU'DAISM, the cuſtom, religion, or rites of the Jews.

To JUDGE (of *judico*, lat. of *judex* a judge) 1 to hear, to determine cauſes. 2 to give one's opinion of. 3 to ſuppoſe, or imagine.

JUDGE (*judex*, lat.) an officer of eminent parts and probity, appointed to execute juſtice in civil and criminal caſes.

JU'DGMENT, 1 the diſcerning faculty. 2 prudence, or diſcretion. 3 opinion, or ſentiment. 4 ſentence, or deciſion. 5 puniſhment, or chaſtiſement.

JU'DICATORY, or JU'DICATURE, a place of judgment.

JUDI'CIAL, of or pertaining to judgment, or trial.

JUDI'CIOUS (of *judicieux*, fr.) rational, diſcreet, endued with good judgment.

JUG, 1 a ſort of earthen drinking pot. 2 a nightingale.

St. IVES, [W. lon. 6 deg. lat. 50°. 18'.] a port town in Cornwall, ſituate on the Iriſh channel: the true name is St. ITHES. 'Tis governed by a mayor, twelve capital, and twenty-

twenty-four inferior burgeſſes, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. It has throve pretty much by pilchards and Corniſh ſlate; and 20 or 30 ſail belong to its harbour; which is not very conſiderable, by reaſon of the bay's being almoſt choaked up with ſand. Here is a handſome church, but the mother church is at Unilalant, and a grammar-ſchool, founded by Charles I. It has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on Good-friday, April the 16th, May the 10th, July the 20th, September the 26th, and December the 3d. 'Tis a borough town, and ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 229 computed, and 278 meaſured miles; and 68 from Launceſton.

St. IVES, a large ancient town in Huntingdonſhire, on the Ouſe, over which it has a good ſtone bridge. Here is a good market on monday for fatted cattle, brought from the north, and fairs on Whit-monday, and September the 21ſt. Here Oliver Cromwell rented a farm before he was choſen a burgeſs for Cambridge. Diſtant from London 49 computed, and 57 meaſured miles; and 6 from Huntingdon.

To JU'GGLE, 1 to ſhew tricks by ſlight of hand. 2 to cheat, or play faſt and looſe.

JU'GULAR (of *jugularis*, lat. of *jugulum* the throat) of, or belonging to the throat, or neck.

JUICE, 1 moiſture, or ſap; the liquid ſubſtance that makes part of the compoſition of plants. 2 gravy of meat. 3 the fluid or humour of an animal body.

IVINGO, a pleaſant town in that part of Buckinghamſhire, which runs in between Bedfordſhire and Hartfordſhire. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a woody country; and has a fair on April the 25th, and a market on monday. Diſtant from London 46 computed, and 55 meaſured miles; and 27 from Buckingham.

JU'LI (among Botaniſts) thoſe catkins which, at the beginning of the ſpring, grow on the willows, haſels, &c.

JU'LIAN *period* (in Chronology) is a cycle of 7980 conſecutive years, produced by the continual multiplication of the three cycles, *viz.* that of the ſun of 28 years, that of the moon of 19 years, and that of the indiction of 15 years; ſo that this epocha, altho' but artificial, or feigned (and which was the invention of the famous Julius Scaliger) is yet of very good uſe; in that every year within the period is diſtinguiſhable by a certain peculiar character; for the cycle of the ſun, moon, and indiction will not be the ſame again till the whole 7980 years be revolved; which according to the received opinions will ſcarce happen before the conſummation of all things. The firſt year of the Chriſtian æra, in all our ſyſtems of chronology, is always the 4714th of the Julian period. So that to know what year of the Julian period any given year of Chriſt anſwers to, to the given year add 4713; for ſo many years of this period were elapſed before A. D. 1. Scaliger fixed the beginning of this period 764 years before the creation.

JU'LIO, an Italian coin, worth about five pence.

JU'LY, the ſeventh month of the year; during which the ſun enters the ſign Leo. It is ſo called in honour of C. Julius Cæſar, who was born in it; for before it was called Quintilis, as being the fifth from March.

To JU'MBLE, to jolt, or ſhake.

To JU'MBLE *together*, to confound, or mix promiſcuouſly together.

† *JU'MENT*, a labouring beaſt.

To JUMP, 1 to leap. 2 to jolt, or ſhake. 3 to agree, or accord, to hold the ſame ſentiments.

JU'MPS, a kind of light eaſy ſtays, chiefly worn by women big with child.

*JU'NCTO*, ſp. 1 a private faction. 2 a meeting of men to ſit in council.

JU'NCTURE (of *junctura*, lat. of *jungo* to join) 1 a joint, or place where any thing is joined. 2 an inſtant, or minute. 3 poſture, or circumſtance of an affair.

JUNE (of *junius*, lat. of *juniores* young people) the ſixth month of the year; in which the ſun entering Cancer, makes the ſummer ſolſtic.

*JU'NIOR*, lat. 1 the younger. 2 of a later ſtanding than another.

JU'NIPER, the name of a ſhrub, the berries of which are the baſis of the ſpirit called Geneva.

To JU'NKET, to go a junketting, or merry making.

JU'NKETS, fine banquetting diſhes.

I'VORY (of *yvoire*, fr.) the elephant's tooth, growing on each ſide of his trunk, ſomewhat in form of a horn.

JU'PITER, the name of one of the planets.

JUPITER (in Chemiſtry) ſignifies tin.

*JU'RAT*, fr. a magiſtrate in the nature of an alderman for the government of ſeveral corporations.

JU'RDEN, or JU'RDON, a chamber-pot.

JURI'DICAL (of *juridicus*, lat. of *jus* the law) of, or belonging to the law.

JURISDI'CTION (of *juriſdictio*, lat. of *jus* the law, and *dico* to award) 1 power and authority to adminiſter juſtice. 2 a tribunal, or court of judicature. 3 a diſtrict, or extent of one's juriſdiction.

JU'RISPRU'DENCE (of *juriſprudentia*, lat. of *jus* the law, and *prudentia* knowledge) the knowledge of the law.

JU'RIST, a civilian, a lawyer.

JU'ROR (of *jurator*, lat. of *juro* to ſwear) one of the jury ſworn.

JU'RY, a company of men, as twenty-four, or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth, upon ſuch

ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them, touching the matter in queſtion.

JURY *maſt*, a ſort of maſt patched up of any pieces of timber to ſupply the place of a true maſt, which has been loſt in fight, or by a ſtorm.

JUST, adj. (of *juſtus*, lat. of *jus* right) 1 exact, proportionate. 2 legitimate, lawful, true. 3 deſerved, due, reaſonable. 4 equitable, favourable. 5 righteous, upright, pious. 6 not abridged, compleat in all its parts.

JUST, ſub. the righteous, or faithful.

JU"STICE, equity, righteous, upright dealing.

JU"STICE, or JUSTICER, one who is deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICE *of the peace*, is a perſon commiſſioned by the king to maintain the peace of the county wherein he dwells.

*Lords* JUSTICES (of a Kingdom) are perſons deputed to be regents or governors of a kingdom, during the king's abſence.

JU'STIFI'ABLE (of *to Juſtify*) that may be juſtified.

JU"STIFICA'TION, 1 a defence, or apology, 2 (in Divinity) is the clearing of the tranſgreſſors of the divine law by the imputation of Chriſt's righteouſneſs.

To JU'STIFY (of *juſtifico*, lat. of *juſtum* juſtice, and *facio* to do) 1 to make one's innocency appear. 2 to make, or declare innocent. 3 to prove, or make good. 4 (in Printing) to make the lines equally tight, or ſlack.

To JU'STLE, to puſh, or thruſt.

JUSTS (of *joûte*, fr.) a ſportive kind of combat on horſeback, man againſt man, armed with lances.

To JUT *out*, to ſtand out beyond the reſt.

JU'VENILE (of *juvenilis*, lat. of *juvenis* young) youthful, of or pertaining to youth.

JUVENI"LITY, the heat of youth.

I'VY, a plant that twines about trees, &c.

*Ground* IVY, the herb gil, or alehoof.

IXWORTH, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 52°. 20'.] in Suffolk, is a thorough-fare between Bury and Yarmouth. Here is a market on friday, and two fairs yearly. Diſtant from London 64 computed, and 73 meaſured miles; and 28 from Ipſwich.

## K.

K, k, is the tenth letter, and ſeventh conſonant of our alphabet: it is formed in the voice by a gutteral expreſſion of the breath through the mouth, together with a depreſſion of the lower jaw, and opening of the lips and teeth. Its ſound is much the ſame as the hard ſound of *c*, and it is uſed, for the moſt part, only before *e*, *i*, and *n*, in the beginning of words where the hard ſound of *c* is formed; as in *ken*, *kill*, *knave*, &c. It uſed to be always joined with *c* at the end of words; as *muſick*, *publick*, &c. but as it is there quite ſuperfluous (the *c* being always hard at the end of words) we now more elegantly drop it, writing *muſic*, *public*, &c. It ought not to be wrote in words of a French derivation, as that language admits no ſuch letter, except in ſome terms of art, and words borrowed from other countries; thus we write *riſque*, *burleſque*, *pique*, *cinque*, not *risk*, *burlesk*, *pik*, *cink*; tho' ſome good writers prefer the latter way in ſome words.



KA"LENDAR (of *calendarium*, lat. of *calendæ* the firſt day of every month) an almanack, or ephemeris.

KA'LI, a ſea-herb, of the aſhes of which they make glaſs, &c.

KAN, a Perſian governor.

To KAW, 1 to cry as a jack-daw does. 2 to gape for breath, to fetch it with difficulty.

KAY, or KEY, a wharf, or place to land, or ſhip off goods.

To KECK, or KE'CKLE, to make noiſe, as one does when ſomething ſticks in the throat.

KECKS, dry ſtalks and ſticks.

KE"DERMINSTER, [W. lon. 2°. 15'. lat. 52°.

52°. 28′.] an ancient town of Worceſterſhire, ſituate on the Stour, not far from the Severn. It is a compact town of about 600 houſes, has a handſome church, two free-ſchools, a charity ſchool, two alms-houſes, and a town-hall. 'Tis governed by a bailiff, twelve capital burgeſſes, twenty-five common-council, &c. The inhabitants drive a pretty good trade in cloth, and weaving linſey woolſey. Its market is on thurſday, and the fairs on Holy thurſday, nine days after Whit-ſunday, and Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 104 computed, and 128 meaſured miles; and 21 from Worceſter.

KEEL, 1 the piece of timber which lies loweſt in the hull of a ſhip. 2 a veſſel for liquor to ſtand and cool in.

KEEN, 1 ſharp, that cuts well. 2 ſharp, or ſubtile. 3 cold, or bleak. 4 eager, or ardent. 5 pungent, or ſatirical. 6 ſharp, or hungry.

A KEEP, a ſtrong tower in the middle of a caſtle; the ſame as the Donjon.

To KEEP, 1 to take care of, or preſerve. 2 to ſtay, or abide. 3 to laſt, or endure. 4 to lay up, or reſerve. 5 to obſerve, or not break. 6 to abſtain from. 7 to conceal, or hide from. 8 to nouriſh, to provide for. 9 to celebrate, or ſolemnize. 10 to continue, or to live. 11 to perform, or ſtand to.

KEG, a veſſel for ſalmon, and other pickled fiſh.

KELL, the caul, or membrane that covers the bowels.

KELLINGTON, [W. lon. 4°. 38′. lat. 50°. 56′.] is a borough town in Cornwal, ſituate on the river Lamara. The town equals half the Corniſh boroughs in wealth and beauty, having one very good broad ſtreet, a market houſe, and a neat church; and enjoys a good trade in the woollen manufactury. It has a market on wedneſday, and fairs on April the 23d, September the 8th, and November the 11t. It has no charter of incorporation, but a portreeve is choſen yearly at the lord of the manor's court-leet, when the inhabitants who have lived there a year are admitted burgeſſes, and thereby inabled to vote for its members. Diſtant from London 174 computed, and 199 meaſured miles; and 20 from Launceſton.

KE'LTER, 1 ready, or in order. 2 good health.

To KEN, 1 to ſpy out at a diſtance. 2 to know, or diſcern from others.

KENDALE, [W. lon. 2°. 34′. lat. 54° 15′.] a town in Weſtmorland, ſituate on the river Can, over which it has two bridges of ſtone and one of wood. 'Tis the largeſt town in the county, and far exceeds Apleby in trade, wealth, building, and number of people. It has a large beautiful church, with 12 chapels of eaſe belonging to it; a free-ſchool, a charity-ſchool for 10 boys and 16 girls, who are all cloathed and taught, and ſeven halls for the ſeven companies. The town is noted for the manufacture of cottons, druggets, ſerges, hats, worſted and yarn ſtockings, &c. It has a market on ſaturday for all kinds of proviſions, and woollen yarn; and fairs on the monday before Lady-day, Trinity monday, April the 25th, and October the 28th, and a great beaſt market every fortnight. 'Twas incorporated by Q. Elizabeth with aldermen and burgeſſes; and by James I. with a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council, and two attornies. The ſeſſions of the peace for this part of the county, called the barony of Kendale, are held here. Diſtant from London 203 computed, and 257 meaſured miles.

KE'NNEL, 1 a water courſe in the middle of a ſtreet. 2 a fox's earth, or hole. 3 a place to keep dogs in. 4 a pack, or cry, as a kennel of hounds, i. e. a pack, or cry of hounds.

KE'NNETS, a ſort of Welch cloth.

KENT, a maritime county of England, partly in the dioceſs of Canterbury, and partly in that of Rocheſter; bounded by the Thames on the north, by the German ocean on the eaſt, by Suſſex and the ſtraits of Dover on the ſouth, and Surry on the weſt. It is about 162 miles in circumference, and contains about 1,248,000 acres of land; which are divided into five Lathes, containing in all ſixty-four hundreds; in which are 408 pariſhes, including thirty-two market towns, and the two cities Canterbury and Rocheſter. The air is temperate and wholeſome, tho' thick on account of the vapours riſing from the ſea, and the rivers running through it. The ſoil, towards the eaſt, is uneven; towards the weſt more level and woody, but fruitful in all parts; it chiefly produces corn, fruit, hops, wood, flax, and ſamphire; and its rivers yield abundance of fiſh, the Medway is particularly famous for ſalmon. It ſends ten members to parliament, *viz.* the county two, and eight for four boroughs; beſides ſixteen for the cinque ports.

KERB-*ſtone*, a ſtone laid round the mouth of a well.

KE'RCHIEF (of *couvrechef*, fr, of *couvrir* to cover, and *chef* the head) a linen cloth that old women wear on their heads.

KERMES, the ſcarlet grain; a kind of little animal found on an ever-green of the oak kind.

KERN, 2 a ruſtic, or country bumkin. 2 an Iriſh foot-ſoldier, lightly armed with a dart or ſkene. 3 a vagrant fellow, a ſtrolling vagabond.

KE'RNEL, 1 the ſeeds of an apple. 2 the eatable part of nuts, almonds, &c. 3 a fleſhy, and porous ſubſtance in the body. 4 the beſt part of a thing.

KERRY,

KERRY, a county in Irelend, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the north by the river Shannon, which divides it ftom Clare; by Limerick and Cork or the eaſt; by another part of Cork on the ſouth; and by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt.

KE'RSEY, a coarſe ſort of cloth.

KESWICK, the ſouth weſt diviſion of Lincolnſhire.

KESWICK, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 54°. 30'.] a market-town in Cumberland, ſituate on the ſide of a lake, in a fruitful plain, almoſt ſurrounded by wet mountains, called the Derwent-Fells, and protected by the Skiddaw. It has been long noted for mines of black lead; and the miners, who are its chief inhabitants, have their ſmelting-houſes on the banks of the Derwent, which runs by the town. It has a work-houſe for the poor, the gift of Sir J. Banks, formerly attorney-general; a market on ſaturday, granted by Edward I. and a fair on the 22nd of July. Diſtant from London 230 computed, and 283 meaſured miles; and 23 from Carliſle.

KE'STRELL, a hawk ſo called.

KETCH, a ſort of ſhip.

KETTERING, [W. long. 40 min. lat. 52°. 22.'] a market-town of Northamptonſhire, ſituate on a riſing ground near a river that runs into the Nen. 'Tis a handſome populous place, of good trade in the woollen manufactury. It has a ſeſſions houſe for the county, a ſmall hoſpital, and a charity-ſchool for 20 girls. The market is on friday, its fairs on the tueſday before Eaſter, Eaſter-thurſday, the thurſdays before Michaelmaſs and St. Thomas's day. Diſtant from London 57 computed, and 73 meaſured miles; and 10 from Northampton.

KE'TTLE, a veſſel made of metal to boil any thing in.

KEY, 1 an inſtrument to open a lock. 2 the middle ſtone of an arch. 3 a wharf for landing or ſhipping off goods. 4 a ſmall piece of iron to go through the eye of a bolt, or pin to faſten it 5 an explication of perſons or things contained in a book. 6 (in the plural number) the horizontal rows of ſmall pieces of wood, or ivory, or both, of an organ, harpſichord, &c.

KEY (in Muſic) a certain tone, whereto every compoſition, be it long or ſhort, ought to be fitted or deſigned; and this key is either flat or ſharp, not in reſpect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or ſharp tone which is joined with it.

KEYNSHAM, in Somerſetſhire, is a good thorough-fare in the lower road between Bath and Briſtol. It is ſituate on the river Avon, over which it has a fine ſtone-bridge of 15 arches to Gloceſterſhire, and another over the river Chew. The principal trade is melting; its market is on thurſday. Here is a handſome church and charity-ſchool; the town being between two rivers, is very foggy, and 'tis proverbially called ſmoaky Heynſham. Diſtant from London 90 computed, and 112 meaſured miles.

KIBE, a ſore on the heel, occaſioned by cold.

KIBE-*heels* (in Horſes) are ſcabs breeding about the nether joint, and acroſs the fetlock.

KI'BSY, a ſort of wicker baſket.

KI'CKSHAW, 1 a French ragoo, a tid-bit, 2 a ſlight buſineſs.

KID, a young goat.

KI'DDER, a huckſter, or one that carries corn, &c. about to ſell.

KI'DDLE, or KI'DDEL, a wear to catch fiſh.

To KIDNA'P, to ſpirit, or entice away children.

KIDNA'PPER, one who entices children away, to ſell them, in order to be tranſported.

KI'DNEY, 1 the rein, a part of the body; the uſe of which is to ſeparate the urine. 2 humour, or diſpoſition.

KIDWELLY, [W. lon. 4°. 23'. lat. 50°. 46'.] a mean town in Carmarthenſhire, ſituate on the river Severn, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. It has a market on tueſday, and a fair on the 22nd of July. Diſtant from London 174 computed, and 222 meaſured miles.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter. The capital is the Kildare city.

KILGARREN, [W. lon. 4°. 42'. lat. 52°. 6'.] a market-town in Pembrokeſhire, ſeated on a rock, conſiſting of one very long ſtreet, governed by a portreeve and bailiffs; has a good market on wedneſday, and a fair on the 10th of Auguſt. Diſtant from London 189 computed, and 232 meaſured miles.

KI'LDERKIN, half a barrel, or two firkins, or eighteen gallon beer, and ſixteen ale meaſure.

KILHAM, [W. lon. 6 min. lat. 54°. 5'.] a market-town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate in the Woulds in a good ſoil for corn; it is about half a mile in length. Has a market on thurſday, and a fair on the 1ſt of November. Diſtant from London 156 computed, and 198 meaſured miles; and 28 from York.

KILKENNY, a county in the province of Leinſter, in Ireland. The capital is the city of Kilkenny, one of the moſt elegant cities in the kingdom.

KILL. See KILN.

To KILL, to ſlay, or deprive of life, ſaid of vegetables as well as animals.

KILN, 1 a place to burn lime, bricks, tiles, &c. in. 2 a place to dry hops, malt, &c. on.

KIMBOLTON, [W. lon. 25 min. lat. 52°. 18'.] a market-town of Huntingtonſhire, on the borders of Bedfordſhire. It is a great orna-

ornament to this part of the county, on the account of its fine caſtle. It has a market on friday, and fairs on the 23d of July, Auguſt the 30th, and November the 22th. Diſtant from London 54 computed, and 62 meaſured miles; and 10 miles from Huntingdon.

KIN, 1 related, or allied to. 2 alike, or favouring.

KIND, adj. 1 good, courteous, loving, obliging. 2 grateful, thankful.

KIND, ſub. 1 ſex. 2 ſort or ſpecies.

To KI'NDLE, 1 to ſet on fire, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 2 to take fire. 3 to bring forth young, as an hare, or rabbit.

KI'NDNESS, 1 love, or affection. 2 courteouſneſs, or humanity. 3 favour, or good turn.

KI'NDRED, relations.

KINE, from koeu, du. the plural of koe a cow) all ſorts of cows

KINETON, [W. lon. 1°. 30'. lat. 52°. 15'.] a market-town in Warwickſhire, about 12 miles from Warwick. Its market is on tueſday, chiefly for the black cattle; its fairs on the 24th of June, and the 21ſt of September. Diſtant from London 61 computed, and 72 meaſured miles.

KING, a ſovereign prince, or chief ruler.

KING *at arms*, an officer at arms who directs the heralds, preſides at their chapters, and has the juriſdiction of armory. Of theſe we have three. viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.

KING'*s bench*, a court, or judgment ſeat, where the kings of England uſed formerly to ſit in perſon, as he may do now whenever he pleaſes. In this court are chiefly determined matters relating to the crown, and to the peace.

KING'*s Evil*, the name of a diſeaſe; for which ſee STRUMA.

KINGSBRIDGE, [W. lon. 4°. 6'. lat. 50°. 18'.] is a pretty market-town in Devonſhire, on the Salcomb; over which it has a bridge to Dodbrook. It has a good market on ſaturday, and fairs on St. Peter's day, and July the 20th. Diſtant from London 170 computed, and 212 meaſured miles; and 35 from Exeter.

KINGSCLERE, [W. lon. 1°. 20'. lat. 51°. 25'.] a handſome market-town in Hampſhire, pleaſantly ſeated in the wood lands on the edge of the downs near Berkſhire, in the road from Baſingſtoke to Oxford; and was formerly famous for being the ſeat of the Saxon kings. It has a market on tueſday. Diſtant from London 45 computed, and 52 meaſured miles; and 28 from Winchester.

KING's COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, [W. lon. 21 min. lat. 51°. 28'.] a populous, trading, well-built town in Surry, ſituate on the river Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge of twenty arches. It takes its name from its having been the reſidence of ſeveral of the Saxon kings, ſome of whom were crowned here on a ſtage in the market-place, whoſe pictures are to be ſeen in the church, as that of king John, who gave the town its firſt charter of incorporation; this church is very ſpacious, and has a ring of eight bells. The ſummer aſſizes of the county are held here, and the gallows ſtands on the top of a hill that overlooks the town. In the reign of Edward II. and Edward III. it ſent members to parliament. It has a good market for corn, &c. on ſaturday, and fairs on wedneſday in Whitſun-week, July the 22nd, November the 2nd. Diſtant from London 10 computed, and 12 meaſured miles; and 18 from Guildford.

KING'*s fiſher*, the name of a bird.

KI'NGDOM, a realm, or country ſubject to a ſovereign prince.

KI'NGDOMS (in Chemiſtry) are the three orders of natural bodies, viz. mineral, vegetable, and animal.

KING-*piece* (among the builders) a piece of timber ſtanding upright in the middle between two rafters.

KINSALE, [W. lon. 8°. 20'. lat. 51°. 32'.] a port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſituate on the river Bandon, near the ocean. It has an exeellent harbour, and is a town of good trade.

KI'NSFOLK, kindred, or relations.

KI'NSMAN, a male-couſin.

KI'NSWOMAN, a female couſin.

KI'NTAL (of *quintal*, fr.) a weight of an hundred pounds, more or leſs, according to the uſage of divers nations.

KINVER, [W. lon. 2°. 15'. lat. 52°. 23'.] a town in Staffordſhire, where is to be ſeen an old fortification, and a remarkable ſtone two yards high, and four in circumference, called Bolt-ſtone, or Battle-ſtone, ſuppoſed to have been a Britiſh deity, or a memorial of a battle fought here by that people. Diſtant from London 92 computed, and 109 meaſured miles; and 28 from Stafford.

KIRK, a church.

KIRKBY-MORESIDE, [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 54°. 20'.] a market-town in the north riding of Yorkſhire; ſo called becauſe it lies on the ſide of Blackmore. 'Tis an indifferent town, but has a good market on wedneſday. Diſtant from London 167 computed, and 218 meaſured miles; and 20 from York.

KIRKBY-STEVEN, [W. lon. 2°. 7'. lat. 54°. 27'.] a market-town in Weſtmorland, ſituate on the river Eden. The market is on friday; its fairs are on Whit-monday, St. Mark's and St. Luke's days. 'Tis noted for the making of wove ſtockings. Diſtant from London 188 computed, and 243 meaſured

ſured miles; and 9 from Kendal.

KIRKHAM, [W. lon. 2°. 45′. lat. 53°. 45′.] a ſmall market-town of Lancaſhire, ſituate on the Ribble, 6 miles from the Iriſh ſea, and 18 from Lancaſter. It has a market on tueſday, and a fair on June the 24th. Diſtant from London 162 computed, and 191 meaſured miles.

KIRK-OSWALD, [W. lon. 2°. 8′. lat. 54°. 42′.] a mean town in Cumberland, ſituate on the river Eden, with a market on thurſday. Diſtant from London 210 computed, and 259 meaſured miles; and 10 from Carliſle.

KIRKUDBRIGHT, [W. lon. 4°. 5′. lat. 54°. 38′.] a port town of Scotland, in the county of Galloway, ſituate on the bay of the Iriſh ſea.

KI'RTLE, 1 a ſhort kind of jacket. 2 a bundle of flax, containing about twenty heads, of five pounds each.

KIRTON, [W. lon. 25 min. lat. 53°. 33′.] a conſiderable market town in Lincolnſhire, ſo called from its *kirk*, which is really magnificient. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on April the 30th. and Auguſt the 10th. Diſtant from London 117 computed, and 136 meaſured miles.

To KISS, to ſalute with the lips.

KIT, 1 a milk-pail. 2 a pocket violin.

KIT-*keys*, the fruit of the aſh-tree.

KI'TCHEN, the room where meat is dreſſed, &c.

*Clerk of the* KITCHEN, an officer in the houſe of a king, or nobleman, whoſe buſineſs is to buy in proviſions, &c.

KITE, 1 a bird of prey. 2 a device of paper, for boys to play with.

KI'TLING, or KI''TEN, a young cat.

KNACK, 1 a toy, or play-thing. 2 ſkill, or habit.

KNAG, 1 a knot in wood. 2 a ſtump that grows out of the horn of a hart near the forehead.

KNAP, the top of a hill.

To KNAP, 1 to ſnap, or break aſunder. 2 (among Hunters) to feed on the tops of ſhrubs, &c.

KNAP-SACK, (of knop, du. a button, a *ſack* a bag) a leather bag in which ſoldiers carry their neceſſaries.

KNARESBOROUGH, [W. lon. 1°. 16′. lat. 54°.] a town in the north riding of Yorkſhire. 'Tis an ancient borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to parliament. The town is about three furlongs in length, and is almoſt encompaſſed by the river Nid, and had a priory, and a caſtle, long ſince demoliſhed. It is famous for its four medicinal ſprings, near each other, but yet different qualities, *viz.* the ſweet ſpaw, or vitriolne well; the ſtinking ſpaw, or ſulphur; St. Mungo's, a cold bath; and the dropping, or putrifying well; on account of theſe, the place is called the Yorkſhire ſpaw; but its baths are not ſo much frequented ſince the Scarborough waters came in vogue. Here is a ſtone bridge over the river, near one end of which is a cell, dug out of the rock, called St. Robert's chapel. The market here is on wedneſday. Diſtant from London 149 computed, and 175 meaſured miles; and 18 from York.

KNAVE, 1 a rogue, or cheat, a falſe deceitful fellow. 2 a jack at cards.

KNA'VERY, deceitful dealing, or the practice of knaves.

To KNEAD, to work meal into dough.

KNEE, 1 the joint between the leg and thigh. 2 (among Ship-wrights) a crooked piece of timber.

To KNEEL, to bear one's ſelf upon one's knees.

KNEE'LING, 1 the being on one's knees. 2 melwell, or a kind of ſmall cod, whereof ſtock-fiſh is made.

KNELL, a bell rung on the morning that a perſon is to be buried.

KNICK KNACK, a child's toy, curioſities valued more for fancy than uſe.

KNIFE, a well known inſtrument.

KNIGHT, a title of honour beſtowed by the king on ſuch as he thinks fit to ſingle out from the common claſs of gentlemen; of which there are ſeveral orders.

*Engliſh* KNIGHTS, 1 knights batchelors, which is the loweſt, but moſt ancient order. 2 knights of the round-table, or king Arthur's knights. 3 knights of the bath, from their being created within the liſts of the baths. 4 knights of the carpet, from their kneeling on a carpet at their creation. 5 knights of the chamber, from their being made in the king or queen's chamber. 6 knights of the garter, the moſt noble order, ſo called from their wearing a garter with this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. evil to them that evil thinks. 7 knights of the order of chriſtian charity. 8 knights of the holy ſepulchre. 9 knights of Nova Scotia in the Weſt-Indies. 10 poor knights of Windſor, twenty-ſix old ſoldiers, &c. depending on the order of the garter. 11 knights baronet, an hereditary order.

*Scotch* KNIGHTS, knights of St. Andrew, or of the thiſtle.

*French* KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the order of the the broom flower. 2 knights *de l'epi*, i. e. of the ear of corn, or of the ermin. 3 knights *de l'etoil*, i. e. of the ſtar. 4 knights of the order of St. Genette. 5 knights of the cock and dog. 6 knights of the golden fleece. 7 knights of the golden ſhield. 8 knights of the half moon, or creſcent. 9 knights of St. Michael the archangel. 10 knights of St. Magdalene. 11 knights of the lily in Navarre. 12 knights of the Holy Ghoſt. 13 knights of the porcupine,

cupine, or of Orleans. 14 knights of the thiſtle. 15 knights of the order of the virgin Mary in mount Carmel. 16 knights of the ſhip. 17 knights of the ſwan.

*German* KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the order of Auſtria and Carinthia, ſometimes called knights of St. George. 2 knights of the crown royal. 3 knights of the order of the dragon. 4 knights Teutonic.

*Spaniſh* KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the band, or red ſtaff. 2 knights of Calatrava. 3 knights of the dove. 4 knights of St. Jago, or St. James. 5 knights of St. Maria de Mercede. 6 knights of Monteſia. 7 knights of the pear tree. 8 knights of St. Salvador in Arragon. 9 knights of the virgin Mary's looking-glaſs.

*Portugueſe* KNIGHTS, knights of Jeſus Chriſt.

*Romiſh* KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem. 2 knights templars, i. e. of the temple. 3 knights of Rhodes, now of Malta. 4 knights of Cyprus, or of the ſword.

*Italian* KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the annunciada, or of the annunciation. 2 knights of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazaro. 3 knights of St. George, an order in Genoa. 4 knights of the precious blood of Chriſt. 5 knights of St. Stephen. 6 knights of la Calza, i. e. of the Stocking, a Venetian order. 7 knights of St. Mark, a Venetian order.

*Daniſh* KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the Dane Broge. 2 knights of the elephant.

*Swediſh* KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the ſword and baudrick. 2 knights of the Seraphim.

*Poliſh* KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the order of the white eagle. 2 knights of the militia chriſtiana.

KNIGHTS *of the ſhire*, two gentlemen choſen by the freeholders of each county in England, to ſerve in parliament.

KNIGHT-*errant*, a fabulous wandering knight.

KNIGHT *of the poſt*, a perſon who, for hire, will ſwear any thing.

KNIGHTON, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 52°. 25'.] a well-built town of Radnorſhire, in ſouth Wales, whoſe market is on thurſday. Diſtant from London 114 computed, and 147 meaſured miles.

KNI'PPERDO'LINGS, heretics, ſo called from one Knipperdoling, their ring-leader, who appeared in Germany A. D. 1535, about the time of John of Leyden.

To KNIT, 1 to tie, or make a knot. 2 to make ſtockings, &c. 3 to draw up the brows. 4 to gather, as a horſe does. 5 to cling together, as bees do.

KNOB, 1 a tuft. 2 a knot, or bunch upon a tree, &c.

To KNOCK, to ſtrike with any thing.

KNOT, 1 a knob in a rope, &c. where it is faſtened together. 2 a difficulty, or doubt. 3 a hard place in wood, &c. 4 the joint of an herb. 5 a company, crew, or gang. 6 a figure in a garden. 7 a ribbon, or top-knot. 8 (in Navigation) the diviſions of the log-line are called knots.

KNOTSFORD, a market-town in Cheſhire, finely ſituate near the Merſey. A rivulet called Bicken divides it into the upper and lower towns; in the former ſtands the parochial church, and in the latter a chapel of eaſe, a market and town-houſe, where the juſtices keep their ſeſſions. The market is on ſaturday; fairs on Whit-tueſday for the upper town, and on June the 24th, and October the 23d, for the lower town. Diſtant from London 133 computed, and 154 meaſured miles.

To KNOW, 1 to be acquainted with. 2 to perceive, or underſtand.

KNO'WLEDGE, 1 ſkill, or judgment. 2 underſtanding, or perceiving. 3 learning, or erudition.

KNU'CKLE, 1 the external part of the finger joints. 2 the ſmall end of a leg of veal.

KNUR, or KNURL, a knot in timber.

KREKYTH, a ſmall incorporate town of Caernarvonſhire in north Wales, which has an indifferent market on friday. Diſtant from London 171 computed, and 203 meaſured miles.

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# L.

L, is the eleventh letter, and eighth conſonant of the alphabet. It is formed in the voice by intercepting the breath between the top of the tongue and the fore part of the palate, with the mouth open. There is ſomething of an aſpiration in its ſound, and therefore the Britons uſually doubled it, or added an *h* to it; as in *llan* or *lhan*, a temple. In our words of one ſyllable, it is doubled at the end; as in *call*, *tell*, *fill*, *roll*, *pull*, &c. but in words of more ſyllables than one, it is ſingle at the end; as in *ci-*

*vil*, *evil*, *general*, &c. It is placed after moſt of the conſonants at the beginning of words and ſyllables, as *clean*, *glare*, *addle*, *ea-gle*, &c. but before none. In numerals it ſtands for fifty.



LA'BEL, 1 ſlip of parchment, &c. fixed to a writing, in order to hold the ſeal. 2 a long thin braſs ruler, with a ſmall ſight at one end, and a centre-hole at the other, commonly uſed with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c. 3 (in Heraldry) an addition to the arms of a younger brother, to diſtinguiſh him from the firſt.

LA'BIAL (of *labium*, lat. a lip) belonging, or appertaining to the lips.

LA"BORATORY. See ELABORATORY.

LABO'RIOUS (of *laborioſus*, lat. of *laboro* to labour) 1 that takes much pains. 2 that pains muſt be taken about.

LA'BOUR, 1 pains, drudgery, any vehement exerciſe. 2 the pains of child-birth. 3 difficulty, or impediment.

LA"BYRINTH (of λαβυρινθος, gr. of λα greatly, and βυειν, i. e. κυπτειν to hide) 1 a maze, or place full of turnings and windings, made ſo that one could not get out again without a guide, or clue of thread to direct one. 2 any thing that is difficult, or intricate.

LABYRINTH (in Anatomy) the ſecond cavity of the internal ear; thus called from its having ſeveral turnings.

*LA'CCA*, lat. a ſort of red gum brought from the Indies.

LACE, 1 a border, or edging. 2 a line of ſilk, &c. to lace a woman's ſtays withal.

To LACE, 1 to edge with lace. 2 to faſten with lace. 3 to beat, or threſh.

LACERATED (of *laceratus*, lat. rent of *lacer* rending from λακις, gr. a rent) torn, rent, or pulled aſunder.

LACI"NIATED (of *lacinatus*, lat. of *lacinea* the fringe of a garment) notched, or jagged at the edges.

LACK, 1 want, or need. 2 defect, or failing.

To LACK, 1 to want, or be in need of. 2 to deſire, or long for.

LA'CKER, a ſort of varniſh uſed in imitation of gilding.

LA'CKEY (of *laquais*, fr.) a page, or foot-boy.

LACO"NIC (of *laconicus*, of *Laconia*, a large country of Peloponneſus) cloſe, or pithy.

LA'CONISM, a brief and concile way of ſpeaking, after the manner of the Lacedæmonians, who were remarkable for the cloſeneſs and conciſeneſs of their way of delivering themſelves.

† LACTATION (of *lacto*, lat. to ſuckle) 1 the act of giving ſuck. 2 the time during which a woman gives ſuck.

LA'CTARY (of *lactarium*, lat. of *lac* milk) a milk, or dairy houſe.

LA'CTEAL, or LA'CTEOUS, 1 milky, or like milk. 2 belonging to, or appertaining to milk.

LACTI'FICAL (of *lactificus*, lat. of *lac* milk, and *facio* to make) that makes, or breeds milk.

LACU'NAR (in Architecture) is an arched roof or cieling, more eſpecially the planking or flooring above the porticoes.

LAD, a boy.

LA'DDER, a machine for getting up to high places.

To LADE, 1 to load. 2 to empty the water, &c. out of a place or veſſel with a ladle, &c.

LA'DLE, 1 a kitchen utenſil well known. 2 a bucket of a water-mill wheel.

LADLE *of a gun*, a long ſtaff with a plate at the end of it, bowed half round, to put the charge into the piece.

LA'DY, a man of quality's wife, or daughter.

To LAG, to loiter, or ſtay behind.

LAGOPHTHALMY, gr. (of λαγος an hare, and οφθαλμος an eye) a diſeaſe of the eyelids, when the upper lid is ſo contracted, that the eye remains open even in the time of ſleep: this being the property of the eyes of hares.

LAIC, ſub. a lay-man, in oppoſition to a clergyman.

LA'ICAL [3], or LA'IC [2] (of λαικος, gr. of λαος the multitude) that which is common for the people, or that belonging to the laity.

LAINS (in Building) courſes or ranks laid in the building of walls.

LAIR (in Hunting) the place where any deer harboureth by day.

LA'ITY [3] the people, in oppoſition to the Clergy.

LAKE (of *lacus*, lat. of λακκος, gr. a ſtanding pool) 1 a ſtanding pool, or great collection of ſtanding waters. 2 *lacca*, or gum lac.

LAMB, 1 a young ſheep. 2 the fleſh of a lamb.

LA'MBATIVE (of *lambo*, lat. to lick with the tongue) a medicine to be licked up, a linctus, loboc, or eclegma.

LAMBOIDAL + *future*, a future of the head, ſo called in regard of its reſembling the Greek λ lambda.

LA'MBENT (of *lambens*, lat. of *lambo* to lick) a licking, or lapping.

LA'MKIN, a young, or little lamb.

LAMBORNE, a town in Barkſhire, near the borders of Wiltſhire, has its name from its little river, which runs into the Kennet, and is remarkable for being high in the ſummer, and

and low in the winter. It has a market on friday, and fairs on May the 1ſt, Whitmonday, September the 21ſt, and November the 23d. Diſtant from London 49 computed, and 57 meaſured miles; and 29 from Reading.

LAME, 1 maimed, crippled. 2 imperfect, or faulty.

*LAME'LLA*, lat. (a dim. of *lamina* a plate, or tin piece of metal) a term uſed by naturaliſts, ſignifying the thin plates, or coats of which the ſhells of ſhell-fiſh are compoſed.

To LAMENT (of *lamentor*, lat. of *lamentum*, a lamentation, or ſad outcry) 1 to bewail, weep, or mourn for. 2 to take on ſadly.

LAMENTA'TION, a lamenting, or making ſad complaint.

†LA'MIN (of *lamina*, lat. a thin plate of metal) a thin plate of metal.

LA'MINATED, plated over, it is applied to ſuch bodies as appear like plates lying over each other.

LA'MMAS-*day*, the firſt of Auguſt.

LAMP (of λαμπας,, gr. of λαμπω to ſhine) a light made with oil in a proper veſſel.

*LAMPA'DIAS*, a kind of bearded comet, reſembling a burning lamp, being of ſeveral ſhapes; for ſometimes its flame or blaze runs tapering upwards like unto a ſword, and ſometimes ir is double or treble pointed.

LA'MPERS, or LA'MPASS, a diſeaſe in the mouth of a horſe, being an inflammation in the roof of his mouth, behind the nippers of the upper jaw.

LAMPOO'N, a ſatir, or libel in verſe.

LAMPE'TIANS, heretics in the ſecond century, who maintained that Chriſtians were at liberty to do what they pleaſed.

LA'MPREY, a ſort of fiſh, otherwiſe called a ſeven eye.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county of England, in the dioceſs of Cheſter, bounded by the river Merſey on the ſouth; by Derbyſhire on the eaſt; by Yorkſhire, Weſtmorland, and Cumberland on the north; and by the Iriſh ſea on the weſt. Its about 170 miles in circumference, containing 1,150,000 acres of land, and is divided into five hundreds, in which are 28 market towns, and 60 pariſhes. The air is fine and ſharp, and wholeſome, except near the ſea, where the inhabitants are not ſo healthy; the ſoil is very fruitful, particularly for paſturage, and produces plenty of wheat, barley, oats, and flax; and it has ſeveral coal mines, and ſtone quarries. It is well ſtored with rivers and meers, which yield abundance of fiſh. This county ſends 14 members to parliament; and has enjoyed great privileges ever ſince Edward III. who made it a county palatine, in favour of his ſon John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter.

LANCASTER, [W. lon. 2°. 44′. lat 54 deg.] the county town of Lancaſhire, ſituate near the mouth of the Lone, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, ſeven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital, and twelve common burgeſſes, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. The caſtle here in which the aſſizes are held, and the county gaol is kept, is handſome and ſtrong, but neither ancient nor large; on its top is a ſquare tower, called John of Gaunt's chair, from whence there is a charming proſpect, eſpecially towards the ſea. This town trades to America with hard ware, and woollen manufacturies, and it has a cuſtom-houſe, but the port is ſo choaked with ſands, that will not admit ſhips of any conſiderable burthen. It has but one church. Here is a market on wedneſday, by grant, and another on ſaturday, by preſcription, beſides one every other wedneſday for cattle; and fairs on April the 20th, June the 24th, and September the 29th. Diſtant from London 187 computed, and 233 meaſured miles.

*LANCE*, fr. (of *lancea*, lat. a javelin) a ſort of weapon like a javelin, much uſed of old.

To LANCE, 1 to throw a lance. 2 to ſcarify, or cut with a lancet.

LANCEPE'SADE (from *anſpeſade*, fr.) an inferior officer in the army, ſubordinate to the corporal, to aſſiſt him in his duty, and ſupply his place in his abſence.

LA'NCET (of *lancette*, fr. a dim. of *lancea*, lat. a lance) an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in letting blood, &c.

*LANCIER*, fr. a lance-man, or ſoldier armed with a lance.

To LANCH (of *lancer*, fr. to ſhoot out) 1 to put a ſhip, &c. out of the dock into the water. 2 to ſhoot, or ſlide out into the water.

To LANCH *out*, 1 to make a long detail of. 2 to be extravagant in expences.

LAND, 1 earth, in oppoſition to ſea. 2 country, or region. 3 ground, or ſoil. 4 poſſeſſion, or inheritance.

To LAND, 1 to ſet on ſhore. 2 to debark, or come on ſhore. 3 to make a deſcent, or inroad.

LAND-*flood*, a torrent, or inundation.

LANDAFF, [W. lon. 3°. 20′ lat. 51°. 33′.] an ancient city and biſhop's ſee, in Glamorganſhire, in ſouth Wales, ſituate on the river Taaff, which empties itſelf into the Severn ſea, four miles below the town, which occaſions a pretty good trade here. It is but of ſmall extent, and without a market, but has a fair on Whit-monday; the cathedral is near, tho' very ancient, and was formerly very famous, being reported to be the firſt place of chriſtian worſhip in this iſland. Diſtant from London 123 computed, and 163 meaſured miles.

*LA'NDGRAVE*, fr. an earl, or count in Germany.

LANDGRA'VIATE, the territory, or juriſdiction of a landgrave.

LANDILOVAWR, a good town in Caermarthenſhire, ſituate on the river Towy, over which there is a fine bridge. It has two markets weekly, on tueſday and ſaturday, and a fair on the 22nd of December. Diſtant from London 144 computed, and 193 meaſured miles.

LAND-*lopper*, a vagabond.

LA'NDLORD, 1 the owner of lands or houſes. 2 one that keeps an inn.

LAND-MARK, 1 a boundary, or mark ſet up between lands. 2 any object on the land that may be ſeen on the ſea.

LAND-*pirate*, an highway-man.

LAND-*tax*, a tax, or ſubſidy laid upon land.

LA'NDRESS (of *lavandiere*, fr.) a waſherwoman.

LA'NDRY, the room where, after waſhing, the linen is ironed.

LA'NDSKIP, 1 the proſpect of a country. 2 (in Painting) the repreſentation of lands, hills, trees, &c. in a picture.

LANE (of laen, du.) a narrow ſtreet. 2 a way hedged on each ſide. 3 a number of ſoldiers drawn up in two ranks.

LANELEY, a pretty good town of Caermarthenſhire, in ſouth Wales, ſituate on a creek of the ſea. The principal trade is in ſea coal. It has a good market on thurſday. Diſtant from London 168 computed, and 214 meaſured miles.

LA'NGATE, a linen roller for a wound.

LANGADOCK, a market-town of Caermarthenſhire, in ſouth Wales; the place is but indifferent; but its market, which is on thurſday, is large and well ſupplied, and here is a fair on the 2nd of March. Diſtant from London 140 computed, and 185 meaſured miles.

LANGPORT, is a well frequented town in Somerſetſhire, ſituate on the river Parrot, between Crewkern and Bridgewater, governed by a portreeve and a recorder. Here are lighters conſtantly fetching coals, &c. from Bridgwater, and the Taunton waggon drops goods from London here to be carried farther by water; ſo that it enjoys a good trade, and has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on the ſecond monday in Lent, June the 29th, September the 24th, and November the 11th. Diſtant from London 109 computed, and 132 meaſured miles; and 35 from Briſtol.

LA'NGREL-*ſhot*, is a ſort of ſhot uſed at ſea, to cut the enemy's rigging, &c. It is made of two bars of iron, with a joint in the middle, by which means it can be ſhorten'd, and ſo be put the better into the gun, and at each end there is an half bullet, either of lead, or iron.

*LA'NGUAGE*, fr. (of *lingua*, lat. the tongue) 1 tongue, or ſpeech. 2 diction, ſtile, or way of ſpeaking.

*LA'NGUED*, fr. (of *langue*, the tongue) in Heraldry, is applied to ſuch animals whoſe tongues appear out of their mouths.

*LANGE'NTE*, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play in a ſlow mournful manner.

LA'NGUID (of *languidus*, lat. of *langueo* to languiſh) 1 faint, weak, feeble. 2 enervated. 3 decayed, faded. 4 ſpiritleſs, unactive, dull.

*LANGUI'DO*, it. (in Muſic) the ſame with *Languente*; which ſee.

To LA'NGUISH (of *langueo*, lat. of λαγυω gr. to ſlacken, or abate) 1 to be ſick, feeble, or faint. 2 to fade, or decay. 3 to become lifeleſs, or grow dull and heavy. 4 to conſume, or pine away.

LA'NGUISMENT, or LA'NGUOR, feebleneſs, want of ſpirit. See *To* LANGUISH.

LANIDOVERY, a bailiwick, and town corporate, in Caermarthenſhire. It has two large markets weekly on wedneſday and ſaturday. Diſtant from London 137 computed, aand 180 meaſured miles.

LANI'GEROUS (of *lana* wool, and *gero* to bear, lat.) bearing wool.

LANIGEROUS *trees* (in Botany) are ſuch as bear a woolly, downy ſubſtance.

LANK, 1 ſlender, thin. 2 limber, ſoft, weak. 3 that hangeth flat down.

LA'NNER (of *lanier*, fr.) a ſort of hawk.

*LANSQUE'NET*, fr. 1 German foot ſoldier. 2 a game at cards.

LA'NTERN, or LA'NTHORN (of *lanterne*, fr. of *laterna*, lat. of *lateo* to be concealed) 1 a device to carry a candle in. 2 a turret in a building.

*Dark* LANTERN, is a lantern with only one opening, which too might be cloſed up when the light is to be entirely hid.

*Magic* LA'NTERN. See MAGIC *lantern*.

*LANU'GO*, lat. (in Botany) a down, or ſoft woolly ſubſtance growing on ſome plants.

LAP, 1 the knees, &c. of a perſon ſitting. 2 the tip, or flap, as the lap of the ear. 3 a plait, or fold of a garment.

To LAP, 1 to lick up with the tongue. 2 to wrap, or fold up. 3 to cover, or hide.

LA'PIDABLE, marriageable, or fit for a huſband (in a jocoſe ſenſe.)

LA'PIDARY (of *lapidaire*, fr. of *lapis*, lat. a gem) 1 cutter of precious ſtones. 2 a merchant who deals in precious ſtones. 3 a virtuoſo ſkilled in the kinds, nature, &c. of them.

LA'PIDARY *verſes*, epitaphs, or verſes cut on monuments.

LA'PPET, a ſkirt, or hanging part of a garment.

LA'PPISE (in Hunting) the opening of a dog at his game.

LAPSE (of *lapſus*, lat. of *labor* to ſlide) 1 a ſlip, or fall. 2 a miſtake, or overſight. 3 the forfeiture of a preſentation to a benefice.

LA'PWING, the name of a bird; ſo called from the quick motion of their wings in flying.

LA'RBORD, the left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with yonr face toward the head; the other ſide is the ſtarbord.

LA'RCENY (of *larcin*, fr. of *latrocinium*, lat. theft) is a theft of perſonal goods of chattels in the owner's abſence. When done by force, it is called a robbery.

*Great* LARCENY, is when the goods ſtoln, though ſeverally, exceed the value of one ſhilling.

*Petty* LARCENY, is when the ſtoln goods are leſs in value than one ſhilling.

LARCH-*tree*, is the tree that produces the Venice turpentine.

LARD (of *lardum*, lat. the fat of bacon) the inward fat of a hog melted.

To LARD, to ſtick little ſlices of bacon into.

LA'RDER (of *lardareum*, lat. of *lardum* bacon) a place to keep cold meat in.

LARGE (of *largus*, lat. great) 1 great, or ample. 2 wide, or extenſive. 3 prolix, or very full. 4 bountiful, or liberal. 5 (in Muſic) the longeſt note made uſe of, being equal to ſix ſemibriefs.

LA'RGESS, a free gift.

*LARGE'TTO*, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies a movement a little quicker than *Largo*; which ſee.

*LARGO*, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies a movement one degree quicker than grave.

LARK, a ſinging bird well known.

LA'RKER, one who catches larks.

LA'RIMER (of *larme*, fr.) a tear) a flat ſquare member in architecture, which is placed on the cornice below the cimaſium, and jets out fartheſt; being ſo called from its uſe, which is to diſperſe the water, and to cauſe it to fall at a diſtance from the wall, drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

*LA'RYNX*, gr. the upper part, or head of the trachea, or wind-pipe, lying below the root of the tongue, and before the pharynx; it is one of the organs of reſpiration, and the principal organ of voice.

*LARYNGOTOMIA*, gr. (of λαρυγξ, and τεμνω to cut) a cutting into the trachea; the ſame as bronchotomy.

LASCI'VIOUS (of *laſcivus*, lat. of *laxus* looſe) luſtful, or wanton.

LASH, 1 a ſtripe, or blow, 2 a mark, or print of a ſtripe. 3 a thong, ſtrap, or ſcourge.

To LASH, 1 to whip, or ſcourge, 2 to ſatirize, or lampoon. 3 to faſten with ropes.

LASK, a flux, or immoderate looſeneſs.

LASS, a young girl.

LA'SSITUDE (of *laſſitudo*, lat. of *laſſus* wearied) a wearineſs, or heavineſs of the members, proceeding from a diſtempered ſtate of body, and not from exerciſe.

LAST, adj. 1 lateſt, or hindermoſt. 2 the precedent, or antecedent.

LAST, ſub. 1 the end, or termination. 2 an inſtrument to make ſhoes on. 3 the name of a weight, or meaſure. 4 laſtage, or ballaſt. 5 a court held by twenty-four jurats, in the marſhes of Kent.

To LAST, to continue, or endure.

LA'STAGE, 1 a cuſtom paid for wares ſold by the laſt. 2 the ballaſt of a ſhip.

LA'STING, 1 durable, or permanent. 2 good, that wears well.

LATCH, a kind of bar to faſten a door.

LA'TCHET (of *lacet*, fr.) that part of a ſhoe by which it is faſtened.

LATE, adj. 1 behind in time. 2 deceaſed, or dead. 3 modern, or of the preſent times. 4 for lately.

LATE, adv. at the latter end of.

LATELY, a little while ago.

LA'TENT (of *latens* lat. of *lateo* to ly hid) lurking, or lying hid.

LA''TERAL (of *lateralis*, lat. of *latus* a ſide) of, or belonging to the ſide.

LATERAL *diſeaſe*, the pleuriſy.

LATERAL *equation* (in Algebra) is the ſame with ſimple equation, which has but one root, and may be conſtructed with right lines.

LATH, 1 a thin ſlip of wood. 2 a turner's inſtrument.

LA'THE, a great part of a county, containing three or four hundreds; as it is uſed in Kent and Suſſex.

LA'THER, water and ſoap beat together till it froth.

LA''TIN (of *latinitas*, lat. of *Latium*, a country of Italy) the language anciently ſpoken in Rome.

LA''TINISM, a Roman idiom, or propriety of the latin tongue.

LA''TINIST, one ſkilled in Latin.

LA'TION (of *latio*, lat. of *fero* to carry) a philoſophical term, ſignifying the tranſlation or motion of a body from one place to another in a right line.

LA''TITUDE (of *latitudo*, lat. of *latus* broad) 1 breadth, or wideneſs. 2 extent, or bounds. 3 liberty or licence.

LATITUDE *of a place*, is an arch of the meridian of that place, intercepted between the zenith and the equator; or, 'tis an arch of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon; and therefore it is often called the pole's height; as the latitude of the place Z, is the number of degrees, contained in the arch ZTÆ, or in the arch PKO. See fig. 6.

*N. B.* If the place be to the northward of the equator, it is ſaid to be in the north latitude, but if to the ſouthward in ſouth latitude.

LATITUDE (in Navigation) is the diſtance of the ſhip from the equinoctial counted on the meridian; ſo that if the ſhip ſails toward the equinoctial, ſhe is ſaid to depreſs the pole, or leſſen her latitude, but if from the equinoctial, ſhe is ſaid to raiſe the pole, or increaſe her latitude; and if ſhe be on the north

north ſide of the equator, ſhe is ſaid to be in north latitude, but if to the ſouthward, in ſouth latitude.

*Difference of* LATITUDE, is the neareſt diſtance between two places lying under the ſame meridian, or the diſtance between the parallels paſſing through any two places lying under different meridians.

LATITUDE *of a ſtar, or plant* (in Aſtronomy) is its diſtance from the ecliptic, being an arch of a circle of longitude, reckoned from the ecliptic towards its poles.

LATITUDE *heliocentric of a planet.* See HELIOCENTRIC *latitude of a planet.*

LATITUDE *geocentric of a planet.* See GEOCENTRIC *latitude of a planet.*

LA"TITUDINA'RIAN, one that takes too great a liberty in point of religion. Or one not over cloſely attached to any religious opinions, but who thinks there is a breadth, or latitude, in the road to heaven; which may admit perſons of different perſuaſions.

LA'TRANT (of *latrans*, lat. of *latro* to bark) barking or ſnarling.

LATROCINA'TION (of *latrocinatio*, lat. of *latro* to rob) robbing, plundering, pillaging.

LA'TTEN, or LA'TTIN, 1 iron tinn'd over. 2 braſs plate.

LA'TTER-*math*, latter crop, or graſs of the ſecond mowing.

LA'TTICE, grate work before a window.

*LA'TUS rectum*, lat. (in Conics). See PARAMETER.

*LA'TUS tranſverſum*, lat. *of the hyperbola*, is a right line lying between the vertices of the two oppoſite ſections; or that part of the common axis, which is between the vertices of the upper and lower cone, as the line ED. See fig. 31.

*LA'TUS primarum*, is a right line belonging to conic ſections, drawn through the vertex of the ſection of a cone, and within it, as the line EE, or DD. See fig. 31.

LA"VATORY (of *lavacrum*, lat. of *lavo* to waſh) 1 a waſhing place, a bath, a bagnio. 2 a name given to certain places in Chili and Peru, where gold is got out of the earth by waſhing.

LAUD (of *laus*, lat. of the antiq. verb λαυω, gr. to enjoy) praiſe, glory, or renown.

LAU'DABLE, praiſe-worthy.

LA'UDANUM, an extract of opium.

*LAU'DES*, lat. or LAUDS, a thankſgiving uſed among the prayers of the Roman church.

To LAVE (of *lavo*, lat. to waſh) 1 to water a country, ſpeaking of a river. 2 to throw water out of. 3 (in Painting) to cleanſe, or touch up a picture.

LA'VENDER, a ſweet ſmelling herb.

LAVENDER *cotton*, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called French lavender.

LAVENHAM, a pleaſant and pretty large town in Suffolk, on a branch of the river Bret, whence it riſes gradually to the top of a hill, where are its church, and a ſpacious market place, encompaſſed by nine ſtreets. The church and its ſteeple, which is 137 feet high, are reckoned the fineſt in the county. It had a very conſiderable trade in blue cloth, and ſtill the manufactury of ſerges, ſhalloons, ſtuffs, and ſags, flouriſhes here. It has a free ſchool, and a bridewell, part of which is a work-houſe, where the poor children of the pariſh are employed in ſpinning hemp and flax; beſides which, here are ſeveral other charities. Its market is on tueſday, and on thurſday for wool; its fairs on September the 29th, which is much reputed for butter and cheeſe. The town is governed by ſix capital burgeſſes, who are for life, and chuſe the inferior officers. Diſtant from London 52 computed, and 61 meaſured miles; and 15 from Ipſwich.

LA'VER (of *lavoir*, fr. of *lavo*, lat. to waſh) a veſſel to waſh in.

LAVER *bread*, a ſort of cake made with a ſea-plant of a green colour.

To LAUGH, to expreſs our ſatisfaction by laughter.

LAUGHTER, a well known action, peculiar to human creatures.

To LAUGH *at*, to jeer, or mock.

LA"VINGTON, an ancient market-town in Wiltſhire. Here is a charity ſchool for 36 children, who have books given them, and the girls are taught to knit and ſew. It has two markets weekly, on monday and wedneſday, the latter a great corn-market. Diſtant from London 73 computed, and 87 meaſured miles; and 20 from Saliſbury.

LA"VISH, 1 prodigal, or riotous. 2 extravagant, or exceſſive.

To LA"VISH, to ſquander away, or conſume.

LAUNCESTON, [W. lon. 4°. 40'. lat. 50°. 45'.] the capital of Cornwal, ſituate on the river Tamar. This has been the place of electing knights of the ſhire from the reign of Edward I. and the county aſſizes were always held here ever ſince Richard II. till by a late act of parliament the lord chancellor, or lord keeper was impowered to name any other place in the county for it; ſince which the ſummer aſſizes has been held at Bodmyn. It was incorporated by Q. Mary, A. D. 1555. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen. It has a free-ſchool, and two charity ſchools for 48 children of both ſexes, and had formerly a very ſtrong caſtle, the under part of which now ſerves for the county gaol. It is a populous trading town, gives the title of Viſcount to the Prince of Wales, of whom the manor is held in fee-farm, and ſends two members to parliament. Its markets are on thurſday and ſaturday; and its fairs on Whit-monday, Midſummer, St. Catherine's, and St. Leonard's. Diſtant from London 175 computed, and 112 meaſured miles; and 83 from the Lands-end.

LAU'REATE (of *laureatus*, lat. of *laurus* the laurel, or bay tree) crowned with laurel.

*Poet* LAUREATE, the king's poet.

LAU'REL, a well known plant, but our laurel differs from that of the ancients, theirs being what we call the bay tree.

LAURI'FEROUS (of *laurifer*, lat. of *laurus* laurel, and *fero* to bear) that beareth, or weareth bays.

LAW, 1 a ſtatute, or decree. 2 right, reaſon. 3 juriſprudence. 4 the being at law.

LAW *of arms*, is the allowed precepts concerning war.

LAW *of merchants*, or *of the ſtaple*, is a privilege peculiar to merchants.

LAW *of nations*, the common right of nations.

LA'WLESS, 1 irregular, or without law. 2 not protected by the law.

LAWN, 1 ſort of fine linen. 2 a great plain in a park.

LA'WYER, one who practices the law.

LAX (of *laxus*, lat. looſe) 1 looſe, not hard. 2 weak, or feeble. 3 a looſeneſs, or diarrhea.

LA'XATIVE, looſening.

LAY, adj. (of λαικος, gr. of λαος the multitude) ſecular, not of the clergy.

LAY, ſub. 1 a ſong, or poem. 2 a wager. 3 chance, or fortune.

To LAY, 1 to put, or place. 2 to deliver, or bring to bed. 3 to hold, as a wager. 4 to put down, or fix, as a foundation, &c. 5 to allay, or abate. 6 (in Gardening) to bend down a branch of a tree, or plant, and cover it with earth that it may take root.

To LAY *aſide*, 1 to put by, or apart. 2 to neglect, or not mind. 3 to depoſe, or remove. 4 to renounce, or reject.

LAY-*well*, a ſpring near Torbay in Devonſhire, that ebbs and flows.

LA'YER, 1 a bed where oiſters breed. 2 a young ſprout covered with earth, in order to take root, as it grows on the parent tree.

LAYMAN, 1 a perſon not engaged in any order of eccleſiaſtics. 2 (with Painters) the figure of a man made with joints, ſo as to be put into any attitude; chiefly uſed for adjuſting draperies for the clothing of figures.

LA'ZAR, a leper, or leprous perſon.

*LAZARE'TTO*, it. a peſt-houſe, or hoſpital for leprous perſons.

LA'ZULE, or *lapis lazuli*, lat. a bluiſh ſtone, of which they make the colour azure.

LA'ZY, idle, ſlothful, ſluggiſh.

*A* LEA'CHER, a whoremonger, a wencher, a hunter of harlots.

LEA'CHEROUS, 1 luſtful, wanton, ſenſual. 2 provoking luſt and pleaſure.

LEA'CHERY, luſt, concupiſcence, ſenſuality.

LEAD, 1 a coarſe, heavy, and impure metal, when purified, the ſofteſt and moſt fuſile of all others. 2 the being elder hand at cards.

To LEAD, 1 to conduct, or guide. 2 to live as to lead a good life. 3 to begin, or go firſt. 4 to command, or be the chief. 5 to cover with lead.

LEADEN, 1 made of lead. 2 (Metaphorically) heavy, dull, unapprehenſive.

LEA'DER, 1 a guide, or conductor. 2 a chief, or general. 3 the perſon that plays firſt at cards.

LEAF, 1 a well known part of trees, plants, &c. called *folia* by Botaniſts. 2 the beautiful part of flowers, called *petala*. 3 two pages, as a leaf of a book.

LEAF *gold*, is gold beaten with a hammer into exceeding thin leaves.

LEAGUE (of *ligue*, fr.) 1 alliance, confederacy, or agreement. 2 three miles in length.

LEA'GUER, 1 a ſiege. 2 an ambaſſador that makes a continuance. 3 one concerned in the league or confederacy in France in the time of Henry III. and IV. The intent of which was to prevent the ſucceſſion of Henry IV. who was of the reformed religion.

To LEAK, 1 to let water in or out through the ſeams or chinks of a veſſel. 2 to piſs, or make water.

LEA'KAGE, 1 leaking, or running out. 2 the waſte of any liquor through a leaky veſſel. 3 an allowance made to the buyer in liquid things.

LEAM, 1 a flaſh of fire, or lightning. 2 a leaſh, or line to hold a dog in.

LEAN, 1 thin in fleſh. 2 barren, not fruitful. 3 ſlender, or thin.

To LEAN, 1 to reſt, or bear upon. 2 to incline, or not ſtand upright. 3 to be inclinable.

LEAP, 1 a jump. 2 a weal to catch fiſh in.

To LEAP, 1 to jump. 2 to cover, as a ſtone horſe does a mare.

LEAP-*year*, is every fourth year; and is ſo called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year. For in a common year any fixed day of the month changeth ſucceſſively the day of the week; but in a leap year it leaps one day, and ſo falls upon the next but one.

LEARMOUTH, a handſome town in Northumberland, on the Tweed, which maps, &c. ſay has a market, but do not name the day. Diſtant from London 241 computed, and 226 meaſured miles; and 59 from Newcaſtle.

To LEARN, 1 to get the knowledge of. 2 to hear, or be informed of. 3 to teach, or inſtruct.

LEASE, a farming, or giving a farm for a certain time.

To LEASE, 1 to let a thing for a time. 2 to glean, or pick up ſcattered corn. 3 to lie, or utter falſhoods.

LEASH, 1 a thong to hold a hawk, dog, &c. 2 three; as a leaſh of hares, i. e. three hares.

LEASH *laws*, laws to be obſerved in hunting, &c.

LEA'SOR, he that lets a leaſe.

LEASSEE, he that takes a leaſe.

LEAST, adj. the ſmalleſt, the ſuperlative of little.

LEA'SURE. See LEISURE.

LEA'THER, hides of beaſts, tann'd, dreſs'd, &c.

LEAVE, 1 permiſſion, or licence. 2 farewel, or adieu.

To LEAVE, 1 not to take with one. 2 to forſake, or abandon. 3 to put away, or ſeparate from. 4 to ceaſe, or not continue. 5 to quit, or relinquiſh.

LEA'VEN, a piece of dough fermented.

LEA'VER (of *levier*, fr. of *levo*, lat. to hold up) an iron, or wooden bar to lift up things.

LEA'VER, *the ſecond mechanical power*, is an inflexible right line, made uſe of to raiſe weights, either weighing nothing of itſelf, or of ſuch weight as may be balanced.

LE'CHER. See LEACHER.

LE'CTURE (of *lectura*, lat. of *lego* to read) 1 a ſermon, or diſcourſe upon any ſubject. 2 a reprimand.

LE'CURER, a reader of lectures. 2 an afternoon preacher.

LEDBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 27'. lat. 52°. 6.'] a market-town in Herefordſhire, ſituate on the ſouth end of Malvern hills. 'Tis a fine well built town, noted for clothiers; has an hoſpital well endowed, and a charity-ſchool for 23 children. Its market is on tueſday; and it has fairs on May-day, June the 11th, and September the 21ſt. Diſtant from London 99 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

LE'DGER (of *lego*, lat. to gather) the grand book in merchants accounts.

LEE, that part oppoſite the wind.

LEE *way* (in Navigation) is the angle made by the point of the compaſs the ſhip ſeems to go by, and the real line of her courſe.

LEECH, 1 a ſort of worm living in the water. 2 a farrier, or horſe doctor.

LEEDS, [W. lon. 1°. 17'. lat. 55°. 40',] a large, wealthy, and populous trading town, in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, on the north ſide of the river Air, which is navigable for boats, with large ſuburbs on the ſouth ſide, and both joined by a magnificent ſtone bridge. It is one of the greateſt markets in the kingdom for woollen cloth, all the villages in the neighbourhood being employed in this manufactury, and perhaps twenty thouſand pounds worth of cloth is ſold here between the hours of ſix and eight in the morning on a market day; after which the country people bring their proviſions. Here is an hoſpital for the relief of the poor, who have been honeſt and induſtrious; a free ſchool, with a library; a magnificent hall, where white cloth is ſold; a noble guild-hall, with a marble ſtatue of Q. Anne, erected A. D. 1714, a work-houſe built of free ſtone, where poor children are taught to mix wool, and other eaſy branches of that manufactury, part of it has been long uſed as an hoſpital for the aged poor, three alms-houſes, and two charity-ſchools of blue coat boys, to the number of a hundred. Its pariſh church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is a venerable free ſtone pile, built in the cathedral faſhion, and ſeems to have been the patch-work of ſeveral ages. Here is a preſbyterian meeting-houſe, which is the ſtatelieſt, if not the oldeſt of that denomination in the north of England, beſides ſeveral others in the town, and its ſuburbs. The town was laſt incorporated by Charles II. with a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four aſſiſtants. Diſtant from London 139 computed, and 181 meaſured miles; and 24 from York.

LEEK, the name of a pot-herb.

LEEK, [W. lon. 2 deg. lat, 53°. 6'.] a market-town in Staffordſhire, ſituate among barren moor lands, 23 miles to the north of Stafford. It has a manufacture of buttons, and is famous for fine ale. Here is a market on wedneſday, and a fair on April the 3d. Diſtant from London 116 computed, and 137 meaſured miles.

LEER, 1 a cunning, or leering look. 2 the place where a deer lies to dry himſelf.

To LEER *upon*, to caſt a wiſhful look upon.

LEES, the dregs of wine.

LEET, a law day.

*Court* LEET, a court held by the lord of the manor.

LEG, the member of an animal, that ſupports its body, and performs the motion when it goes.

LEGS *of a triangle*, when one ſide of a triangle is taken for the baſe, the other two are called legs.

LE"GACY (of *legatum*, lat. of *lego* to leave by will) a gift bequeathed by a teſtator.

LE'GAL (of *legalis*, lat. of *lex* the law) lawful, or according to the law.

LEGA"LITY, the lawfulneſs of a thing.

LE'GATE (of *legatus*, lat. of *lego* to ſend) a nuncio, or ambaſſador ſent by the pope to a foreign prince.

LEGATE'E, a perſon who has a legacy left him in a will.

LE'GATESHIP, or LEGA'TION, the office or function of a legate.

LE'GEND (of *legenda*, lat. of *lego* to read) 1 a book uſed in the Romiſh churches, containing the leſſons that were to be read in divine ſervice. 2 a book, containing the lives of the Romiſh ſaints and martyrs. 3 a fabulous ſtory. 4 the writing round a piece of coin.

*LE'GERDEMAIN (leger de main*, fr. ſlight of hand) ſlight of hand, or juggling tricks.

*LE'GERMENT*, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies to

play in a ſoft, gentle, or eaſy manner.

LE'GIBLE (of *legibilis*, lat. of *lego* to read) eaſy to be read, or that may be read.

LE'GION, a regiment, or body of the Roman army, conſiſting of ten companies, troops, or cohorts; the number of men is uncertain, ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, as appears from Livy.

LE'GIONARY, of, or belonging to a Roman legion.

LE'GISLA'TIVE, having authority to make or give laws.

LE'GISLA'TOR (of *legiſlateur*, fr. of *legiſlator*, lat.) a law-giver, or law-maker.

LE'GISLA'TURE, thoſe who have the power of making or giving laws.

LEGI''TIMATE (of *legitimus*, lat. of *lex* the law) 1 juſt, lawful, right. 2 born in wedlock.

To LEGI'TIMATE, to make or declare natural children legitimate, or lawful heirs.

LEGU'MINOUS (of *legumen*, lat. pulſe) of the nature of pulſe.

LEICESTER, [W. lon. 1°. 5'. lat. 52°. 40'.] the county town of Leiceſter, ſituate on the Roman Foſſeway, and waſhed on the weſt and north ſides by the river Soar. Formerly it was walled, and had a ſtrong caſtle, but in the civil wars, the walls were in a great meaſure demoliſhed, but ſeveral of the gates are yet ſtanding; and the caſtle is ſo far gone to decay as to be unfit for defence, but is uſed to hold the county aſſizes in twice a year. It is the largeſt, moſt populous, and beſt built town in the county; divided into ſix pariſhes, to which belong five churches, and in that called St. Martin's, is a moſt tuneable ring of ſix bells in the kingdom. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common-council men, two chamberlains, &c. and had its charter from K. John, and its freemen are toll free at all markets and fairs in England. The manufactury of wove ſtockings is carried on here, and in the neighbouring villages, with great ſucceſs. Its market, on ſaturday, is much noted for plenty of all proviſions; beſides which there is one on wedneſday, and another on friday; and fairs are Palm-ſunday eve, May-day, June the 24th, September the 29th, and December the 8th. The public buildings are, an hoſpital for one hundred poor ſick men and women; one for twelve men and twelve women, with a chapel, and library for the uſe of the miniſters, and ſcholars of the town; and another near the abbey for ſix widows. This place ſends two members to parliament, has been an earldom almoſt as long as any in England, and now gives that title to Thomas Coke, Lord Lovel, and poſtmaſter-general. Diſtant from London 78 computed, and 98 meaſured miles.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of Lincoln, bounded by Nottinghamſhire on the north, by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire on the eaſt, by Northamptonſhire on the ſouth, and by Warwickſhire on the weſt. It is nearly of an elliptic form, 96 miles in circumference, containing about 560,000 acres of land; divided into ſix hundreds; in which are twelve market-towns, and one hundred and ninety-two pariſhes. The river Soar runneth through the middle of it to the Trent. The air is mild and healthy; the country champaign rich in paſtures, and yielding all ſorts of grain, but ſcarce of wood, eſpecially in the ſouth and eaſt part, where excellent pit-coal is found; and in the north part abundance of cattle are bred, eſpecially fine large ſheep. It ſends four members to parliament, *viz.* the county two, and Leiceſter two.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51°. 53'.] a pretty large town in Bedfordſhire, on the borders of Buckinghamſhire. Has a market on tueſday, well ſtored with cattle, and a great horſe-fair on Whit-tueſday, beſides thoſe on the 25th of January, and the 15th of October. Diſtant from London 33 computed, and 37 meaſured miles.

LEI'SURE (of *loiſir*, fr.) ſpare time, freedom from any buſineſs.

LEITH, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 56°. 2'.] a port of Scotland, in the county of Midlothian, two miles north of Edinburgh, and may be called the port of that capital.

LE''MINTON, or LY''MINGTON, [W. lon. 1°. 45'. lat. 50°. 45'.] a ſmall but populous ſea port, and borough town in Hampſhire, ſituate on a hill oppoſite Yarmouth in the iſle of Wight. It gives the title of Viſcount to the earl of Portſmouth; is a corporation by preſcription, conſiſting of a mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes without limitation. Great quantities of ſalt are made here, ſaid to exceed moſt in England for preſerving fleſh, the ſouthern parts of England are in great meaſure ſupplied hence. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on May day, and September the 21ſt. Here is a key, with cuſtom-houſe officers; and many ſhip carpenters live here. Diſtant from London 72 computed, and 85 meaſured miles; and 45 from Wincheſter.

*LE'MMA*, gr. (of λαμβανω to take for granted) is a term uſed chiefly by Mathematicians, and ſignifies a propoſition, which ſerves previouſly to prepare the way for the more eaſy apprehenſion of the demonſtration of ſome theorem, or for the conſtruction of ſome problem.

LE'MNIAN *earth*, an earth of an aſtringent quality, brought from Lemnos.

LE'MON, a well known fruit.

LE''MONADE, a pleaſant cooling drink made of water, ſugar, and lemon juice.

LEMSTER, or LEOMINSTER, [W. lon. 2°. 45′. lat. 52°. 20′.] a borough town in Hereford, large, hamſomely built, and well inhabited; ſeated on the river Lug, over which it has ſeveral good bridges; and is a great thorough-fare betwixt London and ſouth Wales. It was incorporated by Q. Mary, and is governed by a high ſteward, bailiff, recorder, twelve capital burgeſſes (from whom the bailiff is choſen) and a town-clerk. The town is famous for the beſt flax, wheat, barley, and wool; and the inhabitants drive a conſiderable trade in leather, hats, &c. and there are ſeveral little rivers about the town, on which are mills, and other machines. Its market is on friday; and its fairs, which are noted for horſes and black cattle, are on February the 2nd, tueſday after Midlent-ſunday, May the 2nd, June the 19th, Auguſt the 24th, and October the 28th. It gives the title of Baron to the earl of Pontefract; and ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 104 computed, and 136 meaſured miles; and 14 from Hereford.

To LEND, to grant the uſe of to another for a time.

LENGTH, 1 the extent of a thing from end to end. 2 duration, or continuance.

To LE'NGTHEN, to make longer.

LENHAM, a ſmall town in Kent, at the ſource of the river Len. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on Whit-monday, and May the 25th. Diſtant from London 40 computed, and 47 meaſured miles; and 11 from Maidſtone.

To LE''NIFY (of *lenio*, lat. of *lenis* gentle) 1 to eaſe, aſſwage, or mitigate. 2 to allay, appeaſe, or diminiſh.

LE''NITIVE, 1 that is of a ſoftening, or mollifying quality. 2 laxative, that is of a looſening quality.

LE''NITY, mildneſs, ſoftneſs, gentleneſs.

*LENS*, (in Optics) a convex, or plano-convex, a concave, or concavo-convex glaſs.

LENT (of lent3, ger. the ſpring) a time of faſting for forty days next before eaſter.

*LENT*, or *LE'NTMENT*, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies nearly the ſame movement as *Largo*.

LENT, adj, from to *lend*; which ſee.

LENTI''CULA (in Optics) ſignifies a ſmall lens.

LENTI''GINOUS (of *lentiginoſus*, lat. of *lentigo* a freckle) that hath his face full of pimples, freckles, or ſpeckles.

LE'NTIL (of *lentille*, fr.) a ſort of pulſe.

LE'NTISK, the maſtick-tree.

*LE'NTO*, it. (in Muſic) the ſame as *Lent*, or *Lentment*; which ſee.

*LE'O*, lat. the lion (in Aſtronomy) is the fifth of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, conſiſting of ninety-four ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue.

LE'ONINE *verſes*, verſes that rhime in the middle and at the end.

LEO'PARD (of *leopardus*, lat. of *leæna* a lioneſs, and *pardus*, a male panther) a fierce wild beaſt, ſaid to be ingendered of a lion or panther.

LE'PER (of *lepra* the leproſy) a leprous man, or woman, a perſon afflicted with the leproſy.

LE'PID (of *lepidus*, lat. of *lepor* mirth) pleaſant, witty, agreeable.

*LE''PRA*, lat. a leproſy, or ſcurvy eruption upon the ſkin.

LE''PROSY (of λεπρα, gr. of λεπρος ſcabby) a cutaneous diſeaſe, appearing in dry thin ſcurfy ſcabs, and uſually attended with a violent itching.

LEPIDOIDES 5, gr. (of λεπις a ſcab, and ειδος figure) (in Anatomy) a name of the ſquamous ſuture of the head.

LE''PROUS, afflicted with a leproſy.

*LE'PUS*, lat. the hare, a ſouthern conſtellation, containing thirteen ſtars, according to Tycho, but nineteen according to Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue.

LE'RRY, 1 a buſtle, or noiſe. 2 a curtain lecture.

LESKEARD, [W. lon. 4°. 45′. lat. 50°. 34′.] a borough town in Cornwal, and one of the largeſt and beſt built in the county, governed by a mayor and burgeſſes; and is one of the ſtannary towns, there being ſeveral tin mines in the hills to the north of it. It has a large church, and a handſome town-hall built on ſtone pillars, with a turret on it, and a clock with four dials, a meeting-houſe, an eminent free ſchool, and a curious conduit. Here is a very great trade in all manufactures of leather, and ſome ſpinning lately begun, encouraged by the Devonſhire clothiers; and on the adjacent commons abundance of ſheep are fed. It has a pretty market on ſaturday, and ſeven fairs annually, *viz.* on Shrove-monday, Midlent-monday, the monday after St. Nicholas, Holy-thurſday, Auguſt the 15th, September the 21ſt, and the monday after the 6th of December. It returns two members to parliament. Diſtant from London, 180 computed, and 229 meaſured miles; and 16 from Launceſton.

LE'SSEE, he that taketh a leaſe.

To LE'SSEN. 1 to diminiſh, or make leſs. 2 to extenuate, as a fault. 3 to derogate from, or abaſe. 4 to grow leſs.

LE'SSER *circles of the ſphere*, are thoſe whoſe planes do not paſs through the centre of the ſphere, and which do not divide the globe into two equal parts, but are parallel to the greater circles, as the tropics, polar circles, parallels of declination, &c. which ſee.

LESSES, the dung of a ravenous beaſt, as a boar, wolf, &c.

LE'SSON (of *lectio*, lat. of *lego* to read) 1 a taſk for one to learn. 2 a portion of ſcripture read in churches. 3 a precept, or inſtruction.

LEST, adv. for fear.

LESTOFF, LESTOCK, or LAYSTOFF, [E. lon. 2ᵍ. 2′. lat. 52°. 38′.] is a ſmall town on the ſea coaſt of Suffolk, in a manner hanging over the ſea, and is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the moſt eaſterly part of Britain. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fiſhing for cod in the north ſea, and for herring, mackarel and ſprats at home. The inhabitants are exempted from ſerving on juries by its charter. Its market is on wedneſday, and fairs on May day, and September the 29th. Diſtant from London 94 computed, and 112 meaſured miles; and 48 from Ipſwich.

LESTWITHIEL, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 50°. 30′.] a borough town of Cornwal, ſituate on the river Foy, which brought up veſſels from Fowey, before it was choaked up with ſand, whereby its once flouriſhing trade is ruined; but it holds the buſhelage of coals, ſalt, corn, and malt in Fowey, and the anchorage in its harbour; and the common gaol, the weights and meaſures for the whole ſtannary, and the county courts are kept here. 'Tis governed by a mayor, ſix capital burgeſſes, and ſeventeen aſſiſtants, who chuſe its two repreſentatives in parliament. It has a market on friday, and fairs on June the 29th, Auguſt the 24th, and November the 2nd. It was anciently the county town, and the knights of the ſhire are ſtill choſen here. Diſtant from London 118 computed, and 239 meaſured miles; and 25 from Launceſton.

LET, 1 hindrance, or obſtacle. 2 an interruption, or diſturbance.

To LET, 1 to ſuffer, or give leave. 2 to hinder, or obſtruct. 3 to interrupt, or diſturb. 4 to draw, as to let blood. 5 to leaſe out, to grant the uſe of a thing to another for money. 6 to cauſe, as to let know.

LETCHLADE, [W. lon. 1ᵍ. 45′. lat. 51°. 42′.] a market town of Glouceſterſhire, on the borders of Oxfordſhire and Barkſhire, and the great road to Glouceſter. The Letch, the Coln, the Churn, and the Iſis, which all ariſe in Cotſwould hills, are here collected into one ſtream, called the Thames, which begins here to be navigable, and barges take in goods at its quay for London. Its market is on tueſday, and its fairs on St. Lawrence's day, and Auguſt the 29th. Diſtant from London 60 computed, and 74 meaſured miles; and 26 from Glouceſter.

LETHAL (of *lethalis*, lat. of *lethum* death) mortal, deadly.

LETHARGIC, pertaining to, or affected with a lethargy.

LE'THARGY (of λησαργος gr. of λεθη forgetfulneſs, and αργος ſlothful) a ſleepy, drowſy, and forgetful diſeaſe; wherein the patient can ſcarce be awakened; and if awakened, he remains ſtupid.

LE'THE, gr. (of λησθη oblivion, of λανθανω, to lie hid) a poetical river in hell, of which whoever drank forgot all that they had ever known.

LE'TTER (of *lettre*, fr. of *litera*, lat. an epiſtle) 1 an epiſtle ſent to one. 2 one of the alphabetical characters.

LETTER *of advice* (in Traffick) is a letter ſent from one merchant to another, giving an account of what buſineſs he has done for him, what bills drawn upon him, &c.

LETTER *of attorney*, is a letter authorizing an attorney, or any friend to do a lawful act in his ſtead.

LETTER *of licence*, is a writing under the hands and ſeals of creditors, granted to a perſon who has fail'd, giving him a longer time to pay his debts, and to ſecure him from arreſts in going about his affairs.

LETTERS *of marque*, a licence which authorizes the ſubjects of one king to make repriſals upon the ſubjects of another.

LETTERS *patent*, open writings, ſealed with the great ſeal of England, whereby a perſon is enabled to do or enjoy what he could not before.

*Numeral* LETTERS, are thoſe uſed inſtead of cyphers, to expreſs numbers. They are, C. D. I. L. M. V. X. See the diſſertation on each of thoſe.

LE'TTICE, a ſallad herb.

*LEVANT*, fr. (in Geography) is properly the eaſtern ſide of any continent, or country, or that on which the ſun riſes; but now it generally ſignifies the Mediterranean ſea, and eſpecially the eaſtern part of it; and our trade thither is called the Levant trade.

LEVA'NTINES, the eaſtern people, or the nations of the Levant.

LEVATOR (in Anatomy) a name given to ſuch muſcles, whoſe office is to lift up the part to which they belong.

LE'VATORY, a ſurgeon's inſtrument to raiſe the ſkull when depreſſed.

*LEUCO'MA*, gr. (of λευκος white) (in Medicine) a little white ſpot on the corner of the eye, occaſioned by an ulcer, or a humour gathered in this membrane.

*LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIA* (λευκοφλεγμαλια, gr. of λευκος white, and φλεγμα phelm) a kind of dropſy, otherwiſe called *anaſarca*.

LE"VEE, fr. 1 the time of one's riſing. 2 a toilet, or dreſſing-cloth.

LE"VEL, ſub. 1 an inſtrument uſed by builders to ſhew if their work is horizontal. 2 even ground. 3 of equal honour. 4 (in Surveying) is an inſtrument whereby we find an horizontal line, and continue it out at pleaſure, and by that means find the true level for conveying water to ſupply towns, make rivers navigable, drain bogs, &c.

To LE"VEL, 1 to make plain, or ſmooth. 2 to compare, or make compariſon. 3 to aim, or point at.

LE"VEL-

LE"VELLERS, a ſort of factious people that roſe up out of Cromwel's army.

LE"VELLING, is the art of finding a true horizontal line, or the difference of aſcent or deſcent between any two places, in order to drain moats, marſhes, bogs, &c. or to convey water from place to place.

LE"VER. See LEAVER.

LE"VERET, a young hare in the firſt year of his age.

LEVERPOOL, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 53°. 28'.] a ſea port, and borough town of Lancaſhire, at the mouth of the Merſey, very populous, and the moſt flouriſhing town of thoſe parts; its cuſtoms being increaſed eight or ten fold within theſe forty years paſt, and the houſes to three times as many as in the reign of James II. and theſe new buildings are very handſome, in ſpacious ſtreets; the houſes are brick, and much like thoſe of London, but not ſo high. Here are three handſome churches, and ſeveral diſſenting meeting-houſes; a fine town-houſe, ſupported by twelve ſtone pillars, with an exchange under it; but they have a new exchange and aſſembly room, the firſt ſtone of which was laid the 14th of September, 1749. Here is likewiſe a work-houſe; ſeveral almshouſes for ſailors widows, and other old people; a free ſchool; and a charity-ſchool for 50 boys and 12 girls, who are taught, fed, clothed, and lodged. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, aldermen without limitation, and about 1500 burgeſſes. The inhabitants are univerſal merchants, and trade to all parts, but Turkey, Greenland, and the Eaſt-Indies. Its freemen are free of Briſtol, and alſo of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland. Ships of any burthen may come up with their full lading, and ride before the town, which is unfortified; but the harbour is defended on the ſouth by a caſtle, and on the weſt by a ſtrong tower on the Merſey. The markets are on wedneſday and ſaturday; the fairs on June the 25th, July the 22nd, November the 11th, and every other wedneſday for all ſorts of cattle. It returns two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 150 computed, and 163 meaſured miles; and 45 from Lancaſter.

LEVI'ATHAN, an Hebrew word, ſignifying a water-ſerpent, or kind of whale, or, according to ſome, the crocodile, or alligator, taken figuratively for the devil.

To LE"VIGATE (of *lævigo*, lat. of *lævis* ſmooth) to make ſmooth, or plain.

LEVIGA'TION, 1 the making ſmooth. 2 (in Chemiſtry) the grinding any hard matter on a marble, &c. to an impalpable powder.

LE'VITE, 1 one of the tribe of Levi; an inferior miniſter in the Jewiſh temple, who had the care of the ſacred utenſils, and anſwered in ſome meaſure to the deacons in the Chriſtian church. 2 with us it is uſed for any clergyman.

LEVI"TICUS, the third book of Moſes, ſo called from its treating of the Levitical order.

LE"VITY (of *levitas*, lat. of *levis* light) 1 lightneſs. 2 fickleneſs, or inconſtancy.

LE"VITY (in Philoſophy) is the diminution or want of weight in any body, when compared with another that is heavier; and in this ſenſe it is oppoſed to gravity.

To LE"VY (of *lever*, fr.) to gather, or collect; as, to *levy* troops.

LEWD, wicked, wanton, riotous.

LEWES, [E. lon. 5 min. lat. 50°. 55'.] a fine, pleaſant, well-built town in Suſſex, and one of the largeſt in the county, ſituate in an open champaign country, on the edge of South-downs, and the river Ouſe running thro' it; by which it carries on a good trade. It is a borough by preſcription, by the ſtile of conſtables and inhabitants; and has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the 26th of Edward I. It is not under the direction of a corporation, but governed by gentlemen. It conſiſts of ſix pariſhes, each of which has its church; the ſtreets are handſome, and two large ſuburbs adjoining. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on April the 23d, Whit-tueſday, and St. Matthew's day. Here are races almoſt every ſummer for the king's plate of a hundred pounds, and the aſſizes are generally held here. Diſtant from London 40 computed, and 50 meaſured miles.

*LE"XICON*, gr. (of λεξις a word) a dictionary, or general collection of the words of any language; but chiefly of the Greek language.

LHANVILLING, [W. lon. 3°. 20'. lat. 52°. 45'.] a pretty good town in Montgomeryſhire, with a conſiderable market on thurſday, and fairs on wedneſday before Eaſter, June the 17th, and September the 18th. Diſtant from London 132 computed, and 186 meaſured miles.

LHANYDLOS, [W. lon. 3°. 28'. lat. 52°. 30'.] a mean town in Montgomeryſhire, ſituate on the Severn, with a market on ſaturday, and fairs on July the 6th, and September the 17th. Diſtant from London 131 computed, and 187 meaſured miles.

LI'ABLE, ſubject, or expoſed to.

LI'AR, one guilty of lying, or uttering falſities.

LIBA'TION (of *libatio*, lat. of *libo* to taſte) a drink-offering, a light taſting of the wine to be offered.

LI'BBARD. See LEOPARD.

LI'BEL (of *libellus*, a dim. of *liber* a book) 1 an abuſive pamphlet, or ſatirical reflection, a writing wherein a perſon's character is aſperſed. 2 the original declaration of any action in the civil law.

LI'BELLER, the author of a libel, or defamatory pamphlet.

*LIBER*, lat. (in Botany) the inner parts of plants and herbs.

LI'BE-

LI'BERAL (of *liberalis*, lat. of *liber* free) 1 free, generous, or charitable. 2 honourable, creditable. 3 genteel, or fit for a gentleman.

LIBERAL *arts*, are ſuch as depend more on the labour of the mind, than on that of the hand; and have a greater regard to curioſity than to neceſſity.

*LI'BERTINE*, fr. a lewd liver, or one of a debauched and wicked principle.

LIBERTINES, a ſect of hereticks, who ſprung up in Holland in the 16th century, who maintained that whatever was done by men, was done by the ſpirit of God, and of conſequence that there was no ſin, or at leaſt only to thoſe who thought it ſo; that the ſoul died with the body; they alſo aſſerted, that to return to the ſtate of innocency, was to live without any doubt or ſcruple.

LI'BERTINISM, licentiouſneſs, or debauchery.

LI'BERTY (of *libertas*, lat. of *liber* free) 1 freedom, as oppoſed to ſervitude. 2 leave, or permiſſion. 3 boldneſs of ſpeech.

LIBERTY *of conſcience*, a right of ſerving God in any manner that a man ſees fit.

LIBI'DINOUS (of *libidinoſus*, lat. of *libido* luſt) voluptuous, ſenſual, wanton, leacherous.

*LI'BITUM*, or *ad LI'BITUM*, lat. (in Muſic) ſignifies, if you pleaſe, or at your will.

*LI'BRA*, lat. the balance (in Aſtronomy) is the name of one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, exactly oppoſite to Aries; ſo called, becauſe when the ſun is in this ſign, at the autumnal equinox, the days and nights are equal. It conſiſts of forty-ſeven ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue.

LIBRA'TION (of *libratio*, lat. of *libra* a balance) a weighing, or poiſing.

LIBRATION *of the earth* (in Aſtronomy) is that motion whereby it is ſo retained in its orbit, as that its axis is continually parallel to the axis of the world. This is called by Copernicus the *Motion of libration*.

LIBRA'TION *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy). See EVECTION.

LI'BRARY (of *libraria*, lat. of *liber* a book) 1 a ſtudy, or place to keep books in. 2 the books kept there.

LICE, the plural number of *louſe*.

LI'CENCE (of *licentia*, lat. of *liceo* to be lawful) 1 liberty, latitude. 2 privilege, or permiſſion. 3 certificates taken out in univerſities, whether in law, phyſick, or divinity.

LICENCE (in Painting) 1 the liberty painters take of diſpenſing with the rules of perſpective. 2 (in Poetry) is the liberty poets claim of diſpenſing with the ordinary rules of grammar.

LICE'NTIATE, one that has a licence to practice any faculty.

LICENCIATE *in phyſic*, one who has a licence to practiſe phyſic granted him by the college of phyſicians, or by the biſhop of the dioceſe.

LICE'NTIOUS, lewd, diſorderly, unruly.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS, 1 to great a liberty. 2 lewdneſs, or debauchery.

*LICHEN*, gr. 1 (in Medicine) a diſtemper occaſioning an extreme naſeouſneſs and foulneſs of the ſkin, accompanied with violent itching. 2 the herb liver wort.

LICHFIELD, [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 52°. 48'.] a city in Staffordſhire, pretty large and well built, ſituate three miles from the Trent; and divided into two parts by a little river, over which are two cauſeways with ſluices: that part on the ſouth, ſide which is the largeſt, is called the city, the other the cloſe. In the city ſtands the gaol for debtors and felons, a fine free-ſchool, a pretty large well-endowed hoſpital, and the market place. In the cloſe, which is incloſed with a wall and a deep dry ditch on all ſides, except towards the city, are the biſhop's and dean's palaces, and the houſes of the prebendaries, and ſeveral lay gentlemen, and the cathedral, which is now one of the faireſt and nobleſt ſtructures of the kind in England, 'tis walled round like a caſtle, and ſtands on a hill, ſo as to be ſeen ten miles round. Beſides the cathedral, here are three other churches; one of which, St. Michael's, has a churchyard of near ſeven acres. It was incorporated by Edward VI. by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes; and 'tis both a town and county of itſelf, extending 12 miles round, governed by two bailiffs, choſen yearly out of twenty-four burgeſſes, a recorder, a ſheriff, a ſteward, and other officers. It has markets on tueſday and friday, and fairs on the three firſt thurſdays after Twelfth-day, Aſh-wedneſday, May day, and the friday before St. Simon and Jude. It ſends two members to parliament, gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Lee, and together with Coventry, is the ſee of a biſhop. Diſtant from London 94 computed, and 118 meaſured miles; and 16 from Stafford.

To LICK, 1 to rub over with the tongue. 2 to beat, or ſcourge.

To LICK *up*, to lap, or take up with the tongue.

LI'CKERISH, that loves tit-bits, or ſweet things.

LI'CORISH, or LIQUORISH (of γλυκεῖα ῥίζα, gr. i. e. ſweet root) 1 a ſhrub that has a ſweet root, which is called Stick-licoriſh. 2 the inſpiſſated juice of that root, called Spaniſh-licoriſh, and licoriſh juice.

To LIE, 1 to tell an untruth. 2 to lie along.

To LIE *in one's way*, 1 to be an hindrance to one. 2 to call at in a journey. 3 to have an opportunity of doing.

LIEGE, 1 a ſovereign prince. 2 a ſupreme lord.

LIEGE *man*, one that owes allegiance to a liege-lord.

LI'EN-

LI'ENTERY + (of λειτέρια,, gr. of λειόω to pour out) a kind of looſeneſs, or flux, when the meat cometh from a man, as he took it in, without any concoction, or digeſtion.

*LIEU*, fr. place, inſtead, or in the room of.

LIEUTE'NANCY, a lieutenant's place.

*LIEUTE'NANT*, fr. one who ſupplies the place, or repreſents the perſon of a prince, or others in authority.

LIEUTENANT *of horſe, foot, or dragoons*, the ſecond officer in the troop or company, who commands in the abſence of the captain.

LIEUTENANT *of a ſhip of war*, the next officer to the captain, and commands in his abſence.

LIEUTENANT *colonel of horſe, foot, or dragoons*, is the ſecond officer in the regiment, and has the command of it in the abſence of the colonel.

LIEUTENANT *general*, is next in place to the general of an army, who in battle commands one of the lines, or wings.

*LIEUTENANT du roy*, fr. the deputy governor of all ſtrong towns in France, who is is a check upon the governor, and commands in his abſence.

LIEUTENANT *general of the artillery*, is an officer next to the general of the artillery, who, in his abſence, has the whole charge of all that belong to it.

LIEUTENANT *of the tower of London*, is an officer next to the conſtable, and acts with full power in his abſence.

LIFE, 1 the union of the ſoul with the body. 2 the time that union laſts. 3 the manner of living. 4 the hiſtory of what a man has done during his life. 5 mettle, ſprightlineſs. 6 noiſe, ſcolding.

LIFE-GUARD, the body guard of a king, or ſovereign prince.

LIFE'LESS, 1 inanimate, or without life. 2 dull, ſtupid, heavy.

To LIFT, 1 to take up. 2 to raiſe, heave up, or exalt. 3 to cut, as for the deal at cards.

LIFT, 1 moving, or heaving upwards. 2 an aſſiſtance, or help. 3 (by Antiphraſis) a hindrance, or detriment.

LI'FTING *pieces*, are parts of a clock, which lift up and unlock the detents in the clock part.

LI''GAMENT (of *ligamentum*, lat. of *ligo* to bind) any thing that ties or binds one thing to another.

LIGAMENT (in Anatomy) a white, tough, ſolid, inſenſible body, ſerving to incloſe and tie together the junctures of the body.

LI''GATURE (in Surgery) a bandage, or the binding any part of the body with a fillet, &c.

LIGATURES (among Printers) two or more letters in one piece, as *ff*, *ſi*, *ffi*, &c.

LIGHT, adj. 1 the contrary of heavy. 2 without a burden. 3 that is not full weight. 4 nimble, active. 5 ſmall, trifling. 6 eaſy, not hard. 7 inconſtant, or fickle. 8 ſuperficial, not profound. 9 bright, or clear. 10 glittering, ſhining. 11 of a flaxen colour. 12 merry, or gay.

LIGHT, ſub. 1 brightneſs. 2 day-light, in oppoſition to night. 3 a luminous body, ſuch as a candle, torch, the ſun, &c. 4 a window, an aperture through which the light enters. 5 knowledge, or intelligence. 6 a perſon of great knowledge and worth. 7 inſight, or hint. 8 (in the plural number) the lungs of an animal. 9 (in Painting) the bright part of a picture.

LIGHT (in Philoſophy) are fine particles entering our eyes in ſtreight lines; and by the motion they communicate to the fibres of the retina, in the bottom of the eye, they excite the idea of light.

To LIGHT, 1 to happen by accident. 2 to fall upon. 3 to alight from a horſe. 4 to ſettle as a bird. 5 to ſet on fire. 6 to accompany one with a torch, &c. 7 to illuminate, or enlighten.

To LI'GHTEN, 1 to caſt out lightning. 2 to eaſe, or make lighter.

LI'GHTENING, 1 the burſting of fire from a cloud. 2 the making lighter, or eaſing.

LI'GHTER, a kind of large boat to carry goods on a river.

*LIGNUM aloes*, lat. the wood of aloes, uſed in pharmacy.

LIGNUM *campeche*, log wood; ſo called, becauſe brought from Campechio, a province of New Spain.

*LIGNUM Rhodium*, lat. a ſweet wood, of which the oil af Rhodium, that fine perfume is made.

*LIGNUM vitæ*, lat. the wood of life, it is generally called *Guaicum*.

To LIKE, 1 to approve of. 2 to be pleaſed with.

LIKE, 1 reſembling, ſimilar. 2 equal, or the ſame. 3 likely, or ſtands a good chance for.

LIKE *arches of a circle*, are ſuch as contain an equal number of degrees.

LIKE *figures*. See SIMILAR *figures*.

LIKE *quantities* (in Algebra) are ſuch as are expreſſed by the ſame letters, equally repeated in each quantity. Thus $5b$ and $4b$, and $10ff$ and $4ff$, are like quantities; and $5b$ and $4bb$, and $10ff$ and $2fff$, are unlike ones; becauſe the quantities have not every where the ſame dimenſions, nor are the letters equally repeated.

LIKE *ſigns* (in Algebra) are when both are affirmative, or both negative; but if one be affirmative, and the other negative, they are unlike ſigns; thus $+30d$ and $+2d$ have like ſigns; and $+20a$ and $-14a$, have unlike ſigns.

LI'KELY, 1 probable, credible. 2 comely, handſome.

LI'KELYHOOD, probability.

To LI'KEN, 1 to compare. 2 to reſemble, or make equal.

LI'KENESS, reſemblance.

LI'LIAC, the name of a ſhrub.

LI''LLY, or LI''LY (of *lilium*, lat.) the name of a flower, which are of ſeveral ſorts and colours.

LIMB, 1 a member of the body. 2 a bough of a tree. 3 the uttermoſt border, or graduated edge of a mathematical inſtrument. 4 the circumference of the primitive arch in any projection of the ſphere in plano. 5 the outermoſt border of the ſun or moon's diſk, in an eclipſe of either luminary. 6 (in Botany) the outer edge of leaves and flowers.

LI'MBECK. See ALEMBIC.

LI'MBER, ſupple, pliable, flexible.

LIMBER *holes* (in a Ship) are little ſquare holes cut in the ground-timbers, &c. to let the water paſs to the pump well.

LI'MBO, 1 the name the Roman catholics give to the place where they ſay the deceaſed patriarchs, and other good men, ſtood waiting for Chriſt's coming, and where thoſe lie who die without baptiſm, ſo called from *limbus*, lat. a border; as being the frontier of the other world. 2 priſon, or goal. 3 in pawn, ſpeaking of goods.

LIME, 1 a white friable ſubſtance, made of chalk, or other ſtony ſubſtance burnt in a kiln, of great uſe in making mortar, and in tanning. 2 a ſmall ſort of lemon. 3 the name of a tree.

*Quick* LIME, is lime as it comes from the kiln.

*Slacked* LIME, is lime drenched with water.

To LIME, 1 to daub with lime. 2 to couple, as dogs do.

LI''MIT (of *limite*, fr. of *limes*, lat. a bound) a bound, border, frontier, or boundary.

LIMIT *of a planet*, is its greateſt heliocentric latitude.

To LIMIT, 1 to ſet bounds to. 2 to appoint, or aſſign.

LI''MITED *problem*, ſignifies a problem that hath but one, or a determined number of anſwers.

To LIMN, to paint in miniature, or in water colours.

LI''MNER, a painter.

LI''MON. See LEMON.

LI'MOUS (of *limoſus*, lat. of *limus* mud) muddy, full of ſlime, or mud.

LIMP. See LIMBER.

LI'MPID (of *limpidus*, lat. from λαμπω, gr. to ſhine) clear, bright, pure, tranſparent.

LI'MPIN, the name of a ſhell-fiſh.

To LIN, to ceaſe, or give over.

LI'NAGE, or LINEAGE, ſtock, or race.

LI'NAMENT (of *lineamentum*, lat. of *linea* a line) 1 a feature, or form. 2 a filament, or thread. 3 a tent, or lint for a wound. 4 (in Painting) the out-line of a face.

LINCH-*pin*, the pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCOLN, [W. lon. 27 min. lat. 53°. 16'.] the metropolis of Lincolnſhire, and a biſhop's ſee, reckoned the largeſt biſhoprick in England. It is ſituate on the declivity of a hill, with the river Witham at the bottom, which being divided into three channels, watereth the lower part of it. On the top of the hill ſtands the cathedral, which is a moſt ſtately Gothic pile, the glory of Lincolnſhire, and one of the largeſt in England; it is ſo lofty, and the hill ſo high, that it might be ſeen into five or ſix counties, and is ſurrounded with the prebendaries houſes, and gentlemens ſeats. It has 13 pariſh churches, but all very mean, four charity-ſchools, where 120 poor children are taught by the widows of clergymen; and it has market on tueſday and friday, and fairs on the 24th of June, the firſt friday in September, and the 17th of November. This city is a county of itſelf, and has a viſcountial juriſdiction twenty miles round; governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, a recorder, four chamberlains, a ſword-bearer, four coroners, and above forty common-council. It ſends two members to parliament, and has given the title of Earl to Clinton's family ever ſince the reign of Q. Elizabeth. Diſtant from London 103 computed, and 128 meaſured miles.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county of England, in the biſhoprick of Lincoln, bounded on the north by Yorkſhire, from which it is divided by the Humber; on the weſt by Nottinghamſhire; on the ſouth by Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Cambridgeſhire, and by the German ocean on the eaſt. It is divided into three parts, Holland, Keſteven, and Lindſey. Holland is in the ſouth eaſt part of the county; it reaches from Wainfleet to the iſle of Ely, and to the grounds oppoſite Lynn in Norfolk, containing three hundreds; and has been recovered from the ſea. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, the latter of which was unpaſſable; but ſince the fens have been drained, the land is grown more ſolid, and is very fruitful. This tract gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Rich, deſcended from the earls of Warwick. Keſteven borders upon Holland, and enjoys an air much more wholeſome, and a ſoil no leſs fruitful, and is alſo larger, containing ten hundreds, and is adorned with more towns. Lindſey is bigger than Holland and Keſteven, containing ſeventeen hundreds; is divided from the laſt by the river Witham and the Foſſdike, which is a canal 7 miles in length, cut by Henry I. from the Witham at Lincoln to the Trent, for the convenience of carriage in theſe parts.

The duke of Ancaſter has the title of Marquis from this diviſion. The whole county is 180 miles in circumference, contains 1,740,300 acres, and is divided into thirty hundreds, in which are 630 pariſhes, 35 market towns, and one city; and ſends twelve members to parliament. 'Tis watered by the rivers Welland, Trent, Humber, Nen, and Witham. The north and weſt parts yield corn, paſture, and hay; but the ſouth and eaſt parts are barren of corn, but abound with fiſh and wild fowl.

LINCTUS (of *lingo*, lat. to lick) a form of medicine of a conſiſtence between a ſyrup and an electuary.

LINDEN, the name of a tree, the female lime tree.

LINE (of *lino*, lat. to paint, or draw) 1 a row, or rank of words in writing or printing. 2 deſcent, or linage. 3 a blank, or ſpace in writing or printing. 4 a ſmall cord. 5 the equator, or equinoctial. 6 the twelfth part of an inch.

LINE *of the true place of a planet*, is a right line drawn from the centre of the earth through the planet, and continued as far as the fixed ſtars.

LINE *of the apparent place of a planet*, is a right line, drawn from the eye of the ſpectator through the planet, and continued as far as the fixed ſtars.

LINE *of direction of the earth's axis* (in the Pythagorean ſyſtem of Aſtronomy) is the line connecting the two poles of the ecliptic, and of the equinoctial, when they are projected on the plane of the former.

LINE *of the apſides* (in the old Aſtronomy) is a line paſſing through the centre of the world, and of the excentric; and whoſe two ends are, one the apogæum, the other the perigæum of the planet.

LINE *of the greateſt, or leaſt longitude of a planet*, is that part of the line of the apſides reaching from the centre of the world to the apogæum or perigæum of the planet.

LINE *of mean longitude*, is one drawn through the centre of the world at right angles, to the line of the apſides, and is there a new diameter of the excentric, or deferent; and its extreme points are called the mean longitude.

LINE *of mean motion of the ſun* (in the old Aſtronomy) is a right line drawn from the centre of the world, as far as the zodiac of the *primum mobile*; and parallel to a right line drawn from the centre of the excentric to the centre of the ſun; which latter line, they call alſo the line of the mean motion of the ſun in the excentric, to diſtinguiſh it from the former; which is the line of mean motion in the zodiac of the *primum mobile*.

LINE *of the ſun's true motion*, is a line drawn from the centre of the world to the centre of the ſun, and produced as far as the *primum mobile*.

LINE *of the anomaly of a planet* (in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem) is a right line drawn from the centre of the excentric to the centre of the planet.

LINE *of the apogæum of a planet* (in the old Aſtronomy) is a right line drawn from the centre of the world through the point of the apogæum, as far as the zodiac of the *primum mobile*.

LINE *of the nodes of a planet* (in the new Aſtronomy) is a right line drawn from the planet to the ſun, being the common interſection of the plane of the planet's orbit with that of the ecliptic.

LINE (in Fortification) has ſeveral ſignifications. In drawing a plan upon paper, it is only a plain line drawn from one point to another. On the ground it is ſometimes taken for a trench with a parapet, and ſometimes for a row of gabions, or bags full of earth, to cover men from the enemy's fire. So we ſay, when the trenches were carried on within 30 paces of the glacis, we drew two lines, one to the right, and the other to the left, for a place of arms.

LINE *of defence* (in Fortification) is a ſuppoſed line that repreſents the flight of a ball, but particularly a muſket ball, from the place where the muſketeer muſt ſtand, to ſcour the face of the baſtion. There are two ſorts of this line, the fichant or fixed, and the razant, or flanking.

LINE *of defence fichant, or fixed*, is a line drawn from the angle of the courtin to the point of the oppoſite baſtion, which is not to exceed 800 feet; or, as the French ſay, 120 toiſes; which they reckon the diſtance, at which a muſket will do execution.

LINE *of defence razant, or flanking*, is a line drawn from the point of the baſtion along the face, till it comes to the courtin, which ſhews how much of the courtin will ſcour, or clear the face.

LINE *forming the flank* (in Fortification) is a line drawn from the angle, formed by the two demi-gorges of the baſtion, to the angle at the flank. This is only uſed by the Dutch engineers.

*Capital* LINE (in Fortification) is a line drawn from the point of a baſtion to the point where the two demi-gorges meet.

LINE *of circumvallation* (in Fortification) is a line or trench cut by the beſiegers within cannon-ſhot of the place, which rangeth round their camp, and ſecures its quarters againſt any coming to the relief of the beſieged.

LINE *of contravallation*, is a ditch bordered by a parapet, which ſerves to cover the beſiegers on the ſide of the place, and to ſtop the ſallies of the garriſon.

LINES *of communication*, are trenches that run

run from one work to another, ſo that men may paſs between them without being expoſed to the enemy's fire.

But ſometimes the whole intrenchment is called a line of communication, becauſe it leads to all the works.

LINE *of approach, or attack*, ſignifies the work which the beſiegers carry on under covert, to gain the moat and the body of the place.

LINE (in Genealogy) is a ſucceſſion of relation in various degrees, all deſcending from one common father.

*Direct* LINE, is that which goes from father to ſon; which is the order of aſcendants and deſcendants.

*Collateral* LINE, is thoſe who deſcend from one common father with the other, but out of the line of aſcendants and deſcendants; as uncles, nephews, &c.

LINE (in Geometry) is a quantity extended only in length, and is ſuppoſed to have no breadth or thickneſs. It is made by the motion of a point.

*Right* LINE, is the neareſt diſtance between two points, or a line whoſe points tend all the ſame way; as FBG. See fig. 2.

LINE *of gravitation of any heavy body*, (in Mechanics) is a line drawn through its centre of gravity, and according to which it tends downward.

LINE *of direction of any body in motion*, is that according to which it moves, or which directs and determines its motion.

LINE *of the ſwifteſt deſcent of a heavy body*, is the cycloid.

LINE *of the ſection* (in Perſpective) is the interſection or contact of the plane to be projected with the glaſs, or diaphanous body.

*Geometrical* LINE (in Perſpective) is a right line drawn any how on a geometrical plane.

*Terreſtrial* LINE (in Perſpective) is a right line wherein the geometrical plane, and that of the picture or draught interſect one another.

LINE *of the front* (in Perſpective) is the common ſection of the vertical plane, and of the draught.

LINE *of ſtation* (in Perſpective) according to ſome writers, is the common ſection of the vertical and geometrical planes. Others, as Lamy, mean by it the perpendicular height of the eye above the geometrical plane. Others, a line on that plane, and perpendicular to the line, expreſſing the height of the eye.

*Objective* LINE (in Perſpective) is the line of an object, from whence the appearance is ſought for in the draught or picture.

LINE *of lines* (on the Sector) is a ſcale of equal parts on each leg, and running from the centre. This is divided into 100 equal parts, and ſometimes into more, when the inſtrument is large.

LINE *of numbers*. See GUNTER's *line*.

*Horizontal* LINE, is a right line parallel to the horizon. (In Dialing) it is the common ſection of the horizon and the dial plane. (In Perſpective) it is the common ſection of the horizontal plane, and that of the draught or repreſentation, and which paſſes through the principal point.

LINE *of battle*, 1 the diſpoſition of an army drawn up in order of battle. 2 the diſpoſition of a fleet on the day of an engagement.

*Ships of the* LINE, veſſels large enough to be drawn up in the line, and to have a place in a ſea fight.

To LINE, 1 to put a lining to. 2 to couple, as dogs do.

To LINE *a work* (in Fortification) 1 to trace it out with lines. 2 to face it with brick, ſtone, &c.

To LINE *hedges*, is to plant muſketeers along them under their covert, to fire upon an enemy that comes open, or to defend them from the horſe.

LI'NEAR (of *linearis*, lat. of *linea* a line) belonging to a line.

LINEAR *numbers*, are ſuch as have relation to length only; as, ſuch as repreſent one ſide of a plain figure; and if the plain figure be a ſquare, the linear number is called a root.

LINEAR *problem* (in Mathematics) is ſuch an one as can be ſolved geometrically, by the interſection of two right lines.

LI'NEN (of *linum*, lat. flax) cloth made with flax.

LING, 1 a fiſh ſo called. 2 heath, or furze.

LI'NGEL (of *lingula*, lat. a dim. of *lingua* a tongue) a little tongue, or thong of leather.

To LI'NGER, 1 to loiter, or be long in doing. 2 to languiſh, or continue long in. 3 to hanker after, or deſire.

LINGUA'CITY (of *linguacitas*, lat. of *lingua* a tongue) talkativeneſs, loquacity, or the being full of talk.

LI'NGUIST, one ſkill'd in languages.

LI'NIMENT (of *linimentum*, lat. of *lino* to anoint) an external medicine, of a conſiſtence between an oil and an ointment, uſed to rub on any part.

LINK, 1 the ring of a chain. 2 part of a ſauſage. 3 a torch, or flambeau, made of tow rolled in pitch. 4 a thin plate of metal to ſolder with.

To LINK, to join, or tie together, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

LINLITHGOW, a town of Scotland, large and well built, with a ſtately town-houſe, and a noble palace of the kings of Scotland. From hence the noble family of Levinſton take the title of Earl.

LI'NNET, a ſinging bird.

LI'NSEED, the ſeed of flax, which is called *linum* in latin.

LI'NSY *woolſey*, any ſtuff made with thread and wool.

LINT, a ſort of down made of ſcraping old linen.

LINTON, [E. lon. 10 min. lat. 52° 10′.] a ſmall market town in Cambridgeſhire, has a market on thurſday, and fairs on Whitſun-monday, and Auguſt the 4th. Diſtant from London 39 computed, and 46 meaſured miles; and 10 from Cambridge.

LINT-*ſtock*, a ſhort ſtaff of wood of about three foot long, with a cock at one end to hold the gunner's match.

*LI'NTEL*, ſp. the head piece, or upper poſt of a caſement of a door.

LI'ON (of λεων, gr. of λαω to enjoy) a fierce creature, ſtiled the king of beaſts.

LI'ONCEL, a young lion.

LI'ONESS, a ſhe-lion.

LIP, 1 the outer part of the mouth, or that muſculous extremity that ſhuts and covers the mouth above and below. The lips have a great ſhare in the formation of the voice. 2 the edges of a wound. 3 that part of a veſſel which is a little hollowed for the eaſy pouring liquors out.

LIPO"THYMY (of λειποθυμια, gr. of λειπω to fail, and θυμος the mind) a feinting, or ſwooning away.

LIPPITUDE, (of *lippitudo*, lat. of *lippus* blear-ey'd) 1 diſeaſe in the eyes called *opthalmia*. 2 blear-eyedneſs, called alſo *ſclerophthalmia*.

*LI'PTOTES*, gr. (of λειπω to be deficient) a figure in rhetoric, wherein by a negation of the contrary, leſs is expreſſed than intended.

LIQUEFA'CTION, melting, or diſſolving; the action of making a ſolid body fluid.

To LI"QUIFY (of *liquco*, lat. to melt) 1 to make liquid, or diſſolve. 2 to melt, or become liquid.

LIQUIDS (in Philoſophy) are ſuch bodies as have all the properties of fluid bodies; and beſides that, a peculiar quality of wetting other bodies immerged in it.

LIQUIDS (with Grammarians) are the five letters, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, ſo called from their being pronounced ſoft, and, as it were, melting in the mouth.

To LI'QUIDATE, to melt, or make liquid.

LI'QUOR, or LIQUOUR, any liquid thing, as water, juice, drink, &c.

LIRICONFA'NCY, the lily of the vallies.

LISBON, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, ſituate on the north bank of the river Tagus, about 10 miles from its mouth, 300 miles weſt of Madrid, and 850 ſouth weſt of London. The ſtreets are narrow and ſteep, the town ſtanding on ſeven hills; the houſes of the citizens are very mean, but thoſe of the nobility are elegantly built of ſtone, and with large gardens. It contains 40 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral and 40 convents of both ſexes; and there are ſeveral handſome ſquares; the fineſt of them has the king's palace on one ſide, and the river on the other, which is here three miles over, and eighteen fathom water, and will contain ſeveral thouſand ſail of ſhips, which ride in the greateſt ſecurity, but the entrance is difficult, and can't be paſſed without a pilot. The city is ſix miles in length, ſuppoſed to contain 30,000 houſes; 'tis ſurrounded by a ſingle wall only, on which are 77 antique towers, of no great ſtrength. The town affords a fine proſpect from the river, the houſes riſing gradually up the hill. Nor is the proſpect leſs charming, if we look from the town, whence we ſee the river covered with ſhips of moſt of the nations in Europe, and beyond a beautiful country variegated with towns and villages,

To LISP, to clip words, or not ſpeaking plain.

LIST (of *liſte*, fr.) 1 a roll, or catalogue. 2 the border of woollen cloth. 3 a place to fight, wreſtle, or run races in. 4 will, or deſire.

To LIST, 1 to enter a man into the liſt of ſoldiers. 2 to enter one's ſelf, or go for a ſoldier. 3 to will, or deſire. 4 to liſten, or attentive to.

LIST (in Architecture) is a little ſquare moulding, ſerving to crown or accompany a larger, or on occaſion to ſeparate the flutings of a column. It is ſometimes called a fillet, and ſometimes a ſquare.

LI'STEL (in Architecture) is a ſmall band, or a kind of rule in the mouldings; alſo the ſpace between the channelings of pillars.

To LI'STEN, to hearken.

LI'STLESS, careleſs, regardleſs, having no deſire to do any thing.

LI"TANY (of λιτανεια, gr. of λιτανευω to ſupplicate, or beſeech) a general ſupplication, or prayer.

LI"TERAL (of *literalis*, lat. of *litera* a letter) according to the letter.

LITERAL *fault* (in Printing) the deficiency, or redundancy of a letter, miſplacing, &c.

LI"TERATE, learned, ſkilled in letters.

*LI"TERATI*, learned men.

LI"TERATURE (of *literatura*, lat. of *literæ* letters) learning in general, ſcholarſhip.

LI'THARGE, (of λιθαργυρος, gr. of λιθος a ſtone, and αργυρος ſilver) the ſcum, froth, or ſpume that riſes in purifying ſilver with lead.

LITHE, limber, ſupple, pliant.

*LITHOCO'LLA*, gr. (of λιθος a ſtone, and κολλα glue) a cement uſed by lapidaries to faſten their precious ſtones, in order for cutting them.

LITHONTRI'PTIC (of λιθος a ſtone, and τριβω to break) a remedy proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder.

LITHO"TOMY (of λιθοτομια, gr. of λιθος a ſtone, and τεμνω to cut) an operation of chirurgery performed upon a human body, to extract the ſtone out of the bladder.

To LI"TIGATE (of *litigo*, lat. to quarrel) to diſpute, or contend for at law.

LITI"GIOUS, quarrelſome, contentious, that loves going to law.

A LI-

*A* LITIGIOUS *thing*, a thing contended for.

LI'TISPE'NDENCE (of *litiſpendance*, fr.) the depending of a ſuit till it be ended.

LI'TTER (of *litiére*, fr.) 1 a ſedan carried by horſes, or on mens ſhoulders. 2 ſtraw, &c. laid under beaſts. 3 the brood of a beaſt at once. 4 diſorder, or ſticks, &c. thrown about a room.

To LITTER, 1 to bring forth young; ſaid of ſuch brutes as bear ſeveral at once. 2 to lay ſtraw under a horſe, &c. 3 to throw things about a room in a diſorderly manner.

LI'TTERINGS, little ſticks that keep the web ſtretched out on a weaver's loom.

LI'TTLE, 1 ſmall, ſhort. 2 not much.

LI'TURGY (*liturgia*, lat. of λειτουργία, gr. of λαὸς publick, and ἔργον a work) publick ceremonies, or a form of common-prayers.

To LIVE, 1 to be alive. 2 to enjoy life. 3 to paſs away one's life. 4 to feed, or ſubſiſt. 5 to continue in. 6 to dwell, or abide. 7 to endure, or outride the violence of the ſea

LI'VE, adj. alive, living.

LI'VELIHOOD, 1 maintenance. 2 eſtate, or patrimony. 3 trade, buſineſs, or occupation.

LI'VELY, 1 briſk, ſprightly. 2 luſty, vigorous. 3 courage, or force.

LI'VER, 1 a living perſon. 2 a large, glandulous, viſcous body, of a dark blood colour, ſerving to purify the maſs of blood, by ſeparating the bilous humour it contains; and is ſituate in the right hypochondrium immediately under the diaphragm.

LI'VER *of antimony* (in Chemiſtry) is a preparation of antimony of a liver colour.

LI'VERY, 1 ſuit of cloaths of different trimming, given by a gentleman to his ſervants. 2 (with jockies) the quantity of provinder deſigned for each horſe; whence, 3 a place where horſes are taken in to be kept, is called a livery ſtable.

LIVERY-*man*, 1 a ſervant that wears a livery. 2 ſuch perſons in a corporation who wear a livery-gown on ſolemn occaſions.

LI'VID (of *lividus*, lat. of *liveo* to be black and blue) black and blue.

LIVI'DITY, the being livid.

LI'VING, 1 the continuing alive. 2 food, or livelihood. 3 ſubſtance, or eſtate. 4 a church benefice.

*LIVRE*, fr. a coin of ſeveral nations, that of France is worth about eighteen pence ſterling, of Spain five ſhillings; at Leghorn and Florence nine pence; at Genoa ſixteen pence.

LIXI'VIAL, LIXI'VIATED, or LIXI'VIOUS (of *lixivious*, lat. of *lixivia* lye made of aſhes) of or belonging to lye, or proceeding from it.

*LIXI'VIUM*, lat. (in Chemiſtry) is a lye made with the aſhes of a plant, and ſometimes mixed with other ingredients, as lime, &c.

LI'ZARD (of *lezard*, fr.) a creeping creature of a green colour.

LO, ſee, behold.

LOACH (of *loche*, fr.) a ſmall freſh water fiſh, a looh.

LOAD, 1 a burden, or weight, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 2 a trench to drain fenny places. 3 (among Miners) a vein of ore.

LOAD-*ſtar*, the north ſtar, which guides mariners.

LOAD-*ſtone*. See MAGNET.

To LOAD, 1 to lay on a burden. 2 to charge, as a gun. 3 to oppreſs.

LOAF, 1 a portion of bread of different ſizes. 2 a conical lump of ſugar.

LOAM, 1 clay, to graft withal. 2 mortar made of clay and ſtraw. 3 a mixture uſed by chemiſts to lute their veſſels. 4 a mixture of tar and greaſe, for coach-wheels, &c.

LOAN, any thing lent.

To LOATH, to nauſeate, or abhor.

LOATHSOME, fit to be deteſted, or abhorred.

LOB, or LOBBE, a kind of large north ſea fiſh.

LOB-*worm*, a worm uſed in fiſhing for trouts.

LO'BBY, an anti-chamber, a kind of paſſage-room, or gallery.

LOBES (of λοβός, gr.) the ſeveral diviſions of the lungs, or lights.

LOBES (among Herbaliſts) are the diviſions of the bulk of ſeeds.

LO'BSTER, a ſhell-fiſh.

LO'CAL (of *localis*, lat. of *locus* a place) of, or belonging to a place, appertaining or belonging to a place.

LOCAL (in Law) ſignifies tied, joined, fixed to, or annexed to a certain place.

LOCAL *colours* (in Painting) are ſuch as are natural and proper for each particular object.

LOCAL *cuſtoms*, thoſe peculiar to ſome particular diſtrict of a country.

LOCAL *medicaments*, external remedies, as plaiſters, unguents, &c.

LOCAL *problem* (in Mathematics) is ſuch a one as is capable of an infinite number of anſwers.

LOCA'TION (of *locatio*, lat. of *loco* to let out to hire) a letting out to hire.

*LOCH*, or *LO'HOCH*, arab. a form of a medicine; the ſame as a linctus, or lambative.

LOCK, 1 an inſtrument to faſten a door, &c. 2 a parcel of hair, wool, &c. 3 the place where the water is ſtopt in a river, to render it more fit for navigation. 4 an infirmary, or place for incurables. 5 part of a fire arm.

To LOCK, 1 to faſten with a lock. 2 to move the wheels of a carriage cloſe to one ſide of it. 3 to embrace, or graſp cloſe.

LOCK-*ſpit* (in Fortification) is a ſmall cut or trench made with a ſpade, to mark out the firſt lines of any work that is to be made.

LO'CKER, 1 a pigeon hole. 2 kind of box in a ſhip to put any thing in.

LO'CKET, 1 a jewel, or bracelet. 2 the place

place where the hook of a ſword is faſtened.

LO'CKING-*wheel*. See COUNT *wheel*.

LO'CKRAM, a courſe ſort of linen cloth.

LO'CO-*motive* (in Philoſophy) is that which produces motion from one place to another.

*LO'CULAME'NTUM*, lat. (of *locus* a place) a word uſed by botaniſts, ſignifying a little diſtinct cell, or partition within the ſeed-bag of the plant.

*LO'CUS*, lat. (in Mathematics). If there be two unknown and indeterminate right lines. AP, PM, (ſee fig. 32.) making an angle (AMP) with each other at pleaſure; and if the beginning of one of them, viz. AP (which may be called $x$) be fixed in the point A, and the ſaid AP indefinitely extends itſelf along a right line given in poſition; and the other PM (which may be called $y$) continually changing its poſition, but is always parallel to it ſelf: (that is, if all the PM's be parallel to each other) then if there be an equation, wherein are both the unknown quantities $x$ and $y$ mix'd with known ones, which expreſſes the relation of each AP ($x$) to its correſpondent PM ($y$), the curve paſſing through the extremities of all the values of $y$, that is, through all the points M, is called in general a geometric locus, and in particular, the locus of that equation.

*LOCUS abſolutus*, lat. (in Philoſophy) is that part of the abſolute and immoveable ſpace, which a particular individual body takes up.

*LOCUS relativus*, lat. (in Philoſophy) is that apparent or ſenſible place in which we determine a body to be placed with regard to other contiguous and adjacent bodies.

LO'CUST (of *locuſta*, lat. an inſect) 1 a miſchievous inſect, that eateth up all green things. 2 a ſweet luſcious fruit, the produce of an American tree of the ſame name.

*LOCUSTÆ*, is uſed by bonatiſts for the tender extremities of the branches of the trees.

LOCU'TION (of *locutio*, lat. of *loquor* to ſpeak) phraſe, or manner of ſpeech.

LO'DEMANAGE, the hire, or wages of a pilot for conducting a ſhip.

LODE-*ſhip*, a ſort of fiſhing veſſel uſed of old.

LO'DESMAN, a pilot, or one that conducts ſhips into harbours, &c.

LODGE (of *loge*, fr.) 1 a little room, or ſmall hut. 2 the place where a deer ſleeps.

To LODGE, 1 to give lodging to. 2 to bend, or weigh down, as to lodge corn, &c. 3 to abide, or lye. 4 to ſtick faſt, as a ſtick in the boughs of a tree. 5 to live with a perſon.

LO'DGEMENT *of an attack*, is a work raiſed with earth, gabions, faſcines, wool-packs, or mantelets, to cover the beſiegers from the enemy's fire.

LODGER, an inmate, one that occupies part of another's houſe.

LOFT, an upper floor of a building.

LO'FTY, 1 tall, high. 2 great, majeſtic, ſublime, pompous. 4 haughty, proud, arrogant.

LOG, 1 the trunk of a tree deſigned for fuel. 2 (in Navigation) is a little piece of wood of a triangular figure, with as much lead in one ſide thereof as will ſerve to make it ſwim upright in the water; at the other two ſides near the angle the log-line is faſtened.

LOG-*line*, is a ſmall line to which the log is faſtened, which is wound about a reel for that purpoſe, fix'd on the poop of the ſhip. This line hath, or ought to have, no knots or diviſions for about 10 fathom; becauſe ſo much ſhould be allowed for the log's being clear of the ſhip's wake before they begin to turn the glaſs; but then the knots, or diviſions begin, and ought to be, at leaſt, 50 foot from one another, tho' the common erroneous practice at ſea is to have them but ſeven fathom, or 42 foot diſtant.

LOG *board* (in Navigation) is a board or table, uſually divided into five columns, and hung up in ſome convenient part of the ſhip, whereon is placed the diſtance ſailed by the log, courſes ſteer'd, winds, &c.

LOG-*book* (in Navigation) is a book generally columned and ruled like the log-board, wherein the log-board's account is every noon entered, with the obſervations then made; and from thence 'tis corrected and tranſcribed into the journal.

LOG-*wood*, a wood uſed in dying, brought from the Weſt Indies.

LO'GARITHME''TIC, or LO'GARITHME''TICAL, of, or belonging to the logarithms.

LOGARI'THMIC *curve*. If the right line AX, be divided into any number of equal parts, and if in the points of diviſion A, P, *d*, &c. be joined, the right lines AM, PN, *dm*, *dm*, continually proportional and parallel; the points M, N, *m*, *m*, will be the curve called the logarithmic curve. See fig. 33.

LO''GARITHMS (of λογος a ratio, and αριθμος number, gr.) are a ſeries or rank of numbers in an arithmetical progreſſion, fitted or adapted to a ſeries of numbers in a geometrical progreſſion.

LOGA'TING, an unlawful game, now diſuſed.

LO'GGERHEAD, a blockhead, or ſtupid perſon.

LO''GIC (of λογικη, gr. of λογος reaſon) 1 the art of reaſoning. 2 a book treating of that art.

LO''GICAL, of, belonging to, or agreeing with the rules of logic.

LOGI''CIAN, one that ſtudies, or that underſtands logic.

LOGI''STICAL *arithmetic*, the arithmetic of ſexageſimal fractions, uſed formerly by aſtronomers in their calculations.

LO-

LOGI'STICAL *logarithms*, are a table of logarithms adapted to ſexageſimal fractions.

LOGI''STICS, the ſame with logiſtical arithmetic; but ſome by logiſtics underſtand the firſt general rules of Algebra.

LO'HOCH. See LOCH.

LOIMO'GRAPHY 4, (of λοιμος peſtilence, and γραφη deſcription, gr.) a deſcription of peſtilential diſeaſes.

LOINS, the lower part of the back near the hips.

To LOI'TER, to delay, or lag behind.

To LOLL, 1 to lean againſt. 2 to ſtretch, or lye upon. 3 to ſtretch the tongue out of the mouth.

LO'LLARDS, a ſect in Germany, about the beginning of the 14th century, ſo called from its author Walter Lollard. They rejected the maſs, extreme unction, and penances for ſin. Alſo a name of infamy given to Wickliff and his followers, from ſome affinity between ſome of their tenets, in the reigns of king Edward III. and Henry V. then accounted hereticks.

LO'LLARDY, or LO'LLERY, the doctrine and opinion of the Lollards.

LONDON, [where the firſt meridian is fixed in the preſent maps, lies in 51°. 30′ north lat.] the metropolis of the Britiſh empire, is ſituate on the river Thames, the body of it riſing gradually from the north ſide of the river, and ſtanding, for the moſt part, on an eminence; but the ſouth eaſt and ſouth weſt parts, and that part on the ſonth ſide of the river, lie low. The principal ſtreets are generally level, exceedingly well built, moſtly of brick, and extended to a very great length; theſe are inhabited by tradeſmen; people of diſtinction uſually reſiding in large ſquares, of which there are many at the weſt end of the town, near the court. London, commonly ſo called, conſiſts of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, the ſuburbs of both cities, and Southwark; and is near 8 miles in length, if we follow the turnings of the ſtreets from Hyde-park to the end of Limehouſe, 3 miles in breadth, and 27 in circumference, and contains a million of people, and has 144 pariſh churches. The city of London is about three miles in circumference, is a biſhop's ſee, and was for many hundred years ſurrounded by ſtrong walls, the remains are ſtill to be ſeen in ſome places; but the gates are ſtill kept up with much magnificence, and two of them, viz. Ludgate and Newgate, are public priſons. The city is governed by a lord mayor, 26 aldermen, 236 common-council, a ſheriff, a recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, &c. &c. Its public buildings are the cathedral of St. Paul, the Guild-hall; ſixty halls for the livery companies; the royal exchange; the cuſtom-houſe; and the lord mayor's manſion-houſe, which is a moſt magnificent edifice. The lord mayor is judge of oyer and terminer for the city, and whole county of Middleſex; he likewiſe holds a court of equity, as lord chancellor of the city of London, wherein ſuits come to a period in nine months. The commerce of this city is prodigiouſly extenſive, as we may judge from the number of merchantmen in the river, which are ſcarce never leſs than two thouſand. The markets are many, and are daily and plentifully ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions. It is 300 miles ſouth of Edinburgh, 200 north weſt of Paris, 180 weſt of Amſterdam, 500 ſouth weſt of Copenhagen, 600 north weſt of Vienna, 800 north eaſt of Madrid, 820 north weſt of Rome, 270 ſouth eaſt of Dublin, and 1360 north weſt of Conſtantinople.

LONDONDERRY, [W. lon. 7°. 40′ lat. 54°. 52′.] a city of Ireland in the province of Ulſter, ſituate near the mouth of the river Mourn.

LONE, LO'NELY, or LO'NESOME, ſolitary, or alone.

LONG, 1 extended from one end to another, ſpeaking of bodies. 2 much extended in continuance of time; as long days. 3 not ſhort, ſpeaking of the quantity of ſyllables. 4 tedious, tireſome. 5 that lingers about a thing. 6 a great while; as, a diſeaſe of long continuance, &c.

To LONG *after*, to deſire very earneſtly.

LONG (in Muſic) is a note equal in length to four ſemibriefs.

LONG *accent* (in Grammar) is marked thus (-) and ſignifies that the ſyllable is placed over is to be pronounced long.

LONG *boat*, the largeſt and ſtrongeſt boat belonging to a ſhip that can be hoiſted a board her.

LONGE'VITY (of *longævitas*, lat. of *longus* long, and *vita* life) long life, or old age.

LO'NGANI''MITY (of *longanimitas*, lat. of *longus* long, and *animus* the mind) long-ſuffering, or forbearance.

LONGI''METRY (of *longus* long, lat. and μετρεω to meaſure, gr.) is the art of meaſuring lengths or diſtances.

LO'NGITUDE (of *longitudo*, lat. of *longus* long) the length of any thing that is meaſurable.

LONGITUDE *of a place*, is an arch of the equator intercepted between the meridian of that place and the firſt meridian.

LONGITUDE *in the heavens*, is an arch of the ecliptic counted from the beginning of Aries, to the place where a ſtar's circle of longitude croſſes the ecliptic; ſo that 'tis much the ſame as the ſtar's place in the ecliptic, reckoned from the beginning of Aries.

LONGITUDE *of the ſun or ſtar from the next equinoctial point*, is the number of degrees and minutes they are from the beginning of Aries or Libra, either before or after them, which

which can never exceed 180 degrees.

LONGITUDE (in Navigation) is an arch of the equator contained between the firſt meridian, and the meridian of the ſhip.

LONGITUDE *of motion* (in Mechanics) is the diſtance or length which any moving body runs through, as it moves on in a right line.

LONGITU'DINAL, extended, or poſited lengthways.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, on the borders of Scotland, near the conflux of the Eſk and Kirkſop; has a market on thurſday; and a charity-ſchool for 60 children. Diſtant from London 234 computed, and 316 meaſured miles; and 12 from Carliſle.

LONSDALE, [W. lon. 2°. 27′ lat. 54°. 10′.] called alſo Kirkby-Londſdale, is a pretty large town, with a woollen manufactury, in Weſtmoreland, on the river Lone, over which it has a good ſtone bridge. It has a market on tueſday; and gives the title of Viſcount to the noble family of Lowther. Diſtant from London 182 computed, and 232 meaſured miles; and 9 from Kendal.

LOOK, 1 a glance of the eye. 2 aſpect, mien, countenance.

To LOOK, 1 to ſee, or regard. 2 to take heed, or conſider. 3 to ſeek. 4 to have the aſpect, or appearance of. 5 to examine into a thing.

LOO'KING-*glaſs*, a plain glaſs mirror, a ſmooth ſurface of glaſs, tinned and quick-ſilvered on the back ſide, which exhibits the images of objects oppoſed thereto.

LOOM, the frame a weaver works in.

LOOM *gale*, a freſh, or ſtiff gale.

To LOOM, to appear, to look very big.

LOOP, 1 a nooſe in a rope. 2 an ornament for a button hole. 3 a little iron ring in the barrel of a gun.

LOOP-*hole*, 1 a hole that one can peep through. 2 a hole to ſhoot through. 3 an evaſion, or ſhift.

LOOSE, 1 not faſt, or firm. 2 untied, or undone. 3 ſlack, not tight. 4 neglectful, or careleſs. 5 troubled with a flux, or laſk. 6 lewd, diſſolute, or debauched. 7 unſettled, nor fixed. 8 that does not hang together. 9 at liberty, not confined.

To LOOSEN, 1 to untie. 2 to make ſlack.

LOO'VER, an open place at the top of a roof, or houſe.

To LOP, to prune, or cut off the branches of trees.

LOQUA'CIOUS (of *loquax*, lat. of *loquor* to ſpeak) talkative, or full of words.

LOQUA'CITY, loquaciouſneſs, talkativeneſs.

LORD, a title of honour, ſometimes attributed to thoſe who are noble by birth or creation; ſometimes it is given by the courteſy of England to all the ſons of dukes and marquiſes, the eldeſt ſons of earls, and ſometimes to perſons honourable by their employments.

LORD (in Law) is a perſon that has a fee, and conſequently the homage of tenants within his manor.

LO'RDANT, or LO'RDANE, a lazy lubber.

LO'RDLY, 1 ſtately, grand, magnificent. 2 haughty, proud, arrogant.

LO'RIMERS, or LO'RINERS (of *lormiers*, fr.) thoſe that make bits for bridles, ſpurs, and all ſmall iron ware.

*LO'RIOT*, fr. a ſinging bird, otherwiſe called a wit-wall.

To LOSE, 1 to be at the loſs of. 2 to forget, or not remember.

To LOSE-*ground*, 1 to retreat, or give back. 2 to have the worſt of.

LOSS, 1 harm, hurt, damage, prejudice, diſadvantage. 2 (in Hunting) fault.

*LOT*, fr. 1 chance, or fortune. 2 a parcel, or portion. 3 a ſhare of a thing.

*To pay ſcot and* LOT, to pay ſuch charges or duties as houſekeepers are liable to.

LOT, or LOTH, the thirteenth diſh of lead in the Derbyſhire mines, which belongs to the king.

LOTH, unwilling.

To LOTHE. See *To* LOATH.

LO'TION (of *lotio*, lat. of *lavo* to waſh) a waſhing.

LO'TION (in Chemiſtry) 1 is the waſhing or cleanſing a medicine from its ſalts, &c. 2 a medicine between a fomentation and a bath.

LO'TTERY, a ſharing of ſeveral lots by chance.

LO'VAGE, the name of an herb.

LOUD, 1 ſounding, noiſy. 2 great, or grand.

LOVE, 1 friendſhip, or affection. 2 the paſſion which a perſon of one ſex has for another of a different ſex. 3 an affection or paſſion for any thing in general. 4 Cupid, the god of love. 5 the object beloved. 6 the woman beloved. 7 a word of kindneſs for a huſband or wife. 8 the name of a flower. 9 a ſort of ſilk.

LO'VELY, amiable, or worthy to be loved.

LO''VER, 1 an admirer of a thing. 2 a ſuitor, or man that makes court to a woman. 3 a gallant to a married woman.

LOUGH, an Iriſh word for a lake.

LOUGHBOROUGH, [W. lon. 1°. 12′. lat. 52°. 48′.] a handſome well-built town in Leiceſterſhire, pleaſantly ſituate among fertile meadows on the Foſſe, which runs here parallel with the river Soar. It is eſteemed the ſecond town in the county. It has a large church, a free-ſchool, a charity-ſchool for 80 boys, and another for 20 girls. Here is a market on thurſday, and fairs on Auguſt the 1ſt, and November the 2nd. Diſtant from London 86 computed, and 107 meaſured miles; and 10 from Leiceſter.

To LOUR. See *To* LOWR.

LOU'RGUEARY, the poiſoning the water, or caſting any corrupt thing into it.

*LOU'VRE*, fr. the name of a French dance.

LOUSE, a ſort of vermin.

LOU'SY,

LOU'SY, 1 infeſted with lice. 2 ſhabby, in a mean condition.

LOUT. See LOWT.

LOUTH, [E. lon. 12 min. lat. 53°. 25'.] a town-corporate of good reſort in Lincolnſhire, near the ſource of the river Lud, from which the town takes its name. It has a charity-ſchool for 40 children, a free-ſchool, and a fair large church, with a fine high ſteeple. Here are markets on wedneſday and friday, and fairs on May-day, and July the 25th. Diſtant from London 112 computed, and 133 meaſured miles; and 20 from Lincoln.

LOW, adj. 1 the contrary of high. 2 at the bottom. 3 mean, or contemptible. 4 humble, ſubmiſſive. 5 under, or inferior. 6 groveling, oppoſed to ſublime. 7 the contrary of loud. 8 faint, as a low pulſe. 9 weak, or feeble.

LOW, adv. in a bottom; as this houſe ſtands low.

LOW-EAST, [W. lon. 4°. 46'. lat. 50°. 23'.] an ancient borough by preſcription in Cornwal, which Q. Elizabeth made a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, nine burgeſſes, a recorder, aldermen, &c. Here is a poor battery of four guns, and a ſmall chapel. It has fairs on February the 2nd, and September the 29th; and a market on ſaturday; and it ſends two members to parliament, elected by the magiſtrates and freemen, who are about ſeventy. Its chief trade is fiſhing for pilchards.

LOW-WEST, called alſo Port-Pigham, is divided from the former by a ſtone bridge of 15 arches over the river Low; from which both towns have their name, as the river has from the lowneſs of the current between its high banks. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, twelve burgeſſes, and a ſteward. It ſends two members to parliament, elected by the corporation and freemen, who are about ſixty. Here is a pretty little harbour, the river being navigable for veſſels of one hundred tons. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on April the 25th. It had a chapel of eaſe, which is now converted into a town hall. Diſtant from London 185 computed, and 232 meaſured miles; and 24 from Launceſton.

To LOW, bellow, like an ox, &c. to make a noiſe like a cow.

LOW-*bell*, 1 a light and a bell to catch birds with. 2 a bell hung about the neck of a weather ſheep.

LOW-*beller*, he that goes a fowling with a low-bell; by the noiſe and ſight of which, birds ſitting on the ground become ſtupified, and are taken with a net.

LO'WLINESS, humbleneſs, or humility.

LOWN, a dull, or heavy fellow.

To LOWR, 1 to frown, or look grim. 2 to begin to overcaſt, or to threaten rain.

LOWT, a clown, an unpoliſhed perſon.

LOXODRO'MICAL *tables*, are ſuch tables as truly reſolve all the caſes of ſailing.

LO'XODRO''MICS (of λοξος oblique, and δρομος a courſe, gr.) is the art or way of oblique ſailing by the rumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

*LOYAL*, fr. faithful, truſty, eſpecially to a ſovereign prince.

To LO'YTER, to tarry, or ſtand trifling.

LO''ZENGE (of *loſange*, fr.) 1 little ſquare cake of preſerved flowers, herbs, &c. called alſo troches. 2 the ſame as *Rombus*.

LU'BBER, an idle drone.

LUBRI''CITY (of *lubricitas*, lat. of *lubricus* ſlippery) 1 ſlipperineſs. 2 inconſtancy, unſteadineſs.

LUBRI''CIOUS, or LU'BRICOUS, 1 ſlippery, uncertain. 2 fickle, or inconſtant. 3 inconcluſive, or not ſatisfactory. 4 wanton, or laſcivious.

LU'CID (of *lucidus*, lat. of *luceo* to ſhine) bright, ſhining.

LUCID *body* (in Philoſophy) is a body that emits light.

LUCID *intervals*, the fits of lunatics, wherein the frenzy leaves them in poſſeſſion of their reaſon.

*LU'CIDA corona*, lat. a bright ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, called the northern garland.

*LU'CIDA lyra*, lat. a bright ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Lyra.

*LU'CIFER*, lat. (of *lux* light, and *fero* to bring) 1 the morning ſtar. 2 the devil.

LUCIFE'RIAN, proud, haughty, arrogant, or like Lucifer.

LUCIFE'RIANS, heretics in the 4th century, ſo called from their principal, one Lucifer, biſhop of Cagliari in Sardinia, who held that the ſoul of man was propagated out of the ſubſtance of the fleſh, &c.

LUCK, 1 chance, or fortune. 2 ſucceſs, good fortune.

LU'CRE (of *lucrum*, lat. gain) gain, profit, or advantage.

LUCUBRA'TION (of *lucubratio*, lat. of *lucubro* to ſtudy by candle-light) 1 ſtudying, or working by candle-light. 2 the production of ſuch ſtudies.

LU'CULENT (of *luculentus*, lat. of *lucco* to ſhine) clear, bright, evident.

LU'DICRAL, or LU'DICROUS (of *ludicrus*, lat. of *ludo* to play) 1 of, or belonging to play. 2 ſportive, or in jeſt. 3 vain, trifling.

LU'DIFICA'TION, 1 a mocking, or making ridiculous. 2 illuſion, or fallacy.

LU'DLOW, [W. lon. 2°. 45'. lat. 52°. 28'.] a borough town of Shropſhire on the borders of Worceſterſhire and Herefordſhire, ſituate on the north ſide of the Temd, near its conflux with the Corve. It is as neat and clean a town as any in England, and as flouriſhing as any in this part of it; and proviſions are very cheap here. It has the power of trying and executing criminals ſeparate from the coun-

ty; and is governed by two bailiffs; twelve aldermen, twenty-five common-council, a recorder, town-clerk, ſteward, chamberlain, &c. The town is divided into four wards, has ſeven gates in its walls, which were a mile in compaſs. The river Temd has a good bridge over it, and turns ſeveral mills. It has a large parochial church, a conduit in the market-place, an alms-houſe for thirty poor, and two charity ſchools for 50 boys and 30 girls. Here is a great market on monday, and leſſer ones on wedneſday, friday, and ſaturday; and fairs on the friday before Eaſter, Whit wedneſday, June the 24th, the 4th and 10th of Auguſt, September the 17th, and the 1ſt and 25th of November. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 107 computed, and 136 meaſured miles; and 29 from Shrewſbury.

LUG, 1 the lap of the ear. 2 a meaſure of land, generally called a pole, or perch.

To LUG, 1 to hale along. 2 to pull, or pluck.

LU'GGAGE, burden, or baggage.

LUGU'BRIOUS, or LUGU'BROUS (of *lugubris*, lat. of *lugeo* to mourn) mournful, lamentable, ſorrowful, grievous.

LU'IDORE 2, (*Louis d'or*, fr. golden Lewis) a gold coin current in France, firſt ſtruck by Lewis XIII. worth about fourteen ſhillings ſterling.

LU'KEWARM, 1 between hot and cold. 2 indifferent, careleſs.

To LULL, 1 to allure, or intice to ſleep, &c. 2 to make a perſon ſo as to be regardleſs of what may happen.

LU'MBAR, or LU'MBARY (of *lumbaris*, lat. of *lumbus* the loin) of, or belonging to the loins.

LU'MBER, old houſhold-ſtuff, of ſmall value.

LU'MINARY (of *luminare*, lat. of *lumino* to give light) any light in general, but it is particularly applied, by way of eminence, to the ſun or moon.

LU'MINOUS, bright, or full of light.

LUMP, 1 a maſs, or whole piece. 2 a heap, or parcel. 3 the name of a fiſh. 4 a clod of earth. 5 a dull unapprehenſive perſon.

LUNA 1 (in Aſtronomy) the moon, one of the heavenly bodies uſually ranked among the planets; but with more propriety accounted a ſatellite. She is attendant of our earth, whom ſhe reſpects as her centre, and in whoſe neighbourhood ſhe is continually found. Her orbit is an ellipſis, through which ſhe moves in 27 days, 7 hours, 44 minutes; which is alſo the time in which ſhe moves round her own axis. 2 (with Chymiſts) ſilver.

LU'NACY (of *luna*, lat. the moon) frenzy, or madneſs, happening according to the courſe of the moon.

LU'NAR (of *lunaris*, lat. of *luna* the moon) of, or belonging to the moon.

LUNAR *months*, are either periodical, ſynodical, or illuminative; which ſee in their proper places.

LUNATIC, ſub. a perſon afflicted with the lunacy; ſo called from an opinion that lunatics are much influenced by that planet.

LU'NATIC, adj. ſmitten with lunacy.

LUNA'TION *of the moon*, is the ſpace of time between one new moon, and another.

LUNES, or *LU'NULÆ* (in Geometry) are ſpaces contained under the quadrant of a circle and a ſemicircle, being ſo called becauſe they repreſent the figure of the moon, when leſs than half full.

LUNES (in Hawking) are leaſhes, or long lines to call in hawks.

*LUNE'TTE*, fr. (in Fortification) is a ſmall work, counterguard, or envelope, made in the ditch before the courtin.

LU'NGIS (of *longis*, fr.) a tall, lazy, drowſy, dreaming fellow.

LUNGS, that part of an animal body, which is the inſtrument of reſpiration.

LUNG-*wort*, an herb, generally called white hellebore.

LU'NISO'LAR *year*, a period of years made by multiplying 19, the cycle of the moon, by 28 the cycle of the ſun; the product of which is 532; in which ſpace of time thoſe two luminaries return to the ſame point.

LU'PINES, a ſort of pulſe.

LUPUS (lat. i. e. a wolf) a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of nineteen ſtars.

To LURCH, to lie hid, or concealed,

LU'RCHER, 1 one that lies upon the lurch, or upon the catch. 2 a ſort of hunting dog.

LURE, 1 a bait, or decoy. 2 (in Falconry) a piece of leather cut in form of a bird, and ſtuck with feathers; and ſometimes baited with fleſh: to call back a hawk with.

To LURE, 1 to bring a hawk to the liver. 2 to allure, or entice.

LU'RID (of *luridus*, lat.) pale, or wan, black and blue, ghaſtly.

To LURK, to lie hid.

LU'SCIOUS, 1 over ſweet, or cloying. 2 flattering, or fulſome. 3 laſcivious, luſtful.

LUSE'RN, or LUCE'RN, a Ruſſian beaſt, near the bigneſs of a wolf.

LU'SHBOROW, or LU'SHBURG, a baſe ſort of coin brought from beyond ſea, and forbidden by king Edward III.

LUST, 1 concupiſcence, inordinate deſire of venery. 2 natural deſire.

LU'STFUL, leacherous, or full of luſt.

LUSTRA'TION (of *luſtratio*, lat. of *luſtro* to purify) a purging by ſacrifices among the ancients.

LU'STRE (of *luſtre*, fr.) brightneſs, or gloſs.

LU'STRING, or LU'TESTRING, a ſort of ſilk.

*LU'STRUM*, lat. the purgation, or cleanſing of the city of Rome by ſacrifices every fifth year; hence it is uſed for the ſpace of four years, or rather of fifty months.

LU'STY, ſtrong, ſtout, hail, vigorous.

LU'TANIST, a player on the lute.

LUTE (of *lut*, fr.) a muſical inſtrument of the ſtring kind.

LUTE (of *lutum*, lat. clay) is a compound ſort of paſte uſed by chemiſts, made of various materials, to ſtop the junctures of their veſſels, or coat over the glaſs retorts, &c. to preſerve them from melting.

*LUTEUS*, lat. (of *lutum* clay) 1 of, or belonging to clay. 2 clay coloured, of a pale yellow.

LU'THERANISM, the ſentiments of Dr. Martin Luther, and his followers, with regard to religion.

LUTHERANS, a ſect of proteſtants who profeſs Lutheraniſm. The Lutherans of all proteſtants differ leaſt from the Romiſh church. They hold but two ſacraments; but believe that the matter of bread and wine remain with the body and blood of Chriſt in the euchariſt; and 'tis in this the main difference between the Engliſh and Lutheran church conſiſts.

LUTHERN (of *lucarne*, fr. of *lucerna*, lat. a light) a kind of window in the roof of a houſe, a dormer window.

LUTON, [W. lon. 25 min. lat. 51°. 50′.] a town in Bedfordſhire, pleaſantly ſituate between hills, is noted for the manufacture of ſtraw hats. It has a corn market on monday, and fairs on April the 23d, and Auguſt the 15th. Diſtant from London 28 computed, and 29 meaſured miles; and 18 from Bedford.

LU'TTERWORTH, [W. lon. 1°. 7′. lat. 52°. 26′.] a ſmall town of Leiceſterſhire, famous formerly on account of Wickliff being its rector. He died and was buried here, but his bones were dug up forty years afterwards, and burnt by order of the council of Conſtance. Dr. Buſby, the famous maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool was alſo buried here. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on the Epiphany, and three thurſdays after, March the 22nd, and Aſh-wedneſday. Diſtant from London 71 computed, and 84 meaſured miles; and 12 from Leiceſter.

LU'TULENT (of *lutulentus*, lat. of *lutum*, dirt) dirty, miry.

To LU'XATE (of *luxo*, lat. to put out of joint) to put out of joint.

LUXA'TION, diſlocation, or the putting out of joint.

LUXU'RIANT (of *luxurians*, lat. of *luxurio* to be wanton) 1 growing to exceſs, or growing rank. 2 wanton, or over-run with wit.

To LUXU'RIATE (of *luxurio*, lat. of *luxo* to looſen) to abound, to exceed, or grow rank.

LUXU'RIOUS, 1 wanton, that lives in luxury. 2 extravagant in one's diet, or garb, &c.

LU'XURY, 1 exceſs, or riot. 2 luſt, or incontinence. 3 rankneſs, or being overgrown.

To LY. See *To* LIE, and *To* LAY.

LYCA'NTHROPY (of λυκανθρωπια, gr. of λυκος a wolf, and ανθρωπος a man) a deep melancholy, which maketh men fancy themſelves to be wolves, and therefore ſhun company, and go into the woods and deſert places, howling like wolves.

LYDD, [E. lon. 58 min. lat. 53°. 58°.] a ſmall town in Kent, two miles and a half from Romney, of which town and port it is a member. 'Tis pretty populous, and has a market on thurſday, and a fair on July the 13th. It is incorporated by the name of a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty. Diſtant from London 63 computed, and 75 meaſured miles; and 40 from Maidſtone.

LYE, a compoſition of aſhes, water, &c. to waſh and ſcour withal.

LYME, [W. lon. 3°. 5′. lat. 50°. 44′.] a borough and port town of Dorſetſhire, called alſo Lime Regis, it has the ſame privileges allowed it as Melcomb Regis, and indeed as London itſelf, with a court of huſtings, and exemption from all toll, laſtage, &c. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, fifteen capital burgeſſes, and a town-clerk. It has a harbour in the channel, and a rivulet glides by it, from which it has its name, but as it ſtands on a high ſteep rock, the merchants are obliged to load and unload at a place called the Cob, which forms a noble harbour; the ſhips being ſheltered by a high ſtone wall built in the main, and broad enough for ware-houſes, and for carriages to paſs; and there are guns for the defence of that and the town. The cuſtom-houſe ſtands on pillars, and under it is the corn market. Here is a market on friday; and it has fairs on February the 2nd and 24th, May the 2nd, and September the 21ſt. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 120 computed, and 146 meaſured miles; 28 from Exeter, and 26 from Dorcheſter.

LYMPH, or *LYMPHA* (of *lympha* lat. water) (in Anatomy) a thin tranſparent humour, ſecreted from the ſerum of the blood, and returned to the blood again by the lymphatics; and ſuppoſed by ſome to be the immediate matter of nutrition.

LYMPHATICS, or *LYMPHÆDUCTS* (in Anatomy) fine ſmall veſſels, conveying the lymph back to the blood.

LYMPHA'TIC (of *lymphaticus*, lat. of *lympha* water) mad, frighted out of his wits, as thoſe who have ſeen ſpirits, &c. in water.

LY'NCEAN, or LY'NCEOUS (of *lynceus*, lat. of *lynx* a quick-ſighted creature) 1 of or belonging to the lynx. 2 quick-ſighted.

LYNN-REGIS, [E. lon. 33 min. lat. 52°. 46′.] a port town in Norfolk, ſituate on a bay of the German ocean, at the mouth of the Ouſe, which receives ſeveral other rivers; and ſome of them being navigable, gives it an opportunity of carrying its trade into eight different counties; its foreign trade

alſo is very conſiderable; and ſhips of burthen can come up to its key, where are warehouſes, and a very convenient cuſtom-houſe. The town conſiſts of about 2400 houſes, has three churches, a preſbyterian and quakers meeting, a bridewell, a free-ſchool, and ſeveral alms-houſes, a noble old town-houſe, and an exchange built of free-ſtone, with two orders of columns. Through the ſtreets run two rivulets, over which are fifteen bridges, but the town is ſupplied with freſh water from the neighbourhood by pipes. The harbour is very ſafe, and the tide riſes twenty feet perpendicular; it is commanded by St. Ann's platform, which mounts twelve great guns. It is an ancient borough town, ſending two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, ſtewards, recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common council. Has markets on tueſday and ſaturday, an fairs on February the 2nd for a fortnight, and a cheeſe fair October the 6th. 'Tis a very gay town, frequented by abundance of gentry, and is adorned with ſeveral elegant ſquares. Diſtant from London 80 computed, and 98 meaſured miles; and 42 from Norfolk.

*LYNX*, lat. a beaſt of the nature of a wolf, having many ſpots like a deer, and is very quick-ſighted.

LYRE (of *lyra*, lat. a harp) 1 a harp, an ancient muſical inſtrument of the ſtring kind. 2 a northern conſtellation conſiſting of nineteen ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed.

LY'RIC, belonging to the harp.

LY'RIST, one that plays on, or ſings to the harp.

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# M.

M, m, is the twelfth letter and ninth conſonant of our alphabet; it is pronounced by ſtriking the upper lip againſt the lower, and thereby intercepting the breath, as it is forced ſtrongly through the mouth and noſtrils jointly. Its ſound is always the ſame in Engliſh; and it admits no conſonant after, in the beginning of words and ſyllables, unleſs in ſome Greek originals, nor does it come after any in that caſe. It ſuffers not the ſound of *n* to be heard after it in ſome words; as, *autumn*, *ſolemn*, &c. In numerals it ſtands for *mille*, one thouſand. It is uſed contractedly for words; as M.A. *magiſter artium*, Maſter of arts; MSS manuſcripts; in phyſicians preſcriptions it ſignifies *manipulus*, a handful.



MAC, Iriſh, a ſon.

MACARO'NIC (of *macaroon*, ital.) a kind of burleſque poetry, made up of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar latinized, and Latin words modernized.

MACAROON, ital. a kind of confection, accounted a great dainty among the country people of Italy, made of meat, ſweet almonds, and the white of eggs.

MACCLESFIELD, [W. lon. 2°. 10'. lat. 53°. 15'.] a large town in Cheſhire, one of the largeſt in the county, ſituate on the Bollin, which with other rivers waters its foreſt on the edge of Derbyſhire. It was incorporated by Edward III. is governed by a mayor, and has great privileges and juriſdictions. The chief manufacture is mohair. It has a market on monday, and fairs on the 11th, and 30th of June, and the 2nd of November. Diſtant from London 121 computed, and 159 meaſured miles; and 34 from Cheſter.

MACE, 1 a mark of honour carried before a magiſtrate. 2 a ſort of ſpice of an aſtringent drying quality, being the ſecond of the three coats which cover the nutmeg. 3 a batoon, club, or ſtaff.

MACEDO'NIANS, heretics in the 12th century, who denied the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt.

To MA'CERATE (of *macero*, lat. to diſſolve) 1 to ſteep, or ſoak. 2 to mortify, or weaken.

*MACHINA Boyleiana*, lat. Mr. Boyle's air pump.

To *MACHINATE* (of *machinor*, lat. of *machina* an invention) to contrive, or plot.

MACHINATOR, a plotter, or contriver.

*MACHINE* (of *machina*, lat. of *μηχανη*, gr. invention) an engine, a term in mechanics, ſignifying whatſoever hath force ſufficient to raiſe or ſtop the motion of the body. Or, it is any body to produce diſtinct motion, ſo as to ſave either time, or force.

MACHI'NERY, a word uſed in poetry for the uſe of machines, or introducing ſome ſupernatural being to ſolve ſome difficulty, or perform ſome exploit out of the reach of human power.

MACHI'NIST, a maker of machines.

MACHYLETH, an ancient town in Montgomeryſhire, ſituate on the river Dovy, over which it has a good ſtone bridge. Has a market on monday, and fairs on May the 3d, June the 27th, July the 27th, September the 25th, and November the 13th. Diſtant from London 204 meaſured miles.

MA'CILENT (of *macilentus*, lat. of *maceo* to be lean) lean, thin, lank.

MA'CKEREL, a ſea fiſh.

MA"CROCOSM (of *μακροκοσμος*, gr. of *μακρος* long, and *κοσμος* the world) the great world, or the univerſe.

MACRO"LOGY (of *μακρολογια*, gr. of *μακρος* long, and *λογος* a ſpeech) a tedious multiplying of words beyond what is neceſſary, circumlocution.

*MACRONO'SIA*, gr. (of *μακρος* long, and *νοσος* a diſeaſe) a long ſickneſs, or diſeaſe.

*MACULÆ* (in Aſtronomy) dark ſpots appearing on the luminous faces of the ſun, moon, and ſome of the planets.

To MA'CULATE (of *maculo*, lat. of *macula* a ſpot) to ſpot, or ſtain.

MA'CULATURES, waſte, or blotted paper.

MA'CULE, or MA'CLE (in Printing) an ill-printed ſheet.

MAD, 1 out of his ſenſes. 2 angry, or diſpleaſed. 3 fond of, that has a great paſſion for a thing, mad after a thing. 4 full of play. 5 hair-brain'd, or giddy brain'd.

MA"DAM (of *madame*, fr.) a title of honour given to women.

MA"DDER, an herb uſed in dying, to give a rich red colour.

To MA'DEFY (of *madefacio*, lat. of *madeo* to be wet) to wet, or moiſten.

MA'DID (of *madidus*, lat. of *madeo* to be wet) wet, moiſt.

MADRID, [W. lon. 4°. 15'. lat. 40'. 30°.] the capital of the province of New Caſtile, and of the kingdom of Spain, ſituate almoſt in the middle of a large ſandy plain, ſurrounded with high mountains, being about 7 miles in circumference, containing ſeveral grand ſtreets and ſpacious ſquares, but without walls, or fortifications; the largeſt and moſt magnificent ſquare is that of the Place Major, which is ſurrounded with ſtately uniform houſes, five ſtory high, with balconies to every ſtory; the whole ſupported by a cloiſter or collonade with arches. It is ſituate 800 miles ſouth weſt of London, 680 ſouth weſt of Paris, and 300 eaſt of Liſbon.

*MADRIER*, fr. (in Fortification) is a thick plank, armed with plates of iron, and having a concavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate, or any thing elſe you deſign to break down.

This term is alſo appropriated to certain flat beams, which are fixed to the bottom of a moat, to keep up the earth in mining, and to ſupport a wall.

There are alſo madriers lined with tin, which are covered with earth, to ſerve as a defence againſt artificial fires.

*MADRIGAL*, fr. 1 a ſort of poem. 2 an air, or ſong.

*MÆCE'NAS*, a Roman knight in the time of Auguſtus Cæſar, who was the patron of the learned men of his time; from whom all benefactors to learning are called *Mæcenaſes*.

MAESTO'SO, or MAESTU'SO, it. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play with majeſty, pomp and grandeur.

To MA'FFLE, to ſtammer, or not ſpeak plain.

MA"GAZINE (of *magazin*, fr.) 1 a ſtore-houſe for warlike ſtores. 2 a warehouſe. 3 the wares themſelves.

MA'GGET, or MA'GGOT, 1 a kind of worm. 2 a whimſy, or caprice.

MA"GIC, ſub. (of *μαγεια*, gr. of *μαγος* a cunning man) the black art, or dealing with familiar ſpirits, witch-craft, ſorcery.

MA"GIC or MA"GICAL, adj. of, or belonging to the magic art.

*Natural* MAGIC, the ſcience of nature, or natural philoſophy; or, the application of natural active cauſes to paſſive ſubjects, by means whereof many ſurpriſing effects are produced.

MAGIC-*lantern*, is a little optical machine, by means of which, are repreſented on a wall, in the dark, many phantoms and terrible apparitions, which are taken for the effect of magic, by thoſe who are ignorant of the ſecret.

This machine is compoſed of a concave ſpeculum from one foot to four inches diameter, reflecting the light of a candle, which paſſes through a little hole of a tube, at whoſe end there is faſtened another double convex glaſs of about three inches focus; between thoſe are ſucceſſively placed many ſmall glaſſes painted with different figures, which are repreſented at large on the oppoſite wall.

MAGIC *ſquare*, is when numbers in arithmetic progreſſion are ſo diſpoſed in ſo parallel and equal ranks, as that the ſums of each row, taken either perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally ſhall be equal.

MAGI"CIAN, a ſorcerer, or conjurer.

MAGISTE'RIAL, or MAGISTE'RIOUS, imperious, or like a maſter.

MA"GI-

MA"GISTERY (of *magiſterium*, lat. of *magiſter* a maſter) 1 the place or office of a maſter, or governor. 2 (in Chemiſtry) is a precipitated powder waſhed from its ſalts.

MA"GISTRACY, the office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

MA"GISTRATE (of *magiſtratus*, lat. of the ſupine of the verb *magiſtro*, i. e. *rego* to govern) an officer of the peace, or a city-governor.

*MA'GNA charta*, lat. the great charter, granted by Henry III. in the 9th year of his reign, containing the grand privileges of the Engliſh nation.

MAGNANI"MITY (of *magnanimitas*, lat. of *magnus* great, and *animus* the mind) greatneſs of ſoul, or an undaunted courage.

MA'GNET (of *magnes*, lat. of *Magneſia*, a city of the Leſſer Aſia, where its attractive quality was firſt taken notice of) is a foſſile approaching to the nature of iron-ore, and endowed with the property of attracting iron, and of both pointing itſelf, and alſo of enabling a needle touched upon it, and duly poiſed, to point towards the poles of the world.

MAGNE"TICAL, or MAGNE"TIC, of, or belonging to the magnet, or load-ſtone.

MAGNETICAL *amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the ſun at his riſing or ſetting, and the eaſt or weſt points of the compaſs; or, it is the different riſing or ſetting of the ſun from the eaſt or weſt points of the compaſs.

MAGNE"TICAL *azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the ſun's azimuth circle, and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent diſtance of the ſun from the north or ſouth point of the compaſs.

MA'GNETISM, is the virtue or power that the magnet has of attracting iron, and of pointing to the poles of the world.

*MAGNI"FICAT*, lat. the ſong of the bleſſed virgin, ſo called from its beginning with this word in Latin.

MAGNI"FICENCE, ſtateline ſs, ſumptuouſneſs, grandeur.

MAGNI"FICENT (of *magnificus*, lat. of *magnus* great, and *facio* to make) 1 ſtately, ſumptuous, ſplendid. 2 lofty, high-flown.

*MAGNI"FICO*, ital. 1 a nobleman of Venice. 2 any great man.

To MA'GNIFY (of *magnifico*, lat. of *magnus* great, and *facio* to make) 1 to commend, praiſe, or cry up. 2 to make things look greater than they really are. 3 to exaggerate, or amplify.

MA'GNITUDE (of *magnitudo*, lat. of *magnus* great) bigneſs, greatneſs, or the bulk of any thing.

MAG-PY, the name of a bird.

MA'HOMET, or MA'HOMED, a noted Arabian impoſtor, whoſe tenets are contained in an Arabic book called the Alcoran.

MAHO"METAN, one that follows the tenets or doctrine of Mahomet.

MAHO"METISM, or MAHO"MEDANISM, the religion contrived by Mahomet.

MAHONE, a Turkiſh ſhip.

MAID, 1 a virgin. 2 a woman who never was married. 3 a female ſervant. 4 a ſort of fiſh.

MAI'DEN, ſub. 1 a maid, or virgin. 2 an inſtrument uſed in ſome countries, particularly Scotland, for the beheading criminals.

MAID-MORIAN, or MAID-MARRION, a boy dreſſed in girl's cloaths, to dance the Moriſco, or morrice dance.

MAI'DEN-HAIR, the name of an herb.

MAI'DENHEAD, (for Maidenhood) virginity.

MAIDENHEAD, [W. lon. 45 min. lat. 51°. 33'.] a conſiderable market-town in Barkſhire, ſituate on the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge, in the road to Briſtol and the ſouth weſt-parts of England, from London. 'Tis governed by a high ſteward, a mayor, a ſteward, and ten aldermen, out of the latter two bridge maſters are choſen yearly. The mayor, his predeceſſor, and the ſtewards are juſtices. The mayor is clerk of the market, coroner, and judge of the court; he likewiſe holds two ſeſſions in a year. Here is a gaol for debtors and felons, and an alms-houſe for eight poor men, and their wives. Its market is on wedneſday, and its fairs on Whit-wedneſday, July the 22nd, and December the 21ſt. Diſtant from London 22 computed and 27 meaſured miles, and 12 from Reading.

MAIDEN-RENTS, a fine paid to the lords of ſome manors, for the licence of marrying daughters.

MAIDSTON, [E. lon. 37 min. lat. 51°. 20'.] a pleaſant large and populous town in Kent, ſituate on the river Medway, which is navigable for lighters, and has a good ſtone bridge over it, and a little river falls into it here. One of the county gaols is kept here, and the cuſtody of weights and meaſures, renewed by the ſtandard of Henry VII. was committed by act of parliament, as being in the center of Kent; for the ſame reaſon the knights of the ſhire are elected, and the courts of juſtice are held here, and generally the aſſizes. It is an ancient borough, ſending two members to parliament, and is incorporated by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the king's town and pariſh of Maidſtone. Its chief manufacture, beſides linen thread, is hops, of which there are great plantations about the town. The market is on thurſday, the fairs on February the 2nd, May day, June the 9th, and October the 6th. The town is very polite, there being many gentlemens ſeats near it. Diſtant from London 27 computed, and 36 meaſured miles.

MAJE'STICAL, or MAJE'STIC (of *majeſtueux*, fr. of *majeſtas*, lat. majeſty) 1 noble,

or ſtately. 2 lofty, or ſublime.

MA'JESTY (of the antiq. *majus*, i. e. *magnus* powerful) 1 ſtatelineſs, or greatneſs. 2 ſublimity, or loftineſs. 3 a title given only to emperors, or kings.

MAIL (of *maille*, fr.) 1 a little iron ring. 2 a trunk, or box. 3 the leather bag wherein letters are carried by the poſt. 4 a bundle of letters. 5 a ſpeck on the feathers of a bird.

*Coat of* MAIL, a piece of defenſive armour made of iron wire interwoven.

MAI'LED, that is ſpeckled, as hawks feathers.

MAILES, ſilver half-pence, current in the time of Henry V. A pound of old ſterling ſilver was coined into ſeven hundred and twenty mailes.

MAIM, hurt, or wound.

MAIN, adj. chief, or principal.

MAIN, ſub. 1 the ocean, or main-ſea. 2 the continent, or main land. 3 might, or power. 4 a hamper to carry grapes to the preſs.

MAIN *body of an army*, is the body of troops that marches between the advance and rear-guard. In a camp, it is that part of an army which is encamped betwixt the right and left wing.

MAIN-*guard*, is a body of horſe poſted before the camp, for the ſafety of the army. In garriſon, it is that guard to which all the reſt are ſubordinate.

MAIN-*port*, is a ſmall duty, which in ſome places the pariſhioners pay the rector of their church, in recompence of certain tithes.

MAI'NPRISE, or MAI'NPRIZE, fr. (of *main* the hand, and *prit*, taken) the receiving a perſon into friendly cuſtody, who otherwiſe might be committed to priſon, upon ſecurity given that he ſhall appear at a place and time aſſigned.

To MAINTAI'N (of *maintenir*, fr.) 1 to affirm, or aſſert. 2 to defend, or ſupport. 3 to keep, or provide for. 4 to plead, as a cauſe.

MAI'NTENANCE, 1 upholding, or defence. 2 food, living, or things neceſſary to live. 3 (in Law) an unjuſt upholding a perſon, or cauſe.

*MA'JOR*, lat. 1 bigger, greater. 2 (in Logic) the firſt part of a ſyllogiſm.

MAJOR, a title given to ſeveral military officers.

MAJOR *of a regiment of horſe or foot*, is the next officer to the lieutenant-colonel.

MAJOR *general*, is the next officer to the lieutenant-general.

MAJOR *of a brigade*, is an officer appointed by the brigadier to aſſiſt him in the brigade.

MAJOR *of a town*, is the third officer in a garriſon, and next to the deputy-governor.

MAJOR *domo*, ital. the ſteward, the maſter of a great man's houſe.

MAJO'RITY (of *majorité*, fr. of *major*, lat. greateſt) 1 the greateſt part. 2 a man's being of age.

MAIZ, Weſt-Indian corn.

To MAKE, 1 to do. 2 to create. 3 to compel.

MAKE *hawk*, an old ſtaunch hawk.

MA'KEBATE, one that makes quarrels.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION, miſdemeanor in a public employment.

MA'LADY (of *maladie*, fr.) diſeaſe, ſickneſs.

MA'LAGA, wine from Malaga in Spain.

MA'LANDERS, chops or chinks on the bending or joint of a horſe's knee.

MA'LAPERT, ſaucy, impudent.

MALDON, [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 51°. 45'.] a port town of Eſſex, ſituate on an eminence at the conflux of the Chelmer and Blackwater, where they enter the ſea; it has a good haven for veſſels of 400 tons, and drives a good trade. It conſiſts of one ſtreet near a mile long, beſides lanes, is a very populous corporation, conſiſting of two bailiffs, ſix aldermen, a ſteward, recorder, eighteen headboroughs, and above four hundred commonalty, who all vote for its two members of parliament. It has two pariſh churches, a large library for the uſe of the miniſter and neighbouring clergy, a grammar-ſchool, a ſmall charity-ſchool, and a work-houſe, where the poor make ſack-cloth. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on March the 25th, and September the 8th. Diſtant from London 30 computed, and 38 meaſured miles; and 6 from Chelmsford.

*MALE*, fr. the he of any kind.

MA'LECONTENT (of *mécontent*, fr.) one that is diſcontent.

MALEDI'CTION (of *maledictio*, lat. of *malus* evil, and *dictio* ſpeaking) a curſe, or imprecation.

*MALEFACTOR*, lat. (of *malus* evil, and *facio* to do) an offender, or evil-doer.

MALE'FIC, miſchievous, or that cauſes evil, or miſchief.

MA'LEFICE, an evil deed, or ſhrewd turn.

† MALE'FICENCE (of *maleficentia*, lat. of *malus* evil, and *facio* to do) miſchievouſneſs.

MALETENT, or MALETOLTE, a toll of forty ſhillings, formerly paid for every ſack of wool.

MALE'VOLENCE, ſpite, or ill-will.

MALE'VOLENT (of *malevolens*, lat. of *malus* evil, and *volo* to wiſh) that has an ill-will, or ſpite at one.

*MA'LICE*, fr. (of *malitia*, lat. of *malus* evil) 1 malignity, miſchievouſneſs. 2 grudge, ſpite, or envy.

MALI'CIOUS, ſpiteful, envious, full of malice.

MALI'GN (of *malignus*, lat. of *malus* evil) 1 envious, malicious, ſpiteful. 2 peeviſh, moroſe, ſour.

To MALIGN, to envy, or wiſh ill to.

MALI'GNANT, hurtful, or miſchievous.

MALIGNANT *diſeaſe*, a term commonly applied to thoſe diſtempers that are epidemical,

or infectious, and attended with ſpots, or eruptions, and more than ordinarily dangerous.

*A* MALIGNANT, a diſaffected perſon.

MA'LKIN, a ſort of mop for cleaning an oven.

MALL, 1 the name of a play. 2 a large iron hammer. 3 a place where they play at mall.

MA'LLARD, a drake, or male duck.

*MA'LLEABLE*, fr. (of *malleus*, lat. an hammer) 1 that may be wrought by the hammer. 2 flexible, ſupple, pliant.

*MALLE'OLUS*, lat. (i. e. a little hammer) (in Anatomy) a proceſs in the lower part of the leg, juſt above the foot.

MA'LLET, a kind of wooden hammer.

MALLING, [E. lon. 30 min. lat. 51°. 20'.] a ſmall town in Kent, near a brook that runs into the Medway. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on Auguſt the 1ſt, September the 21ſt, and November the 6th. Diſtant from London 25 computed, and 29 meaſured miles.

MA'LLOWS, the name of an herb.

MALMSBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 7'. lat. 51°. 34°.] an ancient borough in Wiltſhire, ſeated on a hill near the river Avon, which has ſix bridges over it, and with a brook that runs into it, in a manner encompaſſeth the town. It ſends two members to parliament, and is a corporation, conſiſting of an alderman, twelve capital burgeſſes, and four aſſiſtants, land-holders and commoners. It drives a conſiderable trade in the linen manufactury, and has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on March the 17th and 31ſt, April the 17th, May the 25th, July the 25th, and October the 17th. Formerly it was defended by walls, and a caſtle which was pulled down to enlarge the abbey, which was the biggeſt in the county. Diſtant from London 74 computed, and 89 meaſured miles; and 47 from Saliſbury.

MA'LMSEY (of *Malvaſia*, a city in Greece, where it is made) a ſort of luſcious wine.

MALPAS, [W. lon. 2°. 55'. lat. 53°. 5'.] a town in Cheſhire, ſituate on a high hill, near the river Dee, on the borders of Shropſhire. It conſiſts chiefly of three ſtreets, which are well paved; it has a ſtately church in the higheſt part of the town, which has two rectors, who ſerve alternately; it has alſo a grammar-ſchool and an hoſpital. It has a good market on monday, and fairs on March the 25th, July the 25th, and December the 8th. Diſtant from London 130 computed, and 157 meaſured miles; and 14 from Cheſter.

MALT, barley ſoaked and dried, in order to make drink.

MALT-*long*, or MALT-*worm*, a kind of ulcer about the hoof of an horſe.

MALTON, [W. lon. 30 min. lat. 54°. 8'.] a populous borough town, but not incorporated, in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, governed by a bailiff. It has a good ſtone bridge over the Derwent, which is made navigable to the town, and thence to the Ouſe. The town is well ſtored with inns, being ſituate in the road from York to Whitby. 'Tis about four furlongs in length, and is divided by the river into Old and New-town, which have three pariſh-churches. Here is a market on tueſday and ſaturday, and fairs on the ſecond monday after Eaſter, and Michaelmas-day. Diſtant from London 164 computed, and 199 meaſured miles; and 19 from York.

MA'LSTER, one that makes and deals in malt.

MAM, or MAMMA' (of *mamma*, lat. a breaſt) a child's word for mother.

MA'MMOCK, a piece, or fragment.

MA'MMON, the god of riches.

MA'MMONIST, a worldling, or lover of riches.

MAN, 1 a rational creature, as oppoſed to brutes. 2 male, as oppoſed to woman. 3 a perſon of courage. 4 grown up, as oppoſed to a child. 5 one, or ſome-body. 6 a man-ſervant. 7 a round piece of wood at draughts.

To MAN, 1 to furniſh with men. 2 to garriſon a place. 3 (in Falconry) to make a hawk tame and tractable.

MA''NACLES (of *manicles*, fr. of *manus*, lat. a hand) hand-fetters.

MA'NAGE (of *manege*, fr.) 1 a place for riding the great horſe. 2 the exerciſe itſelf.

To MA''NAGE, 1 to order, or conduct. 2 to rule, or govern.

MA'NCA, a ſquare piece of gold, commonly valued at thirty pence.

MANCHESTER, [W. lon. 2°. 12'. lat. 53°. 50'.] in the county of Lancaſter, is ſituate near the conflux of the Irk and Irwell. Tho' 'tis neither a corporation nor borough, but governed by a conſtable, it is deſervedly reckoned one of the greateſt market towns in England, and is more populous than York or Norwich, as it carries on a prodigious trade in the manufacture of fuſtians, ticking, tape, and linen cloth; and it ſurpaſſes all the towns hereabouts for buildings, it having a ſpacious market-place, an exchange, two pariſh churches, a well-endowed college, an hoſpital for 60 poor boys, who are prenticed out thence, a handſome ſchool for the hoſpital boys, a public ſchool founded A. D. 1519. and three charity-ſchools, and a firm old bridge over the Irwell, built very high on account of the ſudden ſwell of the waters ſometimes. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on Whit-monday, September the 20th, and November the 6th. A branch of the noble family of Montague take the title of Duke hence. Diſtant from London 137 computed, and 165 meaſured miles; and 43 from Lancaſter.

MA'NCHET (of *michette*, old fr.) the ſmalleſt and fineſt ſort of bread.

MA'NCIPLE, a caterer in a college in the univerſities.

MANCU'SA, an old coin, worth about a mark in ſilver.

*MANDA'MUS*, lat. (i. e. we do command) a writ ſent from the king, commanding a thing to be done.

MA'NDATE, a writ ſent from the king, commanding the diſpatch of a juſtice.

MA'NDIBLE (of *mandibula*, lat. of *mando* to chew) the jaw wherein the teeth are ſet.

MANDI''LION (of *mandille*, fr.) a looſe caſſock, ſuch as ſoldiers uſed to wear.

MA'NDRAKE, the name of an herb.

MA'NDUCABLE, eatable, or that may be eaten.

MANDUCA'TION (of *manducatio*, lat. of *manduco* to eat) a chewing, or eating.

MA'NDY *thurſday* (of *mandatum*, lat. a command) the next thurſday before eaſter, ſo called from our Saviour's charge to his diſciples of celebrating his ſupper.

MANE, the long hair hanging down on a horſe's neck.

*MA'NES* [2], lat. the ghoſts of the dead.

*MANGANE'SE*, fr. a ſort of ſtone, like the magnet, or loadſtone, and uſed in making glaſs.

MANGE, a filthy diſeaſe in cattle.

MA'NGER, a ſort of trough for horſes to eat in.

To MA'NGLE, 1 to rend, tear, or pull in pieces. 2 to maim, or wound. 3 to cut meat unhandſome.

MA'NGO, an Eaſt Indian fruit.

MA'NGON, an old warlike engine to caſt ſtones.

MA'NGY, troubled with the mange.

MA'NHOOD, 1 a man's eſtate, that part of life when we are at our full vigour. 2 a man's privy member. 3 courage, or valour.

MA'NIA, madneſs, a violent kind of delirium without a fever.

MA'NIAC (of *μανιακος*, gr. of *μανια* madneſs) a perſon troubled with madneſs.

MANICHE'ES, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from one Manes their ring-leader, who held that Manes was the Comforter whom our Saviour promiſed to ſend; that there was two principles, the one good, and the other bad, &c.

MA''NIFEST (of *manifeſtus*, lat. of the antiq. *manus*, i. e. *clarus* clear, and *facio* to make) plain, clear, evident.

*MANIFE'STO*, ſpan. a public declaration of a prince or ſtate, about a ſtate buſineſs.

MA'NIFOLD, a great many.

MANINGTREE, [E. lon. 1°. 16′. lat. 52°. 5′.] an indifferent town in Eſſex, on a branch of the Stour; is a chapel of eaſe to Meſſley. 'Tis a dirty town, but has a good market on tueſday, and a fair on Whit-friday. Diſtant from London 51 computed, and 59 meaſured miles; and 30 from Chelmsford.

MA''NIPLE (of *manipule*, fr.) a ſcarf-like ornament worn about the left wriſt of the Romiſh prieſts.

MA''NIPLE (of *manipulus*, lat. of *manus* a hand) 1 a gripe, or handful. 2 an enſign of a band of ſoldiers among the ancient Romans. 3 a little band of ſoldiers among the ancient Romans, conſiſting of two hundred men.

*MA'NNA*, lat. (of מנה, heb. to provide) 1 the food of angels, or bread of heaven. 2 a white ſweet juice oozing from the branches and leaves of a kind of aſh-tree in Calabria during the heats of ſummer; of great uſe in phyſic as a gentle purgative.

MA'NNASY, or MA'NNATI, a fiſh in the Weſt Indies reſembling a cow.

MA'NNER (of *maniére*, fr.) 1 a faſhion, or way. 2 a ſort, or kind. 3 cuſtom. 4 (in the plural number) behaviour, or breeding.

MA'NOR, or MA'NOUR (of *manoir*, fr.) 1 a lordſhip, or ſeignory. 2 a houſe without the city. 3 a farm by heritage.

MANSFIELD, [W. lon. 1°. 6′. lat. 53°. 12′.] a large well-built town, near Selwood foreſt in Nottinghamſhire, famous for the great quantity of malt made here. It has a market on thurſday, well ſtocked with corn and cattle; and here is a charity-ſchool for 36 boys. Diſtant from London 106 computed, and 165 meaſured miles; and 14 from Nottingham.

MA'NSION, 1 a manour-houſe, or capital meſſuage. 2 an abiding, dwelling-place, or habitation.

MANSLAU'GHEER, the unlawful killing a man, without premeditated malice.

To MA'NTLE, 1 to flour, or ſmile, as liquor. 2 to ſtretch out the wings, as a hawk.

MA'NTLE (of *manteau*, fr.) 1 a cloak, or long robe. 2 the piece of timber, &c. laid croſs the head of a chimney.

MANSUE'TE [3] (of *manſuetus*, lat. of *manus* a hand, and *ſueſco* to accuſtom) gentle, tractable, good-natured.

MANSUE'TUDE, gentleneſs, mildneſs, clemency.

MA'NTLETS (in Fortification) are a kind of moveable penthouſes, and are made of pieces of timber ſawed into planks; which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almoſt ſix foot. They are generally caſed with tin, and ſet upon wheels; ſo that in a ſiege they may be driven before the pioneers, and ſerve as blinds to ſhelter them from the enemy's ſhot. There are alſo other ſorts of mantelets, covered on the top, which the miners make uſe of, to approach the walls of a town or caſtle.

MA'NTOW (of *manteau*, fr.) a ſort of woman's gown.

MANTOW-*maker*, a maker of women's gowns.
MANTLING (in Heraldry) that appearance of folding of cloth that is drawn about a coat of arms.
MA″NUAL, adj. (of *manalis*, lat. of *manus* the hand) of, belonging to, or performed by the hand.
MANUAL, ſub. a book portable in the hand.
MA″NUALIST, a handicrafts man.
MANUDU′CTION (of *manus* the hand, and *duco* to lead, lat.) a guiding or leading by the hand, an help.
MANUFA′CTURE, or MANUFA′CTORY (of *manus* the hand, and *facio* to make, lat.) 1 the making ſome handiworks. 2 a work-houſe, or place where ſeveral artificers are employ'd in the ſame kind of work, or make a commodity of the ſame kind. 3 the commodity ſo made. 4 the like work carried on in different parts.
To MANUFA′CTURE, to work, or make with the hands.
MANUFA′CTURER, one who works up a natural production into an artificial commodity.
*MANUMI′SSION*, fr. (of *manumiſſio*, lat. of *manus* a hand, and *miſſio* diſcharging) the freeing a ſervant, or diſcharging a ſlave out of his bondage.
To MANUMI′T, or to MANUMI′SE (of *manumitto*, lat. of *manus* a hand, and *mitto* to diſmiſs) to infranchiſe, or make a bondman free.
MA″NURABLE, that may be manured.
MA′NURE, any thing proper to improve land, as dung, marl, lime, &c.
To MANU′RE, 1 to fatten, or put in heart, ſpoken of the ground. 2 to till, or cultivate.
MA″NUSCRIPT (of *manus* the hand, and *ſcribo* to write) a written book.
MA′NWORTH, the price, or value of a man's life or head, which was paid of old to the lord, in ſatisfaction for killing one.
MA′NY, a great number.
MANY *feet*, the name of a fiſh, generally called a pourcontrel.
MAP, is the deſcription of the earth, or ſome particular part thereof, projected upon a plain ſuperficies; deſcribing the form of countries, rivers, ſituation of cities, hills, woods, and other remarks.
MA′PLE, a tree ſo called.
MA′RA, a meer, or ſtanding water.
MARASMUS, gr. (of μαραινομαι to waſte away) in Medicine, an extreme waſting of the whole body.
MARAU′DER (of *maraudeur*, fr.) a ſoldier that ſtraggles for booty.
MARAVE′DIS, a Spaniſh coin, whereof 34 go to a ſixpence ſterling.
MA′RBLE (of *marbre*, fr.) 1 a hard and fine ſtone. 2 a round fine clay-nicker for children to play withal.
To MARBLE, to paint, or ſtain like marble.
MA′RCASITE ⁵, an Arabic word, ſignifying the ſame as *Pyrites*; which ſee,
MARCH (of *marche*, fr.) 1 marching, or going, the moving of an army from one place to another. 2 a tune beat on a drum. 3 the third month of the year, in which the ſun enters Aries, and makes the vernal equinox.
To MARCH, 1 to go or ſet forward, as an army. 2 to regulate the march of an army.
*Lords* MA′RCHERS, noblemen who anciently inhabited and ſecured the marches, or frontiers of Wales and Scotland.
*MA′RCHES*, fr. bounds, limits, or frontiers.
MA′RCHIONESS (of *marchio*, lat. a marquis) a marquis's lady.
MA′RCHPANE, a ſort of macaroon.
MA′RCIONISTS, a ſect of ancient heretics, who had their name from one Marcion a ſtoic, their ring-leader, who denied Chriſt to be the ſon of God.
MARE, a female horſe.
*Night* MARE. See INCUBUS.
MARFO′RIO, a famous ſtatue in Rome, oppoſite to Paſquin, on which were fixed anſwers to the ſatirical queſtions that were ſet upon Paſquin.
MARGATE, [E. lon. 1°. 22′. lat. 51°. 24′.] a port in Kent, on the north ſide the iſle of Thanet, near the north Foreland, is noted for ſhipping vaſt quantities of corn; and for the ſalt water bath at the poſt office. It has fairs June the 24th, and Auguſt the 24th.
MA′RGENT, or MA′RGIN (of *margo*, lat. of *mare* the ſea) 1 the brink, or bank of any water. 2 the outmoſt parts of the leaves of a book. 3 the extremity, brim, or edge of any thing.
MA′RGRAVE, a dignity in Germany, anſwering to our marquis.
MARIANA′LATRISTS (of Μαρια Mary, and λαΐρευω, to worſhip, gr.) worſhippers of the virgin Mary.
MA′RIGOLD, the name of a flower.
MA′RINADE (in Cookery) pickled meat.
To MA′RINATE (of *mariner*, fr.) to fry in ſallet oil, and then to pickle.
MARI′NE, adj. (of *marinus*, lat. of *mare* the ſea) belonging to, or ſerving at ſea.
MARI′NE *barometer*. See *Marine* BAROMETER.
MARINE, ſub. 1 the navy. 2 (in the plural) ſoldiers ſerving on board ſhips of war.
MA″RINER, a ſailor, or ſeaman.
MA′RJORAM, a ſweet-ſmelling herb.
MA′RITAL (of *maritalis*, lat. of *marito* to marry) of, or belonging to the huſband.
MA″RITIME (of *maritimus*, lat. of *mare* the ſea, and *timeo* to fear) bordering upon, or near the ſea.
MARK (of *marque*, fr.) 1 a ſign, or token. 2 proof, or teſtimony. 3 print, or footſtep. 4 boun-

4 boundary of land. 5 a weight of eight ounces. 6 a coin worth thirteen ſhillings and four pence. 7 a white, or aim, to ſhoot at. 8 character, or note. 9 mole, or ſpot in the body. 10 ornament, or token of honour.

To MARK, 1 to ſet a mark to a thing in order to know it again. 2 to mind, or take notice of.

MA'RKET (of *mercatus*, lat. of *merx* commodities) 1 a place in a town where proviſions, or any manner of goods are ſet out to ſale. In former times it was cuſtomary to keep fairs and markets in the church-yard on ſunday. 2 a privilege whereby a town is enabled to keep a market. 3 call, or demand for any commodity.

*Clerk of the* MARKET, an officer who takes care that all weights and meaſures are juſt, or equal to the ſtandard; and that each commodity be of a proper weight or meaſure.

MARKET-*geld*, the toll of the market.

MARKET-JEW, [W. lon. 6 deg. lat. 50°. 12'.] a town in Cornwal, with an harbour in Mount's-bay, near St. Michael's Mount, and a market on thurſday. Diſtant from London 284 meaſured miles.

MA'RKETABLE, that is fit to be ſold in a market.

MARL, fat, chalky clay, to manure the ground.

To MARL, to manure with marl.

MARLBOROUGH, [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 51°. 28'.] is ſituate at the foot of a chalky hill in Wiltſhire, near the ſource of the Kennet, over which is a good bridge. The town conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſtreet, with piazzas all along one ſide of it; has two pariſh churches, and ſeveral commodious inns, it being he greateſt thorough-fare from London to Bath. 'Tis a borough by preſcription, ſending two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, two juſtices, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgeſſes, a town-clerk, &c. It has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday; and fairs June the 29th, July the 20th, Auguſt the 15th, September the 21ſt, and November the 11th. At the weſt end of the town is a mount, with a pretty ſpiral walk, and an octagon ſummer-houſe on the top of it. It gave the title of Duke to the victorious general John Churchill, as it does now to the noble family of Spencer. Diſtant from London 62 computed, and 75 meaſured miles; and 32 from Saliſbury.

MARLOW, [W. lon. 45 min. lat. 51°. 34'.] a borough town in Buckinghamſhire, under the Chiltern hills on the Thames, which brings goods hither from the neighbouring towns, and has a bridge over it here, not far from the influx of the Wickham. The town is pretty large, ſends two members to parliament, but *is not incorporate*; has a handſome church, a town hall, and a charity-ſchool for 20 boys. The chief manufacture is bone-lace. In the neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair the 18th of October. Diſtant from London 26 computed, and 31 meaſured miles; and 31 from Buckingham.

*MA'RMELADE*, fr. a conſerve, or confection made of the pulp of fruits boiled with ſugar into a conſiſtence.

*MA'RMORA Arundeliana*, lat. certain marble ſtones, whereon are inſcribed ſeveral chronicles relating to Athens; given by the earl of Arundel to the univerſity of Oxford.

MARMO'REAN (of *marmoreus*, lat. of *marmor* a marble ſtone) 1 made of marble. 2 white, ſmooth, or hard as marble.

MA'RMOSET (of *marmouſet*, fr.) a kind of black monkey with a ſhaggy neck. 2 a groteſque figure in building.

*MARMO'TTO*, it. a mountain-rat, frequent in the Alps.

MARQUE. See MARK.

MARQUE'TRY (of *marqueterie*, fr.) chequered, or inlaid work.

*MARQUIS*, fr. a title of honour next to a duke.

MA'RQUISATE, MA'RQUISDOM, or MA'RQUISHIP, the juriſdiction of a marquis.

MARR, a maritime county of Scotland, the chief town of which is Aberdeen.

To MARR, 1 to ſpoil, or deform. 2 to corrupt, or deprave.

*MA'RRIAGE*, fr. 1 wedlock, or a civil contract, whereby a man and woman are joined together. 2 the feaſt made on the day of marriage.

MA'RRIAGEABLE, of an age fit to marry.

MA'RROW, 1 a ſoft oleaginous ſubſtance contain'd in the cavity of the bones. 2 the quinteſſence, or ſubſtance of any thing.

To MA'RRY (of *marier*, fr.) 1 to beſtow, or give in marriage. 2 to take a woman to wife, or a man to huſband. 3 to join together in wedlock, as a prieſt does.

MARS, lat. 1 the name of a heathen god preſiding over battles. 2 (in Aſtronomy) the name of one of the ſeven planets which moves round the ſun in an orbit between that of the earth and Jupiter. The character is ♂. The periodical time in which it makes its revolutions round the ſun is 666 days, 23 hours; and its revolution about its own axis, is performed in 24 hours, 40 minutes. 3 (among Chemiſts) iron, or ſteel.

MARSH, a fen, or boggy ground.

MA'RSHAL (of *maréchal*, fr.) it was anciently no other than maſter of the horſe, but now ſeveral great officers bear this name; as,

*Earl* MARSHAL *of England* is a great officer of the crown, who takes cognizance of all matters belonging to war and arms, &c.

MARSHAL *of the ceremonies*, an officer who is to receive commands from the maſter of the ceremonies, or aſſiſtants.

MARSHAL *of the king's houſe*, an officer whoſe ſpecial authority is in the king's palace, to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, and to puniſh faults committed within the verge of the court.

MARSHAL *of the exchequer*, is one to whom the court commits the cuſtody of the king's debtors during the term, for ſecuring the debts.

MARSHAL *of the king's bench*, is he that has the cuſtody of the king's bench priſon.

MARSHAL *of the king's hall*, is an officer who has the care of placing the houſhold ſervants and ſtrangers at table, according to their quality.

MARSHAL *at ſea*, is he who puniſhes offences committed at ſea.

MARSHAL *of France*, is the higheſt preferment in the fleet or army; it is the ſame with captain-general. When two or more marſhals are in the army, the eldeſt commands.

*Velt* MARSHAL, in Germany, Holland, and lately field-marſhal in England, is likewiſe the ſame with captain-general.

MARSHFIELD, [W. lon. 2°. 20′. lat. 51°. 30′.] a conſiderable cloathing town in Gloceſterſhire, on the borders of Wiltſhire. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet of old buildings near a mile long, governed by a bailiff; has a large church, a charity-ſchool, and an alms-houſe for eight poor people. Here is a market on tueſday, and a fair October the 13th. Diſtant from London 84 computed and 103 meaſured miles; and 31 from Gloceſter.

*Letters of* MART, or MARK, letters of repriſal.

MA'RTEN, or MARTERN, a wild beaſt like a cat.

MA'RTIAL (of *martialis*, lat. of *Mars* the god of war) 1 warlike, valiant. 2 of, or belonging to war.

MA'RTIALIST, a warrior.

MA'RTIN, a bird like a ſwallow.

*MA'RTINGALE*, ital. is a broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the horſe's belly, and runs between the two legs, to faſten its other end under the noſe band of the bridle. Its uſe is to prevent the horſe from riſing.

MARTLEMAS, or MA'RTINMAS, the feſtival of St. Martin, obſerved on the 11th of November.

MA'RTLET, 1 a little ſwift martin. 2 (in Heraldry) a little bird repreſented without feet, and properly alſo without a beak.

*MA'RTYR*, gr. (of μαρτυρεω to bear witneſs) one that ſuffers death for the truth.

To MARTYR, to make one ſuffer martyrdom.

MA'RTYRDOM, 1 the death of a martyr. 2 the torment of love.

MARTYRO'LOGY (of μαρτυρολογια, gr. of μαρτυς a martyr, and λογος a diſcourſe) 1 a book of martyrs, containing the lives of thoſe who died for their religion. 2 a regiſter kept in religious houſes, wherein are entered the names of their benefactors, and the days of their death; the necrology.

To MA'RVEL, to wonder at, or admire.

MARVEL *of Peru*, a flower of ſuch variety of colours, that it is called, the wonder of the world.

MA'RVELOUS (of *merveilleux*, fr.) wonderful, amazing.

MARWOOD, a ſmall town in Durham, on the Tees near Barnard caſtle, has a market on tueſday, and a manufacture of ſtockings. Diſtant from London 255 meaſured miles.

MASCARADE. See MASQUERADE.

MA'SCULINE (of *maſculinus*, lat. of *mas* the male) of the male kind, or manly.

To MASH, 1 to mingle, or mix. 2 to grind, or cruſh to pieces.

MASHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 25′. lat. 54°. 15′.] a ſmall town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, on the Ure; has a cloth manufactury, a market on tueſday, and fairs June the 11th, the 15th and 22nd of Auguſt, and September the 11th. Diſtant from London 165 computed and 207 meaſured miles; and 33 from York.

MASK (of *maſque*, fr.) 1 a vizor, or cover to hide the face. 2 pretence, or cloak. 3 a perſon maſked, a maſker. 4 (in Architecture) certain pieces of ſculpture, repreſenting ſatyrs faces, &c. uſed to adorn vacant places, as the keys of arches, &c.

MA'SLIN. See MUSLIN.

MA'SON (of *maſſon*, or *maçon*, fr. of *maſigno*, ital. a ſtone) a workman employed to raiſe ſtone buildings; as a bricklayer is one who builds with bricks.

MA'SONRY, 1 a branch of architecture conſiſting in cutting ſtones for the uſe of building. 2 the art of joining ſtones together with mortar.

*Free or Accepted* MASONS, a very ancient ſociety, ſo called either from ſome extraordinary knowledge in maſonry, or becauſe the firſt founders of it were of that profeſſion. They are very conſiderable for numbers and character, and 'tis ſaid they can trace their original up to the building of Solomon's temple. The brothers of this ſociety are poſſeſſed of a great number of ſecrets, which have been religiouſly kept from age to age.

*MA'SORA*, heb. the criticiſm of Hebrew doctors on the Hebrew text of the bible.

MA'SORITES, a ſet of Jews, who made it their buſineſs to correct falſe written words of the old teſtament, and alſo to number the letters, &c. of the five books of Moſes, to prevent their being corrupted.

MASQUERA'DE (from *maſcarata*, ital. from *miſcara*, arab. raillery or buffoonery) an aſſembly of perſons maſked, meeting to dance and divert themſelves.

MASS (of *meſſa*, ital.) the public prayers made in the Romiſh church at the celebration of the euchariſt.

MASS (of *maſſa*, lat. of *μασσω*, gr. to bruiſe) 1 lump, or quantity of matter contained in any thing. 2 the greateſt part of the people. 3 ſtock, or fund. 4 a billiard ſtick. 5 a ſtake at play.

*MA'SSACRE*, fr. a general ſlaughter of perſons not in a condition to defend themſelves.

To MASSACRE, to butcher in a barbarous manner.

MA'SSIVE, or MA'SSY (of *maſſif*, fr.) ſolid, weighty, or heavy.

*MAST*, fr. 1 a long piece of round timber, that bears up the ſails, rigging, &c. of a ſhip. 2 the fruit of the oak, beech-tree, &c. 3 two pounds and a half of amber.

MA'STER (of *magiſter*, lat. chief) 1 the head, or governor. 2 the owner of a thing. 3 a teacher, or inſtructor. 4 one whom a perſon ſerves. 5 a title belonging to ſome offices. 6 one well ſkilled in a thing. 7 a title given to any young gentleman.

To MASTER, 1 to ſurmount, or get the better of. 2 to make one's ſelf maſter, or capable of. 3 to govern, or rule. 4 to keep under. 5 to compaſs, or attain.

MASTER *of the armoury*, one who has the care and overſight of the king's armour.

MASTER *of arts*, the ſecond degree taken by ſtudents in the univerſities.

MASTER *of aſſay* (in the mint) is an officer who takes care that the gold, ſilver, &c. be according to the ſtandard.

MASTER *de camp*, is no other than a colonel of horſe, ſo called in France and Spain, where they give the title of colonels only to thoſe that command regiments of foot and dragoons; but with us they are all indifferently called colonels.

MASTER *de camp general*, is the ſecond general-officer over all the regiments of light-horſe, and next to the colonel-general. This officer is only in France, for there is no ſuch among the Engliſh Officers.

MASTER *of the ceremonies*, the king's interpreter, whoſe buſineſs is to introduce to the king all ambaſſadors, envoys, &c. ſent from foreign princes, or ſtates.

MASTER *of the faculties*, an officer under the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who grants licences and diſpenſations.

MASTER *gunner of England*, is an officer who is to inſtruct all that deſire to learn the art of gunnery, and to adminiſter an oath to every ſcholar, that he will not ſerve any foreign prince or ſtate, or teach any one the art, without leave.

MASTER *of the horſe*, is one who has the rule and charge of the king's horſe; there is alſo a maſter of the horſe to a nobleman.

MASTER *of the king's houſhold*, is an officer under the lord ſteward of the houſhold, whoſe buſineſs is to ſurvey the houſhold accounts.

MASTER *of the jewel houſe*, is an officer who has the care of all the gold and ſilver plate uſed at the king's table; as alſo of all the plate in the tower of London, as looſe jewels, chains, &c.

MASTER *of the king's muſters*, is an officer who takes care that all the king's forces be complete, well-arm'd and train'd. He is often called muſter-maſter general.

MASTER *of the mint*, an officer who is now called the warden of the mint, whoſe office is to receive and take care of the bullion brought to be coined.

MASTER *worker of the mint*, is an officer who receives the bullion from the warden, cauſes it to be melted, then delivers it to the moniers, and receives it from them again when it is coined.

MASTER-*note* (in Muſic) is the ſame as meaſure note.

MASTER *of the ordnance*, is an officer of great power, who has the care of all the king's ordnance and artillery.

MASTER-*piece*, 1 a moſt exact or excellent piece of workmanſhip in any art. 2 any thing that is too difficult for a perſon to do.

MASTER *of the requeſts*, was formerly the chief judge of the court of requeſts, but it is now quite taken away.

MASTER *of the rolls*, an aſſiſtant to the lord chancellor, or keeper, who gives orders, and hears cauſes in his abſence.

MASTER *of a ſhip of war*, is an officer next to a lieutenant, whoſe buſineſs is to take care that the log-book be truly kept, has the general conduction of the way, and ſailing of the ſhip in his charge and care; he directs, and ſhapes the courſe that ſhe is to ſail, &c.

MASTER *of the court of wards and liveries*, was formerly the principal officer, and judge of that court.

MA'STERSHIP, 1 the office, or dignity of a maſter. 2 power, or authority.

MASTER-*wort*, the name of a plant.

MA'STIC, the gum of the lentiſk tree.

MASTICA'TION (of *maſticatio*, lat. of *maſtico* to chew) a chewing.

MASTICA'TORY, a medicine to be chewed.

MA'STICOT (of *maſſicot*, fr.) a yellow colour uſed in painting.

MA'STIF, or MA'STY (of *maſtif*, old fr.) a large and fierce kind of dogs.

MAT, a device for ſeveral uſes, made of ruſhes.

MATCH, 1 a piece of cord for the firing of guns, &c. 2 a piece of wood, card, &c. tipped

tipped with brimſtone. 3 an agreement for ſeveral perſons to meet, &c. 4 a marriage. 5 the party to be married. 6 equal, or parallel. 7 bargain, or contract.

To MATCH, 1 to be like, or reſemble. 2 to compare, or make equal. 3 to be ſuitable, or agreeable to. 4 to marry.

MA'TCHABLE, that may be matched.

MA'TCHLESS, incomparable, or that cannot be matched.

MATE, 1 companion, or aſſociate. 2 partner, or ſharer. 3 wife, or conſort. 4 check-mate, when at cheſs there's no way left for the king to eſcape, and the game is ended.

To MATE, 1 to amaze, or aſtoniſh. 2 to daſh, or mortify. 3 to match, or marry. 4 to equal, or make even.

*MATE'RIA medica*, lat. (in Pharmacy) whatever is uſed in medicine for the prevention or cure of diſeaſes.

*MATERIA prima*, lat. (in Philoſophy) is the firſt matter, or ſubject of all ſubſtantial forms, or bodies.

*Dura* MATER. See DURA *mater*.

*Pia* MATER. See PIA *mater*.

MATE'RIAL (of *materialis*, lat. of *materia* matter) 1 conſiſting of matter. 2 principal, main, or eſſential. 3 important, or of conſequence.

MATE'RIALS, ſtuff proper for the making any thing of.

MATE'RNAL (of *paternus*, lat. of *mater* a mother) of, or belonging to a mother, motherly.

† MATE'RNITY, motherhood.

MA''THEMATICIAN, a perſon ſtudious of, and well ſkilled in the mathematics.

MATHEMA''TICAL, or MATHEMA''TIC, of, or belonging to the mathematics.

MATHEMA''TICS, or *MATHE'SIS* (of μαθησις, gr. of μανθανω to learn) originally ſignify any diſcipline or learning; but now 'tis properly that ſcience which teaches or contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured, as it is computable or meaſurable.

Mathematics may be divided into pure, mixed, ſpeculative, and practical.

*Pure, ſimple*, or *abſtracted* MATHEMATICS, is that which conſiders abſtracted quantity, without any relation to matter, or ſenſible objects.

*Mix'd* MATHEMATICS, is that which is interwoven every where with phyſical conſiderations.

*Speculative* MATHEMATICS, is that which purpoſes only the ſimple knowledge of the thing propoſed, and the bare contemplation of truth or falſehood.

*Practical* MATHEMATICS, is that which teacheth how to demonſtrate ſomething uſeful, or to perform ſomething that ſhall be propoſed for the benefit or advantage of mankind.

MATHU'RINS, a religious order, founded by pope Innocent, for redemption of Chriſtian captives out of Turkiſh ſlavery.

MA''TINS, or MA'TINES (of *matines*, fr.) 1 morning prayers. 2 one of the canonical hours of prayer in the Roman church.

MA''TRASS (in Chemiſtry) a bottle with a long narrow neck, uſed in digeſtions and other operations; called alſo a bolt-head.

MA''TRICE [2]. See MATRIX.

*MA'TRICES*, 1 moulds wherein printing letters are caſt. 2 (in Coining) pieces of ſteel in form of dyes, whereon are ingraven the ſeveral figures wherewith the ſpecies are to be ſtamped. 3 (in Dying) the five ſimple colours whence all the reſt are derived; theſe are the black, white, blue, red and yellow.

MA'TRICIDE (of *matricida*, lat. of *mater* a mother, and *cædo* to kill) 1 a murderer, or killer of one's mother. 2 the crime of murdering one's mother.

MATRI''CIOUS, of, or belonging to the matrix.

MATRI''CULAR *book* (of *matricula*, a dim. of *matrix* the womb) a book wherein are regiſtred, or ſet down, the names of young ſcholars, after they have been ſworn in an univerſity.

To MATRI''CULATE, to regiſter, or ſet down in the matricular book.

MATRIMO'NIAL, of, or belonging to matrimony.

MA''TRIMONY (of *matrimonium*, lat. of *mater* a mother) marriage, or wedlock.

*MA'TRIX*, lat. (of *mater* a mother) the womb, or that part of the female of any kind, wherein the fœtus is conceived and nouriſhed till the time of its delivery.

The word is alſo applied to places proper for the generation of vegetables, minerals, and metals.

MATROSS. See MONTROSS.

MA'TRON (of *matrona*, lat. of *mater* a mother) a grave and motherly woman.

MA'TTED, 1 covered with mats. 2 intangled, or clung together. 3 (in Botany) the growing together of herbs, as if they were plaited together.

MATTER (of *materia*, lat. of *mater* a mother) 1 the ſtuff any thing is made, or conſiſts of. 2 ſubſtance, or body. 3 theme, or ſubject. 4 cauſe, or occaſion. 5 thing, or buſineſs. 6 corruption, pus. 7 about, or to the value of. 8 ground, or ſubject matter.

MATTER (in Philoſophy) is an impenetrable, diviſible, and paſſive ſubſtance, extending into length, breadth, and thickneſs.

To MATTER, 1 to care for, or be anxious about. 2 to run with matter, as a ſore.

MA'TTINS. See MATINS.

MA'TTOCK, a tool uſed in huſbandry.

MA'TTRESS, 1 a kind of quilt filled with wool, cotton, &c. 2 a flock-bed.

MATURA'TION, a ripening, or growing to maturity.

MA-

MATU'RE (of *maturus*, lat.) 1 ripe, or fit for any action or thing. 2 careful, or exact. 3 ripe, mellow, as fruit.

MATU'RITY, 1 ripeneſs, as of fruit, &c. 2 of full age, or ripeneſs of years. 3 ripeneſs for breaking out into action.

To MAU'DLE, to beſot, or put out of order, as drinking in the morning does.

MAU'DLIN, 1 half drunk, tipſy, maudled. 2 the name of an herb.

MAU'GRE (of *malgre*, fr.) in ſpite of, or whether one will or no.

MA'VIS (of *mauvis*, fr.) a thruſh, or ſinging bird.

To MAUL, to beat ſoundly.

MAU'LKIN, 1 an oven-map. 2 a ſcarecrow to frighten birds.

MAUL-*ſtick*, the ſtick upon which a painter leans his hand while he paints.

MAUNCH (in Heraldry) the figure of an ancient ſleeve of a coat.

MAUND, a great flaſket, or open baſket

To MAU'NDER, to grumble, mutter, or murmur.

MAU'NDY, a ſmall preſent on ſolemn occaſions.

MAU'NDY *Thurſday*, the laſt Thurſday in Lent, on which the king gives a bounty to certain poor people.

*MAUSOLE'UM*, lat. a famous marble ſepulchre, built by Artemiſia, in honour of her huſband Mauſolus king of Caria; it was 35 cubits high, 44 foot about, ſupported by 36 marble pillars. It was accounted one of the ſeven wonders of the world; whence any ſumptuous funeral monument is ſo called.

† MAU'THER, a word uſed in Norfolk and Suffolk for a little girl.

MAW, one of the ſtomachs of animals of the ruminating kind, being that wherein the chyle is formed, and from which the food immediately deſcends into the inteſtines.

St. MAWES, [W. lon. 5°. 26'. lat. 50°. 13'.] in Cornwal, is a hamlet of the pariſh of St. Juſt, conſiſts of one ſtreet fronting the ſea, has neither market, church, nor chapel, but has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince 1562, who are returned by its mayor or portreeve. Henry VIII. built a caſtle here, for the better ſecurity of Falmouth harbour, now much decayed; though it has a governor, deputy, two gunners, and a platform of 17 guns. It has a fair on the friday after St. Luke's day. Diſtant from London 220 computed, and 260 meaſured miles.

MA'WKISH, 1 ſqueamiſh, or ſick at ſtomach. 2 nauſeous, or diſagreeable.

MAWKS, a hoidening naſty ſlut.

MAW'MET, a little puppet.

MAXI'LLARY (of *maxillaris*, lat. of *maxilla* the jaw-bone) of, or belonging to the jaw-bone.

MA'XIM (of *maxime*, fr. a rule) a principle in any art or ſcience, founded on reaſon, and not to be denied.

*MA'XIMIS* and *MI'NIMIS*, lat. (among Mathematicians) is that method whereby a problem is reſolved, which requires the greateſt or leaſt quantity attainable in that caſe.

*MAY*, fr. the fifth month of the year, in which the ſun enters Gemini.

MAY *lily*, the name of a flower, generally called the lily of the valley.

I MAY, I am able to do. 2 am permitted to do.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught.

MA'YOR (of *major*, lat. greater) the chief magiſtrate of a corporation.

MA'YORALTY, the office or dignity of a mayor.

MA'YORESS, the mayor's lady, or wife.

MAZARINE *blue*, a deep blue colour.

MAZE, 1 a labyrinth, or place full of turnings and windings. 2 aſtoniſhment, or ſurpriſe. 3 perplexity, or inquietude.

MA'ZER, a broad drinking cup.

*MAZZAROTH*, heb. the zodiac.

ME, a pronoun uſed inſtead of I, in all its oblique caſes.

MEA'COCK, 1 an effeminate fellow. 2 an uxorious man.

MEAD, 1 a drink made of honey and water. 2 a meadow.

MEA'DOW, paſture ground.

MEA'DOW *ſweet*, the name of an herb.

MEA'GRE, lean, thin, lank.

MEAL, 1 repaſt. 2 any corn ground.

MEALS, the banks on the ſea coaſt of Norfolk.

MEA'LY *mouth'd*, baſhful, or overmodeſt in ſpeech.

MEAN, 1 middle between two extreams. 2 poor, pitiful. 3 indifferent. 4 low, ignoble.

MEAN (in Muſic) the tenor, or middle part.

MEAN *anomaly*. See ANOMALY *mean*.

MEAN *conjunction* (in Aſtronomy) is when the mean place of the ſun is the ſame with the mean place of the moon in the ecliptic.

MEAN *oppoſition* (in Aſtronomy) is when the mean place of the ſun is in oppoſition to that of the moon.

MEAN *motion* (in Aſtronomy) is that wherewith a planet, or any point or line is ſuppoſed to move equally in its orbit, and is always proportional to the time.

MEAN *diſtance of a planet from the ſun*, is the right line SP, drawn from the ſun at S to P, the extremity of the conjugate axis of the ellipſis the planet moves in, and this is equal to the ſemi-tranſverſe axis CD, and is ſo called, becauſe it is a mean between the planets greateſt and leaſt diſtance from the ſun. See fig. 34.

MEAN *diameter* (in Gauging) is a geometrical

cal mean between the diameters at head and bung in any close cask.

MEAN, or *middle proportion between any two lines or numbers*, is that which hath the same proportion to a third term that the first bears to it. Thus 6 is a mean proportion between 4 and 9; because, as 4 : 6 :: 6 : 9.

To MEAN, 1 to intend or resolve, to design or purpose. 2 to signify, or denote. 3 to understand, or conceive.

† MEA'NDERS 3 (of *Mæander*, lat. the name of a river in Phrygia, having innumerable turnings and windings) intricate turnings and windings.

MEA'NDROUS 3, full of meanders.

MEANING, the sense, or signification of a thing.

MEANS, 1 way to do a thing. 2 estate, or riches.

MEAR (of *mare*, lat. the sea) 1 a marshy ground. 2 a bound, or limit. 3 a pool, or standing water.

MEARL, a black bird.

MEASE, 1 a measure containing five hundred herrings. 2 a messuage, or tenement.

MEA'SLES (of *maseren*, du. blisters) a cutaneous disease, consisting in a general appearance of eruptions, not tending to suppuration, accompanied with a fever.

ME'ASURABLE, 1 that may be measured. 2 moderate, or within bounds.

ME'ASURE (of *mesure*, fr. of *mensura*, lat. of *metior* to mete) 1 that which serves to determine the extent of any quantity. 2 a quantity proportional to the measure. 3 dimension. 4 cadence in verses. 5 time in music. 6 way, or design. 7 mean, or bound.

MEASURE *of an angle*, is an arch of a circle described upon the angular point. Thus the arch *b c* is the measure of the angle A. See fig. 5.

MEASURE *of a number*, is the number that measures it; as 2 is the measure of 4.

MEASURE *of a ratio*, is a logarithm.

MEASURE *of a solid*, is a cube whose side is one inch, foot, yard, or other determinate length.

MEASURE *of a superficies*, or *plain figure*, is a square, whose side is one inch, foot, yard, &c.

MEAT, 1 food, or any thing that we eat for nourishment. 2 flesh of beasts, &c. 3 that wherewith any thing is fatted.

MEATH EAST, and WEST, two counties of Ireland, in the province of Leinster.

MEA'ZLES. See MEASLES.

*MECÆ'NAS*. See MÆCENAS.

MEATUS, lat. a passage.

*A* MECHA'NIC, a tradesman, or artificer.

MECHA''NICAL, or MECHA''NIC, 1 of or belonging to the mechanics. 2 pitiful, mean, low.

MECHANICAL *curve*, is one whose nature cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation.

MECHANICAL *philosophy*, is the same with the corpuscular, which endeavours to explicate the phænomena of nature from mechanical principles, i. e. from motion, rest, figure, position, magnitude, &c. of the minute parts of matter. And these principles are frequently called mechanical causes; and also the mechanical affections of matter.

MECHANIC *powers* (as they are called) are six, viz. the balance, the leaver, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the wedge, and the screw; to some or other of which, the force of all mechanical inventions must necessarily be reduced.

MECHANICAL *solution of a problem* (in Mathematics) is either when the thing is done by repeated trials, or when the lines made use of to solve it, are not truly geometrical.

MECHA''NICS (of μηχανικη, gr. of μηχανη an engine) is the geometry of motion, being that science which shews the effect of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion.

ME''CHANISM, 1 the material construction of any body. 2 the art, or contrivance of mechanics.

MECHO'ACAN, a purging root like briony brought from the West-Indies.

*MECO'NIUM*, lat. (μηχωνιον, gr. of μηχων a poppy) 1 the juice of the poppy drawn by incision and dried. 2 a thick black excrement gathered in the intestines of a child, during the time of gestation; so called from its resemblance to the juice of poppy.

MECONO''LOGY (of μηκωνολογια, gr. of μηκων opium, and λογια a discourse) a description, or treatise of opium.

ME''DAL (of *medaille*, fr.) a piece of metal like money struck on some extraordinary occasion.

MEDA'LLION (of *medaillon*, fr.) a medal of extraordinary bigness.

To ME'DDLE *with*, 1 to touch, or handle. 2 to treat, discourse, or write of. 3 to concern one's self with.

† *ME'DIAN* (of *medianus*, lat. the middle) which is in the middle.

MEDIA'STINE, or *MEDIA'STINUM* (in Anatomy) a double membrane, serving to divide the thorax and the lungs longitudinally into two parts.

To ME'DIATE, to intercede, or procure by one's means.

MEDIATE. See INTERMEDIATE.

MEDIA'TION, an interceding, or intreating in another's behalf.

*MEDIA'TOR*, lat. (of *medius*, lat. equally suited, or inclined) an umpire, or intercessor, one that endeavours to reconcile parties.

MEDIATO'RIAL, of, or belonging to a mediator.

*MEDIA'TRIX*, a female intercessor.

ME"DICABLE, that may be cured.
ME"DICAMENT (of *medicamentum*, lat. a medicine) a remedy or phyſical compoſition.
MEDICAME'NTAL, medicinal, that hath the virtue of curing.
MEDICA'STER, a quack, or peddling phyſician.
ME'DICATED, mixed with medicinal ingredients.
MEDI"CINABLE, 1 curable, or that may be cured. 2 medicamental, or able to heal.
MEDI"CINAL, of a phyſical nature.
ME"DICINE (of *Medicina*, lat. the art of phyſic) 1 the art, or ſcience of phyſic. 2 a remedy, or phyſical compoſition.
ME'DICK-*fodder*, the name of an herb, generally called Spaniſh trefoil.
† MEDI'ETY (of *medietas*, lat. of *medius*, the middle) a moiety, or half of a thing.
MEDIO"CRITY (of *mediocritas*, lat. of *medius* the middle) a mean, or moderation.
† *ME'DISANCE*, fr. ſlander, obloquy, detraction, evil-ſpeaking, railing, reviling, vilifying, back-biting, traducing.
To ME"DITATE (of *meditor*, lat. of μελεταω gr. to muſe, or think upon) 1 to muſe, think upon, or forecaſt. 2 to deviſe before-hand.
MEDITA'TION, profound conſideration.
MEDITA'TIVE, thoughtful, or given to meditation.
ME"DITERRA'NEAN (of *mediterraneus*, lat. of *medius* the middle, and *terra* the land) in the middle of the land.
MEDITERRANEAN-*ſea*, the ſea that parts Europe from Africa.
*ME'DIUM* lat. (of *medius* the middle) 1 the middle or mean. 2 temper, or expedient.
*MEDIUM* (in natural philoſophy) ſignifies that peculiar conſtitution of any ſpace or region through which bodies move. Thus the Æther is ſaid to be the medium in which the planets and heavenly bodies move; and water is the medium in which fiſhes live. Glaſs is alſo called a medium.
ME'DLAR, a ſort of fruit, not fit to be eaten till 'tis rotten.
ME'DLEY, a mixture of odd things.
*MEDULLA oblonga*, the medullary part of the brain and cerebellum joined in one, and paſſing into the vertebræ of the ſpine.
MEDU'LLARY (of *medullaris*, lat. of *medulla* the marrow) of, or belonging to the marrow.
MEEK, 1 mild, gentle, quiet. 2 humble, or ſubmiſſive.
MEE'KNESS, 1 gentleneſs, eaſineſs of temper. 2 humility, or lowlineſs.
MEEN, or MIEN (of *mine*, fr.) preſence, carriage, or deportment,
MEER, adv. very arrant, or downright.
MEER, ſub. 1 a bound, or limit. 2 low, marſhy ground. 3 a pool, or ſtanding water.
MEERLY, purely, only.
MEER *ſauſe*, brine.
MEET, fit, or convenient.
To MEET, 1 to meaſure. 2 to come to on by chance. 3 to happen, or fall out. 4 to come together.
MEE'TER, rhime, verſe, or meaſure.
ME'GACOSM (of μεγακοσμος gr. of μεγας great, and κοσμος the world) the great world.
MEGALO"GRAPHY (of μεγαλογραφια gr. of μεγαλη great, and γραφω to deſcribe) the drawing pictures at large.
ME'GRIM, a head-ach coming by fits.
MELANCHO"LIC, troubled with melancholy.
ME"LANCHO"LY. ſub. (of μελαγχολια, gr. of μελανος black, and χολη, choler) 1 a low kind of phrenſy, proceeding from the overflowing of black choler, uſually attended with heavineſs, ſorrow, and fear, without any apparent occaſion. 2 penſiveneſs, ſadneſs.
ME"LANCHO"LY, adj. 1 ſad, penſive, caſt down. 2 that cauſes melancholy.
MELA'SSES, the dregs of ſugar, generally called treacle.
MELCHIZEDE'CHIANS, a ſect of heretics who held that Melchiſedech was the holy ghoſt.
MELCOMB-REGIS, [W. lon. 2°. 33'. lat. 50°. 40'.] a town in Dorſetſhire, ſituate at the mouth of the Wey, which parts it from Weymouth, to which it is joined by a handſome wooden bridge of ſeventeen arches. This is bigger, more populous and thriving, than Weymouth, tho' they are both but one corporation and borough, conſiſting of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgeſſes. They ſend four members to parliament, elected by the freeholders, and the number of voters is about ſeven hundred. Every elector has the privilege of voting for four perſons, who, when choſen, are returned as the burgeſſes of Weymouth and the burgeſſes of Melcomb-regis. The markets for both towns are tueſday and friday, the fairs the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June. Here is a good market-place, and town-hall, to which the members of Weymouth come to attend public buſineſs, as the inhabitants in general do for divine worſhip to its church. The port, which generally goes by the name of Weymouth, is the beſt frequented in the county, and is defended by Sandford and Portland caſtles, built by Henry VIII. Diſtant from London 106 computed and 132 meaſured miles, and 9 from Dorcheſter.
MELE'TIANS, a ſect of heretics in the fourth century, whoſe ring-leader was one Meletius, they joined themſelves to the Arians.
MELICOTONY, a ſort of yellow peach.
ME"LILOT, the name of an herb.
To ME"LIORATE (of *melioro*, lat. of *melior*, better) to improve, or make better.
MELIO"RITY, betterneſs.
ME'LLEAN, or ME'LLEOUS (of *melleus*, lat. of *mel* honey) of, or like honey.

MELLI"FEROUS (of *mellifer*, lat. of *mel* honey, and *fero* to bear) that bringeth, beareth, or maketh honey.

MELLI"FLUENT, or MELLI'FLUOUS (of *mellifluens*, or *mellifluus*, lat. of *mel* honey, and *fluo* to flow) 1 flowing with honey. 2 eloquent, ſweet of ſpeech.

ME'LIATISM, honeyed wine.

ME'LLOW, 1 ripe, ſoft, tender. 2 ſoft ſtrokes in painting. 3 pretty well in drink.

MELO'DIOUS, harmonious, muſical or full of melody.

ME"LODY (of μελωδια, gr. of μελος a verſe, and ωδη a ſong) the agreeable effect of different muſical ſounds, diſpoſed in a proper ſucceſſion. It is properly applied to the effect of a ſingle part, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from *harmony*; though they are frequently confounded.

*ME"LON*, fr. the name of a fruit well known.

MELPO"MENE (of μελπομενη, gr. of μελπομαι to ſing) one of the nine muſes, to whom the invention of tragedy is attributed.

To MELT, 1 to liquify, or make fluid. 2 to liquify, or turn fluid. 3 to relent, or be propitious to.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 52°. 45'.] a pretty large well-built town in Leiceſterſhire, ſituate in a fertile ſoil, and is almoſt encompaſſed by the river Eye, over which it has two fine bridges. It has a large handſome church, and a free-ſchool. Its market is on tueſday, and is the largeſt for cattle in this part of the kingdom; its fairs are on tueſday after Epiphany, Whit-tueſday, and Auguſt the 10th. Diſtant from London 82 computed and 104 meaſured miles; and 15 from Leiceſter.

ME'LWELL, a ſort of cod-fiſh.

ME'MBER (of *membrum*, lat. of μεξος apart) 1 a limb, or part of a human body. 2 a perſon, or part of a political body. 3 a branch of any art, or ſcience. 4 a colon, clauſe, or part of a period, or ſentence.

MEMBRANA"CEOUS, or ME'MBRANOUS, full of membranes.

ME'MBRANE (of *membrana*, lat. the upper and little thin ſkin of any thing) a thin, white, flexible, expanded ſkin, formed of ſeveral ſorts of fibres interwoven together, and ſerving to wrap up certain parts of the body.

*MEME'NTO*, lat. remember thou. It is often uſed ſubſtantively for a hint, or ſomething that awakens the mind.

ME"MOIRS, 1 a plain hiſtory of tranſactions during the writer's life. 2 a journal of the acts and proceedings of a ſociety.

ME"MORABLE, worthy to be remembered.

*MEMORA'NDUM*, a ſhort note, or token, for the better remembring a thing.

MEMO'RIAL, 1 that which puts one in mind. 2 a note of ſomething to be remembered.

ME'MORY (of *memoria*, lat. of *memor*, mindful) 1 the faculty of remembring. 2 remembrance, or calling to mind. 3 conſciouſneſs, or reflexion. 4 the time within which a thing is remembred. 5 fame, or reputation.

To ME"NACE (of *menacer*, fr.) to threaten, or ſwagger.

To MEND (of *emendo*, lat. to correct) 1 to correct, or free from faults. 2 to vamp, or patch. 3 to reform, or make better. 4 to repair, as a ſtructure. 5 to quicken, as to mend one's pace. 6 to grow better, or reform. 7 to amend, or grow better, as in ſickneſs.

ME'NDICANT, adj. (of *mendicans*, lat. of *mendicus*, a beggar) begging.

MENDICANT, ſub. 1 a beggar. 2 a begging frier.

MENDI'CITY, beggary, want, or extream poverty.

MENDLESHAM, [E. lon. 1°. 12'. lat. 52°. 22'.] a very dirty town in Suffolk, near the riſe of the Deben, in the road from Needham to Norwich. It has a market on tueſday, not much frequented. Diſtant from London 65 computed and 76 meaſured miles, and 19 from Ipſwich.

MENGRE'LIANS, a ſect of the Greek religion, ſaving that they baptize not their children till they are eight years old.

ME'NIAL, domeſtic, or belonging to the houſehold, that lives in the houſe.

MENSI'SCUS *glaſſes* (of μηνισκοι, gr. *little moons*) are thoſe that are convex on the one ſide, and concave on the other; in the form of the enlightened part of the moon, when near the new.

ME'NIVER, or MENEVER, a ſort of fur, being the ſkin of a milk-white creature in Muſcovy.

ME'NKER, the jaw-bone of a whale.

MENO"LOGY (of μηνολογιον, gr. of μην a month, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe concerning months.

ME'NOW, a ſmall freſh-water fiſh.

*ME'NSES*, lat. catamenia, the flowers, courſes, or monthly terms of women.

ME'NSTRUAL, or MEN'STRUOUS (of *menſtrualis*, lat. of *menſtruus*, lat. of *menſis* a month) 1 monthly, or every month. 2 of, or belonging to womens monthly courſes.

ME'NSTRUUM (in Chemiſtry) any diſſolving, or corroding liquid, any liquor that will diſſolve, or ſeparate the parts of hard bodies.

ME'NSURABLE, capable of being meaſured.

ME'NSURATION (of *menſura*, lat. a meaſure) is the art of finding the ſuperficial area, or ſolid content of ſurfaces, and bodies.

*MENTA'GRA*, lat. (of *mentum*, lat. the chin, and αγρα, gr. a ſeizing on) a foul tetter, or ſcab like a ring-worm, which beginneth at the chin, and runneth over the face, neck, breaſt, or hands.

*ME'NTAL*, fr. of, or belonging to the mind.

MENTAL *reſervation*, a ſeeming to declare one's mind, but at the ſame time concealing one's real intentions.

ME'NTION (of *mentio*, lat. of *meno* antiq. to remember) a ſpeaking of.

To MENTION, 1 to name, or ſpeak of. 2 to take notice of.

*ME'NUET*, fr. a french dance, or the tune belonging to it.

*ME'RCANTILE*, fr. (of *mercator*, lat. a merchant) belonging to trade, or merchandiſe.

ME'RCATURE (of *mercatura*, lat. of *merx* merchandiſe) trade, or merchandiſe.

MERCA'TOR'S *chart*, or *projection* (in Navigation) is a projection of the globe *in plano*, wherein the meridians, parallels, and rhumb-lines, are all ſtreight lines, and the degrees of longitude are all equally diſtant from one another; but the degrees of latitude increaſe towards the poles in the ſame proportion that the parallel circles on the globe decreaſe. It has its name from one Mercator, who firſt publiſhed a general map, according to this projection. But the invention is owing to our ingenious countryman, Mr. Edward Wright.

MERCA'TOR'S *ſailing*, is the art of keeping a ſhip's reckoning on a mercator's chart.

ME'RCENARY, adj. (of *mercenarius*, lat. of *merces* gains) greedy of gain, that will do any thing for profit.

MERCENARY, ſub. an hireling.

ME'RCER (of *mercier*, fr.) one who deals in ſilk, &c.

ME'RCERY, mercers goods, or wares.

MER'CHANDIZE (of *merchandiſe*, fr. of *merx*, lat. commodities) 1 trade, traffick, or commerce; the profeſſion of a merchant. 2 commodities to trade with.

To MERCHANDIZE, to trade, or traffick.

ME'RCHANT, a trader, or wholeſale dealer; one that deals in any particular ware.

MERCHANT-*man*, a trading ſhip.

MER'CHANTABLE, that is fit to be ſold.

MERCHE, a ſmall town in the iſle of Ely, in Cambridgſhire, has a market on friday, and fairs on the three firſt days in Eaſter week. Diſtant from London 67 computed, and 76 meaſured miles; and 23 from Cambridge.

ME'RCHENLAEG, the law of the Mercians, a people who had formerly a kingdom in the middle of England.

MERCIFUL, compaſſionate.

MERCU'RIAL, 1 briſk, lively, full of mercury, or under the influence of the planet Mercury. 2 that bears a relation to the mineral Mercury.

ME'RCURY, 1 the name of a heathen god, feigned to preſide over merchandize, &c. and to be the meſſenger of the gods. 2 (in Aſtronomy) the ſmalleſt of the inferior planets, and the neareſt to the ſun in the Pythagorean ſyſtem. Its mark is ☿. The length of its year, or revolution round the ſun, is performed in 87 days 23 hours. The length of its day, or revolution round its own axis is not yet determined. 3 (in Chemiſtry) a fluid mineral matter reſembling ſilver, hydrargyrum. 4 the name of a purging plant. 5 the title of a news-paper. 6 one that vends news-papers.

ME'RCY (of *merci*, fr.) 1 pity, or compaſſion. 2 pardon, or forgiveneſs.

MERE, [W. lon. 2°. 25′. lat. 51°. 16′.] a ſmall market-town in Wiltſhire, ſituate at the foot of the plains, in a corner of the county, bordering on Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire. On a ſteep hill, cloſe to the town, was a caſtle in the reign of Henry III. ſome remains of which were diſcovered on the fifth of November, 1742. Its church is very ſtately, and the tower is adorned with four pinacles of great heighth. A fine chalk ſtream riſes in the town, which falls into the Stour at Gillingham, a large village in Dorſetſhire, three miles to the ſouth. Here is a market on tueſday, lately grown very conſiderable for corn; and fairs on May the 4th, and September the 29th. Diſtant from London 87 computed, and 105 meaſured miles; and 25 from Saliſbury.

MERE. See MERE.

MERETRI'CIOUS (of *meretricius*, lat. of *meretrix*, a whore) whoriſh, belonging to a whore.

MERI'DIAN (of *meridies*, lat. of *medius* the middle, and *dies* a day) a great circle paſſing through the poles of the world, and both zenith and nadir, croſſing the equinoctial at right angles, and dividing the ſphere into two equal parts, one eaſt, the other weſt, having its poles in the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon. 'Tis called meridian, becauſe when the ſun comes to the ſouth part of this circle, 'tis then mid-day, or high-noon, called in Latin meridies, from whence it is derived. Thus the primitive circle, fig. 6. is the meridian of the place whoſe zenith is *Z*.

*Firſt* MERIDIAN, is that from whence the longitude of places is reckoned; which is various according to the fancy of the geographer.

MERIDIAN *on the globe*, is repreſented by the brazen circle, in which the globe hangs and turns.

MERIDIAN-*line*, is the common ſection of the meridian, and the plane of the horizon, and ſo runs on north and ſouth.

MERIDIAN *line* on a dial, is a right line ariſing from the interſection of the meridian of the place with the plane of the dial. This is the twelve o'clock line, and from hence the hour-lines begin. As *A f* XII. See fig. 18.

MERIDIAN-*altitude*, is the altitude of a heavenly object when it is in the meridian; which is the greateſt altitude it will have that day. Thus RH is the meridian al-

titude of the object R. See fig. 6.

*Magnetical* MERIDIAN, is a great circle passing through or by the magnetical poles; to which meridians, the compass (if not otherwise hindred) hath respect.

MERI"DIONAL, southern, or that lies towards the south.

MERIDIONAL *distance* (in Navigation) is the distance of one place from the meridian of another, measured in the arch of the parallel of latitude passing through them, and is intercepted between them.

MERIDIONAL *parts*, *miles*, or *minutes*, (in Navigation) are the parts by which the meridians in Mercator's chart do increase, as the parallels of latitude decrease.

ME"RILS, a boyish play.

ME"RIONETHSHIRE, a maritime county of north Wales, in the bishoprick of Bangor, bounded by Caernarvanshire on the north, by Denbighshire on the east; by Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire on the south; and by St. George's channel on the east. It is about 108 miles in circumference, contains near 500,000 acres, is divided into six hundreds, has 37 parishes, three market-towns, and sends one member to parliament. It is exceeding mountainous and rocky, bearing but thin crops of corn, but feeds abundance of sheep and goats, is well watered, and has plenty of fish, fowl, and deer. Its chief manufacture is wrought cottons.

ME'RIT (of *meritum*, lat. of *mereo* to deserve) 1 desert, either in a good or bad sense. 2 the worth, value, or excellency of a thing. 3 a kindness, favour, or good turn.

To ME'RIT, to deserve, or be worth of either good or bad.

ME"RITO'RIOUS, deserving, or full of merit.

ME'RITOT, a swinging in bell-ropes, and such like.

ME'RKIN, counterfeit hair for women's privy parts.

ME'RLIN, a sort of hawk.

*ME'RLON*, fr. (in Fortification) is that part of the parapet which is terminated by two embrasures of a battery; so that its height and thickness is the same with that of the parapet; but its breadth is ordinarily nine foot on the inside, and six on the outside. It serves to cover those on the battery from the enemy.

MERMAID (of *mer*, fr. the sea, and *maid* eng.) a fabulous monster, having the upper parts like a woman, and the lower parts like a fish.

ME'RRIMENT, merry-making.

ME'RRY, 1 gay, chearful, or jocund. 2 pleasant, or diverting.

MERRY *wings*, a fly in Barbadoes, very troublesome in the night.

ME'RSION (of *mersio*, lat. of *mersо* to drown, or overwhelm) a ducking, or plunging under water.

ME"SENTERY, *MESENTERIUM*, lat. (of μεσος, gr. the middle, and ἐντερον an intestine, a fatty membranous body, thus called, as being placed in the middle of the intestines. It is of a circular figure about four fingers in diameter; its circumference being full of plaits, is about three ells; to this the intestines are tied like a border.

ME'SLIN, ME'SCELIN, or MA'SLIN, mixed corn, as wheat, rye, &c. to make bread.

MESNE, or MESNE *lord*, a lord of a manour, that holds of a superior lord.

*MESOLA'BIUM* (of μεσολαβιον, gr. of μεσος the middle, and λαβειν to take) a mathematical instrument for finding mean proportionals.

*MESOPLEURII* (of μεσος, gr. the middle, and πλευρον a rib) (in Anatomy) 1 the intercostal muscles. 2 the spaces between the ribs.

MESS, 1 a dish of any thing served up at table. 2 portion, or share of meat.

*ME'SSA*, ital. are particular pieces of divine music, frequently made use of in the Roman church.

*ME'SSAGE*, fr. an errand.

ME'SSENGER, 1 one that goes on an errand. 2 an ambassador, or envoy. 3 a pursuivant, or serjeant.

MESSENGERS *of the exchequer*, officers of that court, who attend the lord treasurer, to carry his letters and orders.

*King's* MESSENGERS, officers who attend the secretary of state, to carry dispatches; and also to take into custody state prisoners.

MESSENGER *of the press*, one who by order of the court searches printing-houses, booksellers shops, &c. in order to discover seditious books, or pamphlets.

MESSI'AH, or MESSIAS (of משיח heb. the anointed) the name of our blessed lord and saviour.

*MESSIEURS*, fr. the plural of *monsieur*; the same as sirs, or gentlemen.

ME'SSUAGE, a dwelling-house, or tenement, with some adjacent land assigned to the use thereof.

MESTI'ZO's, the breed of Spaniards with Americans.

*METACA'RPUS* (of μετα, gr. behind, and καρπος the hand) that part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

ME'TAGE, measuring of coals.

*ME'TAL*, fr. (of *metallum*, lat. of μετα with, and αλλα, gr. other) a well compacted substance dug out of the bowels of the earth, that becomes fluid by fire, and is capable of being distended under the hammer, as gold, silver, &c.

The specific weight of the several metals hydrostatically weighed, stand thus,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 19636 | Copper | 8843 |
| Mercury | 14019 | Iron | 7852 |
| Lead | 11345 | Tin | 7321 |
| Silver | 10535 | Water | 1000 |

That

That is, taking the ſame weights of water and gold the bulk of the former is to the latter as 19636 is to 1000; conſequently gold is nearly nineteen times heavier than water.

METAL (in Gunnery) the outſide, or ſurface of a piece of ordinance; when the mouth of a piece of ordnance lies lower than her breech, they ſay, ſhe lies under metal; but if ſhe lies truly level, point blank, or right with the mark, they ſay ſhe lies right with her metal.

META'LLIC, or METALLI'NE, of, or belonging to metals.

ME"TALLIST, one that works in the mines, or is ſkilful in metals.

METALLO"GRAPHY (of μεταλλογραφια, gr. of μεταλλον metal, and γραφω to write) a treatiſe, or deſcription of metals.

METALLU'RGY (of μεταλλυργια, gr. of μεταλλον metal, and εργον work) the art of working on, or melting metals.

METAMORPHISTS, a name given to thoſe ſacramentarians, who affirmed that the body of Chriſt aſcended into heaven wholly deified.

To METAMO'RPHIZE (of μεταμορφοω, gr. of μετα and μορφη a form) to transform, or change from one ſhape to another.

*METAMO'RPHOSIS*, gr. transformation, or changing from one ſhape to another.

METAMORPHOSIS (among naturaliſts) is applied to the various changes an animal undergoes both in its formation and growth; and alſo to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilk-worm, &c.

ME"TAPHOR (of μεταφορα, gr. of μεταφερω to transfer) a rhetorical figure, when a word is tranſlated from its proper ſignification to another more ornamental, or acute. Or, whereby the proper denomination of one thing is applied to another, which is more clearly explained by this foreign name, than by that which naturally belongs to it.

METAPHO"RICAL, figurative, or belonging to a metaphor.

*META'PHRASIS*, gr. (of μετα with, and φραζω to ſpeak) the tranſlating word for word.

METAPHY"SICAL, of, or belonging to metaphyſics; ſubtle, abſtract, refined.

METAPHY"SICS (of μεταφυσικα, gr. of μετα beyond, and φυσικη the knowledge of nature) is a ſcience which treats of entity and its properties, or the ſcience of immaterial beings.

*METATA'RSUS* (of μετα, gr. behind, and ταρσος the heel) that part of the foot between the *tarſus* and the toes.

To METE (of *metior*, lat. of μετρεω, gr. to meaſure) to meaſure.

METEGA"VEL 3, a rent, of old paid in victuals.

*METEMPSY'CHOSIS*, gr. (of μετα with, εν into, and ψυχοω to give life) the tranſmigration, or paſſing of the ſoul from one body to another.

*METE'MPSYCHI*, gr. a ſect of heretics, who in imitation of *Pythagoras*, &c. held the doctrine of tranſmigration.

METE'MPTOSIS, gr. (of μετα after, and πιπτω to fall) the ſolar equation, neceſſary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late.

ME'TEOR 3, (of μετεωρον, gr. of μετα over, and αειρω to lift up) an imperfect body of vapours drawn up into the air, where it exhibits different forms.

*Airy*-METEORS, are ſuch as are bred in flatuous and ſpirituous exhalations, as winds.

*Fiery*-METEORS, are thoſe which conſiſt of a fat and ſulphurous kindled ſmoke, as lightning, &c.

*Watery*-METEORS, are compoſed of vapours, ſeparated from each other by means of heat, and variouſly modified, as rain, hail, ſnow, &c.

METEORO"LOGIST, one ſkill'd in, or who writes a treatiſe of meteors.

METEORO"LOGY (of μετεωρολογια, gr. of μετεωρον a meteor, and λογα a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or treatiſe of meteors, explaining their origin, formation, kinds, &c.

METHE'GLIN, (of *meddyglin*, welch) a ſort of mead, or drink made of honey, &c.

ME"THOD (of μεθοδος, gr. of μετα, according to, and οδος a way) 1 a ready way, or manner, an orderly diſpoſing of things. 2 way, or manner.

METHO'DICAL, orderly, or according to method.

To ME'THODISE, or to ME"THODIZE, to put into method, or range into order.

ME"THODIST, 1 one that treats of method or order. 2 a fanatick, or one that pretends to be inſpired.

METHWOULD, [E. lon. 32 min. lat. 52°, 36'.] a ſmall town in Norfolk. It has a market on friday, and is noted for breeding excellent rabbets. Diſtant from London 68 computed, and 79 meaſured miles; and 31 from Norwich.

METO"NICK CYCLE. See CYCLE *of the moon*.

METONY"MICAL, of, or belonging to the figure metonymy.

ME"TONYMY (of μετωνυμια, gr. of μετα another, and ονομα a name) a rhetorical figure, when the cauſe is put for the effect, the ſubject for the adjunct, or contrarily, &c.

*ME'TOPE* 3, (of μετα between, and οπη an opening) (in Architecture) is the ſquare ſpace between the tryglyphs of the Doric freeze, which among the ancients uſed to be adorned with the heads of beaſts, baſons, vaſes, and other inſtruments uſed in ſacrificing. A demi-metope is a ſpace ſomewhat leſs than half a metope, at the corner of the Doric freeze.

METOPO"SCOPY (of μετωποσκια, gr. of μετωπον the forehead, and σκοπεω to view) the art of telling men's natures, or fortunes, by looking in their faces.

ME'TRE, or ME'TER, 1 cadence, or the meaſure

measure of verſes. 2 a Turkiſh meaſure, containing ſomething more than five pints of our meaſure.

*METRO"POLIS*, gr. (of μήτηρ a mother, and πολις a city) 1 the capital, or chief city of a country, and as it were, the mother of the reſt. 2 an archiepiſcopal church.

METROPO"LITAN, adj. of, or belonging to a metropolis.

METROPOLITAN, ſub. an archbiſhop, ſo called, becauſe his ſee is the metropolis of the province.

METROPOLITAN *and primate of all England*, is a title uſually given to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

METROPOLITAN *and primate of England*, is a title uſually given to the archbiſhop of York.

ME'TTADEL, a meaſure of wine at Florence, &c. containing one quart and near half a pint, two whereof make a flaſk.

ME'TTLE, 1 fire, briſkneſs, life. 2 ſtoutneſs, courage, vigour.

MEW, 1 a ſea bird ſo called. 2 a place where hawks are kept. 3 (in the plural) his majeſty's ſtables near Charing-croſs; ſo called, becauſe it was formerly the place where the king's hawks were mew'd.

To MEW (of *muer*, fr.) 1 to caſt the horns, as a ſtag, &c. 2 to ſhed the feathers, as a hawk, &c. 3 to caſt the ſkin, as a ſnake, &c. 4 to cry like a cat.

To MEW *up*, to ſhut up, or confine.

*MEZZO-tinto*, ital. is a particular way of engraving pictures on copper-plates, performed by firſt raking the plate full of furrows, and then taking out the marks where the lights are to be.

*MI'ASMA*, gr. (in Phyſic) is a contagious infection in the blood and ſpirits, as in the plague, &c. but is more particularly applied to ſuch particles as ariſe from epidemical diſtempers, and affect people at a diſtance.

MICE, the plural of *Mouſe*.

MI'CHAELMAS, the feaſt of St. Michael the arch-angel, obſerved on the 29th of September.

St. MICHAELS, [W. lon. 6 deg. lat. 50°. 7'.] a hamlet in Cornwal, ſituate on a bay of the Engliſh channel, called Mount-bay, is a borough by preſcription, ſending two members to parliament, and accounted one of the oldeſt in the county. It is governed by a portreeve choſen annually by the chief inhabitants out of the ſix chief tenants. It has no market, but fairs on the monday after Michaelmas, and October the 28th. Diſtant from London 205 computed and 261 meaſured miles, and 28 from Launceſton.

To MICHE, to hide, or ſculk about.

MI"CLE, much.

MI"CROCOSM (of μικροκοσμος, gr. of μικρος little, and κοσμος the world) a little world, or the body of a man.

MI"CROCOSMO'GRAPHY (of μικρος little, κοσμος the world, and γραφη deſcription) a deſcription of the little world, or of man.

MI"CROCOU'STICS (of μικρον little, and ακυσις hearing) inſtruments to help the hearing.

MI"CRO"GRAPHY (of μικρος ſmall, and γραφη deſcription, gr.) the deſcription of the parts or properties of ſuch very ſmall objects, as are only diſcernible by means of a microſcope.

MI"CRO"METER (of μικρος little, and μετρεω to meaſure) is an inſtrument fitted to a large teleſcope in the focus of the object glaſs, which by means of a fine ſcrew, ſerves to meaſure the apparent diameters of the celeſtial bodies, and ſmall diſtances that do not exceed a degree, or a degree and a half.

MI"CROPHONES 3 (of μικρος little, and φωνη a voice, or ſound) are inſtruments contrived to magnify ſmall ſounds.

MI'CROSCOPE 3, (of μικρος little, and σκοπεω to view) is a dioptric inſtrument, by which minute objects are very much augmented, and ſeen diſtinctly. Some of theſe inſtruments are ſingle ones, as having but one ſmall lens, others are compound ones, conſiſting of ſeveral lenſes.

MI'D-DAY, noon, or the middle of the day.

MI'DDLE, 1 the midſt. 2 the midſt of one's body.

MIDDLE *latitude* (in Navigation) is the half ſum of the latitude ſailed from, and that the ſhip is in.

MIDDLE *latitude ſailing* (in Navigation) is the manner of ſolving the ſeveral caſes of Mercator's ſailing, without the meridional parts, by taking the middle latitude; and this nearly agrees with Mercator's ſailing.

MIDDLESEX, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of London, bounded by Buckinghamſhire and part of Hampſhire on the weſt, by Surry and part of Kent on the ſouth, by Eſſex on the eaſt, and by Hartfordſhire on the north. It is 95 miles in circumference, contains about 247,000 acres, being one of the ſmalleſt in England for extent, but for the multitude of its inhabitants, and its prodigious traffic, is the moſt conſiderable. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and has 73 pariſhes, beſides 144 in London and Weſtminſter. Its rivers are the Thames, Lea, and Colne. It ſends eight members to parliament, viz. the county two, London four, and Weſtminſter two; but pays more taxes than any ten counties.

MIDGE, 1 a gnat, or inſect. 2 a very ſmall ſort of fiſh.

MIDHURST, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 51 deg.] a pretty large town in Suſſex, ſituate on a hill, ſurrounded by others, with the Arun at the bottom, and is a borough by preſcription, ſending two members to parliament;

ment; and is governed by a bailiff. Its market is on thurſday, its fairs on Lady-day, Whit-tueſday, July the 20th, and October the 18th. Diſtant from London 42 computed and 52 meaſured miles, and 27 from Lewes.

MIDLEWICH, [W. lon. 2°. 30′. lat. 53°. 15′.] a large town in Cheſhire, near the conflux of the Croke and Dan, where are two ſalt-water ſprings, in which is made great ſtore of ſalt. It is an ancient borough, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by burgeſſes. Its church is very large. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on Holy-thurſday, and October the 18th. Diſtant from London 128 computed and 156 meaſured miles.

MIDLAM, [W. lon. 1°. 36′. lat. 54°. 15′.] a ſmall town in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, has a market on monday, and a fair on Whit-monday. Diſtant from London 169 computed and 202 meaſured miles, and 38 from York.

MI'DRIFF, a ſkin, or membrane which ſeparates the heart and lungs from the lower belly; the diaphragma.

MI'DSHIP-*men*, are officers on board a ſhip of war; their ſtation, when on the watch, is on the quarter-deck, &c. they mind the braces, look out, and give the word of command from their ſuperior officers. They are generally gentlemen upon their preferment.

MI'DSUMMER *day*, the feſtival of St. John the baptiſt, being the 24th of June.

M 'DWALL, a bird that eats bees.

MI'DWIFE, a woman who delivers women in labour.

MIGHT, power, or ability.

MI'GHTY, adj. powerful, or puiſſant.

MIGHTY, adv. very, or extremely.

MIGRA'TION (of *migratio*, lat. of *migro* to ſhift his habitation) a removing from one place to another, or changing the habitation.

MILBORN-PORT, [W. lon. 2°. 32′. lat. 51°. 5′.] a borough town in Somerſetſhire, in the road from Sherborn to Shaftſbury, being in a manner ſurrounded by Dorſetſhire. Tho' it ſends two members to parliament, it is no market town, nor corporation. Diſtant from London 98 computed and 116 meaſured miles; and 45 from Briſtol.

MILCH, giving milk.

MILD, 1 gentle, moderate. 2 indulgent, kind. 3 ſoft to the taſte. 4 fair, not tempeſtuous.

MILDENHALL, [E. lon. 36 min. lat. 52°. 25′.] a large populous town in Suffolk, on the Lark, a branch of the Ouſe, very pleaſant and well built. It has a market on friday. Its church is ſtately, and has a ſteeple 120 feet high. Diſtant from London 57 computed and 68 meaſured miles; and 39 from Ipſwich.

MI'LDERNEX, a ſort of ſail-cloth.

MI'LDEW, 1 a kind of dew that falls on wheat, hops, &c. and hinders its growth, unleſs waſhed off by the rain, dried up by the ſun, or diſperſed by the winds. 2 ſpots or ſtains on ſilk, &c. contracted by their lying in cloſe damp places.

MIL'DEWED, 1 blaſted, or corrupted with mildew. 2 ſpotted, or ſtain'd.

MILE, the diſtance of eight furlongs, or one hundred and ſixty yards.

MI'LFOIL, the herb yarrow.

MILFORD-HAVEN, [W. lon. 5 deg. lat. 51°. 46′.] the moſt ſecure and commodious harbour in Great Britain, ſituate on the Iriſh ſea, in the ſouth weſt of Pembrokeſhire, on the north entrance of the Briſtol channel. It has five bays, ſixteen creeks, and thirteen roads, and is ſo large and deep, that a thouſand large veſſels may ſafely ride there at one time. Here the duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. grand-father of Q. Elizabeth, and the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. landed.

MI'LITANT (of *militans*, lat. of *miles* a ſoldier) fighting, or combating.

MI'LITARY (of *militaris*, lat. of *miles* a ſoldier) warlike, or belonging to ſoldiers or war.

MILITARY *architecture*, the ſame as fortification.

MILITARY *execution*, is the ravaging and deſtroying a country that refuſes to pay contribution.

*MILI'TIA*, lat. troops of citizens and country people, for the defence of their country.

MILK, a white juice prepared in the breaſts of women, and the udders of beaſts, for the nouriſhment of their young; it is thicker, ſweeter, and whiter than the chyle, from which it is derived.

MILK-*ſop*, 1 one that is ruled by his wife. 2 a coward, or poltron.

MI'LKY *way*, is a broad white path, or track, encompaſſing the heavens. See GALAXY.

MILL, an engine for grinding corn, and many other uſes.

MILL LEAT, a trench to convey water to or from a mill.

MILLENA'RIANS or MILLENARIES (of *millennium*, lat. of *mille* a thouſand, and *anni* years) ſectaries who believe that Chriſt ſhall return to the earth, and reign over the faithful one thouſand years before the end of the world.

MI'LLENER (of *mille* a thouſand) a ſeller of ribbons, gloves, fans, &c.

MI'LIARY (of *milium*, lat. millet) of, belonging to, or like millet.

MILIARY *glands*, an infinite number of ſmall glands interſperſed throughout the ſubſtance of the cutis.

MILIARY *fever*, a malignant fever, wherein the ſkin is ſprinkled over with little ſpots like grains of millet; the purple fever.

MI'LLER,

MI'LLER, one who grinds corn, &c.

MI'LLER's *thumb*, the name of a ſmall river fiſh, a cowl.

*MI'LLET*, fr. (of *milium*, lat. of *mille* a thouſand) a kind of ſmall grain, or corn ſometimes called hirſe.

*MI'LLION*, fr. 1 ten hundred thouſand. 2 a fruit generally called muſk-melon.

MILL-*ree*, a Portugal coin, worth ſix ſhillings and eight pence halfpenny, ſterling.

MI'LREE, or MILREA, a meaſure of wine and oil, in the ſouthern parts of France, equal to ſeventeen gallons of our meaſure.

MILT, 1 the ſpleen. 2 the ſoft roe of fiſhes.

MILTON, [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 51°. 25'.] a large market-town in Kent, ſituate on the eaſt Swale. Has a conſiderable market on ſaturday, and a fair on June the 6th. The oyſters taken hereabouts are the moſt famous of any in Kent.

MILTON, [W. lon. 2°. 28'. lat. 30°. 50'.] an ancient but poor town in Dorſetſhire, chiefly noted for an abby built here by king Athleſtan. It has a market on monday, and a fair on the tueſday after St. James's day. Diſtant from London 192 computed and 117 meaſured miles; and 10 from Dorcheſter.

MILLE"PEDES, wood-lice, a ſort of little inſect with a multitude of feet.

MI"MIC (of *μιμος*, gr. of *μιμεομαι* to imitate) 1 a buffoon, that imitates and ridicules other people. 2 a farce, or mock comedy.

To MI"MIC, or imitate, in order to expoſe.

MI"MICAL, apiſh, or like a buffoon.

MIMO"GRAPHER (of *μιμος*, gr. a jeſt, *γραφω* to write) a writer of jeſts, or puns.

To MINCE (of *mincer*, fr.) 1 to cut ſmall. 2 to affect, or not to ſpeak plain.

MINCHING-HAMPTON, a market-town in Glouceſterſhire, where is a large church, built in the form of a croſs. Its market is on tueſday, and its fairs on Trinity-monday, and October the 16th. Diſtant from London 77 computed and 90 meaſured miles; and 13 from Glouceſter.

MI'NCING, 1 cutting ſmall. 2 an affected, or finical motion of the body in walking.

MIND, 1 the ſoul, or the underſtanding. 2 the memory, or remembrance. 3 affection, or paſſion. 4 ſentiment, or opinion. 5 will, or deſire. 6 purpoſe, or reſolution.

To MIND, 1 to mark or conſider, to take notice of. 2 to look after, or take care of. 3 to put in mind, or bring to remembrance. 4 to purpoſe, or be minded.

MINE, pron. of, or belonging to me.

*MINE*, fr. the place where metals, &c. are digged.

MINE (in Fortification) is a hole dug, or made by a pioneer under the rampart, or under the face of the baſtion, whereto there are ſeveral winding paſſages; when it is finiſhed, divers barrels of powder are placed therein, together with a train or ſauciſſe; and the quantity of powder is proportioned to the height and weight of the body to be blown up.

There are alſo mines ſprung in the field, which are called *Fougades*.

MINE *dial*, is a box and needle, with a braſs ring divided into 360 degrees, with ſeveral dials graduated thereon, generally made for the uſe of miners.

MINEHEAD, [W. lon. 3°. 40'. lat. 51°. 18'.] an ancient borough in Somerſetſhire, with an harbour on the Briſtol channel, and being much frequented by paſſengers to and from Ireland, is pretty populous, and enjoys a good trade. It was formerly governed by a portreeve, and now by two conſtables. At preſent it has a good harbour, deep enough for the largeſt ſhips. It has a market on wedneſday, and a fair on Whit-tueſday, and ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 132 computed and 167 meaſured miles; and 57 from Briſtol.

MI'NERAL (of *minerale*, lat. of *minera* a mine) a hard body dug out of the earth, or mines, being part of a metalline and part of a ſtony ſubſtance, and ſometimes ſalt and ſulphur intermixed with the other.

MI'NERAL, adj. of, or belonging to mines, or of the nature of minerals.

MI"NERALIST, one ſkilled in minerals.

MINERAL *waters*, are thoſe which at their ſpringing forth from under ground, are found impregnated with ſome mineral matter; as ſulphur, vitriol, &c.

MINERA"LOGY (of *minera*, lat, a mine, and *λογια*, gr. a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or deſcription of mines, or minerals.

MI'NERS, men who work in mines.

MI'NEVER (of *menu-vair*, fr.) a ſort of fur.

*MINE'RVA*, lat. the heathen goddeſs of wiſdom, learning, arts and arms.

To MI'NGLE, to mix, or blend together.

MINGLE-MANGLE, a confuſed mixture.

*MI"NIATURE*, fr. the art of drawing pictures in ſmall, and in water-colours.

MI"NIM, 1 a ſort of brown, tawny, or dark colour. 2 (in Muſic) is equal to half a ſemibrieve.

*MI'NIMES*, fr. an order of monks.

MI'NION (of *mignon*, fr.) a darling, or favourite.

MINION, a ſort of cannon, and is either large or ordinary.

A large minion, or one of the longeſt ſize, has its bore three inches and a quarter diameter, and is a thouſand pound weight. Its charge is three pounds of powder; its ſhot three inches diameter, and weighs three pounds three quarters; its length eight feet, and its level range an hundred and twenty-five paces.

The ordinary minion is three inches diameter in bore, and weighs about eight hundred pounds weight. It is ſeven feet long; its load

load two pounds and an half of powder; its shot near three inches diameter, and weighs three pounds and four ounces; and it shoots point-blank one hundred and twenty paces.

To MI"NISH (of *minuo*, lat. of *minus* less) to take away, or make less.

*MI'NISTER*, lat. a parson, or clergyman. 2 a counsellor of state, or one entrusted with the affairs of the government. 3 an ambassador, or resident at a prince's court. 4 a servint, or agent.

To MINISTER (of *ministro*, lat. to serve) to officiate, to serve.

MI'NISTRY, 1 preaching, the office of a clergyman. 2 the government of a state by some great minister, under the sovereign au-authority. 3 the ministers of state.

*MI'NIUM*, lat. red-lead.

MINKS, or MI'NNEKIN, 1 a proud mincing lass. 2 a little pin.

MI'NNING *days*, anniversary days, when some office was said for the soul of the deceased.

MI'NNINGS *of a disease*, the previous, or foregoing symptoms of it.

*MINOR*, lat. adj. 1 the lesser. 2 the younger.

MINOR, sub. 1 one under age, or in his minority. 2 (in Logic) the latter part of a syllogism, or logical argumentation.

MINO"RITY, non-age, or being under age.

MI'NORS, MINORI'TES, or *Friers* MINORS, the friers of the order of St. Francis, so called by the rules of their order.

MINO'VERY (of *main-œuvre*, fr.) a certain trespass committed by a man's handy-work in the forest; as an engine to catch deer, &c.

MI'NSTER, a monastery, or conventual church.

MI'NSTREL (of *menestrier*, fr.) a player on a musical instrument.

MINT, 1 the name of an herb. 2 the place where money is coined. 3 a pretended place of privilege in Southwark near the king's-bench.

To MINT, to coin money.

MINU'TE, adj. (of *minutus*, lat. of *minus* less) small, little.

MI"NUTE, sub. 1 the sixtieth part of an hour. 2 a moment, or instant. 3 the sixtieth part of a degree.

MI"NUTES, 1 first draughts. 2 short notes of a thing.

To MI'NUTE, to write down in a book of memorandums.

† MINU'TION (of *minutio*, lat. of *minuo* to lessen) a minishing, or lessening.

MINX, a precise, or prim girl.

MI"RACLE (of *miraculum*, lat. of *miror* to marvel) a wonder, or some extraordinary effect, which seems above the power of nature.

MIRA"CULOUS, 1 done by a miracle. 2 wonderful, surprizing, admirable.

MIRE, 1 dirt, or mud. 2 a bog, or quagmire.

MIRI'FICAL (of *mirificus*, lat. of *mirus* wonderful, and *facio* to make) wonderful, admirable, miraculous.

*MIRO"BOLAN*, fr. a sort of plumb.

MI'RROUR (of *miror*, fr.) 1 a looking-glass. 2 (in Catoptics) any polished body impervious to the rays of light, and which of consequence reflects them equally. 2 a pattern, or example.

MIRROUR *stone*, a stone in Muscovy, which represents the image of that which is set behind it.

MIRTH, joy, gaiety, good humour.

MIS, an inseparable prepositon, implying some defect, or error.

MISACCEPTA'TION, a wrong apprehension of a thing, the understanding a thing in a wrong sense.

MISADVE'NTURE, 1 misfortune, or ill-luck. 2 (in Law) is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance.

MISADVI'CE, 1 bad counsel, or wrong advice. 2 false information.

To MISADVI'SE, to give bad counsel, or perverse advice.

MISA'NTHROPIST, or MISA'NTHOPE, (of μισανθρωπος, gr. of μισεω to hate, and ανθρωπος a man) a man hater.

MISA'NTHROPY, the hating of men, a hatred to all mankind.

To MISA'PPREHEND, not to understand rightly.

To MISA'PPLY, to make a wrong application, to use to a wrong purpose.

To MISBECOME, not to become.

To MISBEHA'VE, to behave very ill.

To MISBELIEVE, to distrust, or not believe.

To MISCA'LL, 1 to give a wrong name. 2 to abuse by ill language.

To MISCA'RRY, 1 to bring forth a child before the time. 2 not to succeed. 3 to be lost.

MISCELLA'NEOUS (of *miscellaneus*, lat. of *miscellus* mixed, or mingled) mixed together without order.

MI"SCELLANIES, collections upon several subjects.

MISCHA'NCE, a disaster, or cross accident.

MI'SCHIEF, 1 hurt, or damage. 2 misfortune, or accident. 3 a scurvy trick.

MISCHIE'VOUS, 1 hurtful, or pernicious. 2 unlucky, or full of malice.

MISCHIE'VOUSNESS, 1 malice, or wickedness. 2 malignity, or mischievous quality.

To MIS-CITE. See *To* MISQUOTE.

To MISCONCEI'VE, to misapprehend, or not rightly understand.

MISCONJE'CTURE, a false conjecture, or wrong guess.

MISCONSTRU'CTION, a wrong interpretation.

To MISCONSTRUE, to interpret amiss, or put a wrong meaning on.

To MIS COUNSEL. See *To* MISADVISE.

To MISCOUNT, to mistake, or miscreckon.

MI'SCREANT 3 (of *metreant*, fr.) an infidel, or unbeliever.

MIS-DEED, a fault, treſpaſs, or crime.

To MIS-DEE'M, to judge amiſs.

To MISDEME'AN, to behave amiſs.

MISDEME'ANOUR, a fault, or crime.

To MISDO', to do amiſs.

To MISDOU'BT, to ſuſpect, or miſtruſt.

MISE, 1 expence, or charges. 2 a tribute, or cuſtomary preſent, which the people of Wales give to every new king, or prince, at his entrance into that principality. 3 a tax, or ſubſidy. 4 a meaſe, meſſuage, or tenement; corruptly for *Meaſe*.

*MI'SER*, lat. a covetous wretch.

MI''SERABLE (of *miſerabilis*, lat. of *miſer* pitiful) 1 poor, wretched, unfortunate. 2 niggardly, ſordid. 3 hard, cruel. 4 ſad, terrible. 5 pitiful, lamentable, or that raiſeth compaſſion.

*MISERE'RE*, lat. (i. e. have mercy) a title given to the 51ſt pſalm, uſually called the pſalm of mercy; it is ſo called from its beginning with this word in the Latin.

*MISERERE mei*, lat. (among Phyſicians) a colic, or vehement pain in the guts; the iliac paſſion.

MI''SERY (of *miſeria*, lat. of *miſer* woful) 1 calamity, affliction. 2 poverty, or indigence. 3 ſad condition. 4 pain, or torture.

To MISESTEEM, to contemn, or diſreſpect.

MISFORTUNE, miſchance, diſaſter, adverſity.

To MISGI'VE, to preſage, divine, or gueſs, to apprehend ſomething bad will happen.

To MISGO''VERN, to govern, or rule amiſs.

MISHAP, miſchance, accident, or diſaſter.

To MISHEA'R, to miſunderſtand, or not hear aright.

MI'SHMASH, a hotch-potch, or confuſed mixture of things.

To MISIMPLO'Y, to imploy one's ſelf in an idle, or fooliſh manner.

To MISINFORM, to give a wrong information, or ſpread a falſe report, to give a wrong account of a thing.

To MISINTE'RPRET (of *mis* wrong, and *interpretor*, lat. to explain) to explain amiſs, or give a wrong interpretation of.

To MISJUDGE, to judge amiſs, or give a wrong judgment of.

To MI'SLE, to rain in ſmall drops.

To MISLEAD, to ſeduce, deceive, or beguile.

MI'SLETOE, a ſhrub that grows on an oak, apple-tree, &c.

To MISLI'KE, to diſlike, or not approve of.

To MISMA''NAGE, to act imprudently.

MISMA''NAGEMENT, ill conduct.

To MISNA'ME. See *To* MISCALL.

MISO''GAMIST, a marriage-hater.

MI-O''GAMY (of μισογαμια, gr. of μισεω to hate, and γαμος marriage) a hating of marriage.

To MISPLA'CE, to put a thing out of its place, or in a wrong place.

To MISPRI'NT, to print wrong.

MISPRI'SION, overſight, or neglect.

MISPRI'SION *of treaſon*, is the not revealing treaſon when we know it to be committed.

To MISPROPO'RTION, to proportion wrong.

To MISQUO'TE, to make a wrong citation.

To MISRE'CKON, to count, or reckon wrong.

To MISREPRESE'NT, to give a falſe character of, or not repreſent fairly.

MISRU'LE, diſorder, or miſgovernment.

*Lord of* MISRULE, 1 the manager of a club at a merry-making. 2 the leading perſon in a diſturbance.

MISS, 1 a young lady. 2 a kept miſtreſs, or lady of pleaſure.

To MISS, 1 not to hit, as a mark. 2 to fail, or miſcarry. 3 to ſkip, or omit. 4 to want, or not to find. 5 to be out in one's judgment. 6 to know, or feel the loſs of. 7 not to take fire, as a gun.

MI'SSAL (of *miſſale*, lat. of *miſſa* the maſs) a maſs-book, or one that contains the ceremonies of the popiſh maſs.

To MISSHA'PE, to diſfigure, or deform.

MI'SSION (of *miſſio*, lat. of *mitto* to ſend) a ſending.

MI'SSIONARY, one that is ſent to preach the goſpel, an eccleſiaſtic who devotes himſelf and his labours to ſome miſſion, either for the inſtruction of the orthodox, the conviction of heretics, or the converſion of infidels.

MI'SSIVE, ſub. a letter, or epiſtle.

MISSIVE, adj. (of *miſſilis*, lat. of *mitto* to throw, or fling) that may be thrown, caſt, hurled, or flung.

To MISSPE'ND, to laviſh, or ſquander away.

*MISSU'RA*, lat. (i. e. about to ſend) a name given to ſeveral ſuperſtitious ceremonies uſed by the Roman catholics, to recommend and diſmiſs a dying perſon.

MIST, a fog, or thick vapour.

MISTA'KE, an overſight, or blunder.

To MISTAKE, 1 to be out, or commit an error. 2 to take one thing for another. 3 not to underſtand. 4 to looſe, or go out of; as to miſtake one's way.

MI''STERY. See MYSTERY.

To MISTI'ME, to do a thing out of ſeaſon.

MI'STRESS (of *maitreſſe*, fr.) 1 the manager of a family. 2 a ſweet-heart, one that a man courts for his wife. 3 a kept miſs, or concubine. 4 a title given to gentlewomen, and others. 5 poſſeſt of any quality. 6 an eſſay at tennis.

To MISTRUST, 1 to diſtruſt, or ſuſpect. 2 fear that an affair will not ſucceed.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND, to take a thing wrong.

To MISU'SE, 1 to make an ill uſe of. 2 to abuſe, or treat ill.

MITE, 1 an ancient ſmall coin about the third part

part of a farthing. 2 an inſect breeding in cheeſe, &c. 3 a weevil, or little worm that eats out the pitch of corn. 4 a ſort of vermin breeding about the heads and necks of hawks.

MI'TER. See MITRE.

MI''THRIDATE (from its inventor Mithridates king of Pontus) a confection that is a preſervative againſt poiſon.

To MI''TIGATE (of *mitigo*, lat. of *mitis* gentle) 1 to aſſwage, ſoften, or allay. 2 to pacify, or reconcile.

MI'TRAL, belonging to the mitre.

MI'TRE (of *mitra*, lat. a turbant) a bonnet, or turbant, worn by biſhops. It is a round cap, of a canonical figure, cleft atop, with two pendents hanging down on the ſhoulders.

MI'TRE (in Architecture) is the workmens term for an angle that is juſt forty-five degrees, or half a right one; and if it be a quarter of a right-angle, they call it a half-mitre.

MI'TRED, wearing a mitre.

MI'TTENS (of *mitaines*, fr.) gloves without fingers.

*MI''TTIMUS*, lat. (i. e. we ſend) 1 a warrant from a juſtice of peace to ſend a perſon to priſon. 2 a writ whereby records are ſent from one court to another.

To MIX (of *miſceo*, lat. to mingle) to mingle, or blend together.

MI'XEN, a dunghill, or heap of dung.

MIXT, 1 mingled, or blended together. 2 diverſified with ſeveral colours.

MIXT *body* (in Philoſophy) is a body compounded by nature of different principles, as a mineral, vegetable, &c.

MIXT *number*, is one that is part an integer, or whole number, and part a fraction; as $4\frac{1}{2}$, or $10\frac{3}{4}$, &c.

MIXT-*lined figure* is one conſiſting of ſtraight and crooked lines.

MIXT *angle*, is an angle which is formed by one right line, and one curved one.

MIXT *ratio*, or *proportion* is when the ſum of the antecedent and conſequent is compared with the difference between the antecedent and conſequent; as if

4 : 3 : : 16 : 12

$a : b : : c : d$ Then

7 : 1 : : 28 : 4

$a+b : a-b : : c+d : c-d$.

MIXT *tithes*, tithes of butter, cheeſe, milk, &c. and of the young of cattle.

MIXTURE (of *mixtura*, lat.) 1 a mingling. 2 a compoſition, or compound.

MIZ-MAZE, a labyrinth, or place full of intricate turnings and windings.

To MIZZLE. See *To* MISLE.

MOAN. See MONE.

MOAT, 1 a ſmall inviſible body, ſuch as play in the ſun-beams. 2 a ditch, or trench.

MOAT (in Fortification) is a hollow place or ditch dug round a town, or fortreſs that is to be defended, on the outſide of the wall, or rampart; wherefore the depth and breadth often depends upon the nature of the ſoil, according as it is marſhy or rocky: but moats in general are between ſixteen and twenty-two fathom broad, and from fifteen to twenty-five foot deep. The brink of the moat next the rampart is called the *ſcarp*, and the oppoſite one the *counterſcarp*.

*Dry* MOAT, is that which is deſtitute of water, and ought to be deeper than one that is full of water.

*Lined* MOAT, is that whoſe ſcarp and counterſcarp are caſed with a wall of maſon-work, lying in talus, or aſlope.

*Flat-bottom'd* MOAT, is that which hath no ſloping, its corners being ſomewhat rounded.

All moats muſt be well flank'd, and in general ſo wide, as that no ladder, tree, &c. can reach a-croſs them. If the moat be dry, or has but little water in it, there is generally another ſmall trench cut quite along the middle of it.

MOB, 1 the rabble, or giddy multitude. 2 a ſort of cap worn by women.

To MOB *a perſon*, to expoſe him to the fury of the rabble.

MO'BBY, a drink in the Weſt Indies made of the roots of potatoes.

MO'BILE (of *mobilis*, lat.) that is ſuſceptible of motion.

MOBI''LITY (of *mobilitas*, lat. of *mobilis* moveable) 1 moveableneſs, or aptneſs to move. 2 changeableneſs, or inconſtancy. 3 a mob, rabble, or giddy multitude.

MOCK, a laughing-ſtock.

To MOCK, 1 to make a game, or laugh at. 2 to deceive, or abuſe. 3 to play the wanton.

MOCKADE'ES, weavers thrums.

MODBURY, [W. lon. 4°. 15'. lat. 50°. 25'.] a pretty good town in Devonſhire, ſeated between two hills. Has a market on thurſday, and fairs on St. George's and St. James's days. Diſtant from London 170 computed, and 205 meaſured miles, and 39 from Exeter.

MODE (of *modus*, lat. of מוד heb. a meaſure) 1 method, way, or manner. 2 faſhion of cloaths.

MO'DEL, a pattern, or example.

To MODEL, 1 to delineate, or draw the outlines. 2 to diſpoſe the parts of.

MO''DERATE (of *moderatus*, lat. of *moderor* to govern) 1 temperate, ſober, within bounds. 2 mild, not too ſevere. 3 middling, ordinary, within bounds, not too great.

To MO'DERATE (of *moderor*, lat. of *modus* a rule) 1 to govern, rule, manage, or guide. 2 to temper, allay, or qualify. 3 to diminiſh, leſſen, or abate. 4 to decide, or make up a difference. 5 to be temperate, or uſe moderation.

MO"DERATOR, 1 a governor, ruler, or guide 2 the preſident of an aſſembly.

MO"DERN (of *modernus*, lat. of *modo* even now) new, or of this time, in oppoſition to antique.

MODERNS, thoſe of the preſent age, in oppoſition to the ancients.

MO"DEST (of *modeſtus*, lat. of *modus* order) 1 ſober, temperate. 2 honeſt, chaſte. 3 baſhful, not impudent. 4 reaſonable, not too large.

MO"DESTY, 1 ſoberneſs, or moderation. 2 chaſtity, or honeſty. 3 orderly behaviour, obſervation of decorum, as to time and place of actions. 4 baſhfulneſs, or ſhamefacedneſs. 5 a piece of cambrick, &c. over a woman's boſom.

*MO'DICUM*, lat. a ſmall pittance, a mouthful, or little matter.

MODI"FICABLE, capable of modification.

MODIFICA'TION (of *modificatio*, lat. of *modus* a due proportion) 1 meaſuring, or bringing into meaſure. 2 reſtriction, or limitation.

To MO"DIFY, 1 to limit, qualify, or regulate. 2 (in Philoſophy) to give the modality, or manner of exiſtence.

*MODILLION*, fr. (in Architecture) are little inverted conſoles under the ſoffit or bottom of the drip, in the Ionic, Compoſite, and Corinthian cornices, and ought to correſpond to the middle of the columns. Theſe are particularly affected in the Corinthian order, where they are always enriched with carved works. In the Ionic and Compoſite orders they are more ſimple, having ſeldom any ornaments excepting ſometimes a ſingle leaf underneath.

*MODI'OLUS*, a ſurgeon's inſtrument called the trepan.

MODISH, 1 made according to the faſhion or mode. 2 that is a great obſerver or follower of faſhions

To MO"DULATE (of *modulor*, lat. of *modus* time, or meaſure in ſinging) to ſing, or warble.

MODULA'TION, exact ſinging, or making an agreeable harmony.

*MO'DULE*, fr. (in Architecture) is a little meaſure, by which we mean any bigneſs or extent taken at pleaſure, to meaſure the parts of a building by, and is uſually determined by the lower diameter of the column and piaſters. Vignola's module, which is equal to the ſemi-diameter of the column, is divided into twelve parts in the Tuſcan and Doric, and into eighteen in the reſt of the orders. The module of Palladio, Scammozzi, M de Cambray, and M. Deſgodetz, which is alſo equal to the ſemi-diameter, is divided into thirty parts.

MO'DWALL, a bird that deſtroys bees.

MO'HAIR, a ſtuff uſed in working button-holes, &c.

MOIDO'RE, a Portugal coin, equal to twenty ſeven ſhillings ſterling.

MOI'ETY 3 (of *moitié*, fr.) the half of any thing.

To MOIL, to toil or drudge.

*MOINE'AU*, fr. (in Fortification) is a little flat baſtion, which is raiſed before a courtin that is too long, and which hath two other baſtions at the end of it; for they being out of muſket ſhot, one or the other muſt be defended by ſome ſuch thing as this moineau or plat baſtion.

Sometimes the moineau joins to the courtin, and ſometimes it is ſeparated from it by a moat.

MOIST (of *moite*, fr.) 1 damp, or a little wet, 2 juicy, or ſucculent.

To MO'ISTEN, to make moiſt, or damp.

MO'ISTURE, juice, dampneſs.

MO'KY, cloudy, or obſcure.

MO'LA, lat. (a mill-ſtone) 1 a miſhapen maſs of hard fleſh ſometimes generated in the wombs of women inſtead of a fœtus; a moon calf, a falſe conception. 2 (in Anatomy) the knee-pan, the patella, or rotula.

MO'LAR (of *molaris*, lat. of *mola* a mill) of, or belonging to a mill.

MOLAR *teeth*, the grinders, the five innermoſt teeth on either ſide of the mouth; ſo called as ſerving to grind the food.

*MOLE*, fr. 1 a pier, or fence againſt the ſea. 2 a ſpot in the body. 3 an animal that lives under ground.

To MOLE'ST (of *moleſto*, lat. of *moleſtus* troubleſome) to trouble, diſquiet, or aggrieve.

MOLESTA'TION, vexing, diſquieting, or putting to trouble.

MO"LLINISTS, the followers of Molina, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, in his opinion concerning grace and free will.

MO'LLIENT (of *molliens*, lat. of *mollis* ſoft) ſoftening, or mollifying.

MOLLIFICA'TION, 1 a making ſoft. 2 alleviation, or leſſening.

To MO'LLIFY (of *mollio*, lat. of *mollis* ſoft) 1 to ſoften, to make ſoft, tender, or ſupple. 2 to calm, appeaſe, or pacify. 3 to move to compaſſion. 4 to eaſe, mitigate, or abate.

MO'LLINET, a ſmall muller to grind colours.

MO'LLY, a man that loves boys, a ſodomite.

MOLO'SSES, the dregs of ſugar, generally called treacle.

MO'LTEN, melted, or caſt.

MOLTEN *greaſe*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

MOME, a ſtupid, droniſh fellow.

MO'MENT (of *momentum*, lat. of *motum* a motion) 1 an inſtant of time. 2 importance, or conſequence.

MO'MENTARY, or MOMENTANEOUS, of a very ſhort duration.

MOME'NTOUS, of great conſequence.

MO'MENTS (in Mathematics) are ſuch indeterminate and unſtable parts of quantity, as are ſuppoſed to be in a perpetual flue, i. e. either

either continually decreasing or increasing; which latter are taken for affirmative and positive moments, and the former for negative or subtractable ones. And these continually increasing or decreasing particles are supposed to be infinitely small; for as soon as ever they come to be of any finite magnitude, they cease to be moments. Moments therefore are to be looked upon not as the generative principles of finite magnitude; but to be inceptive only of them.

MOMENTS (in a physical sense, as they are used in reference to the laws of motion) signify the quantities of motion or forces in any moving bodies; and sometimes simply the motion itself; and they define it to be the *vis insita*, or power by which any moving bodies do continually change their places. This force is compounded of the quantity of matter and velocity conjointly.

*MO'MUS*, gr. the god of carping, and finding fault with other people's actions, without regard to their own.

MO'NACHAL (of *monachalis*, lat. of *monachus* a monk) monkish, or belonging to a monk.

MO'NACHISM, 1 the state or condition of the monks. 2 the monks themselves.

MO'NARCH (of μοναρχος, gr. μονος alone, and αρχη government) a sovereign, or prince ruling alone.

MONA'RCHICAL, of, or belonging to a monarch, or monarchy.

MONA'RCHICALS, heretics in the second century, who acknowledged but one person in the holy Trinity, and said that the Father was crucified.

MO'NARCHY (of μοναρχια, gr. of μονος alone, and αρχω to rule) the government of a prince alone, a state where the supreme power is lodged in the hands of one.

MONASTE'RIAL, belonging to a monastery, or monks.

MO'NASTERY (of *monasterium*, lat. of μοναστηριον, gr. of μοναζω to live solitary) a convent, a solitary place, a cloister of monks or nuns.

MONA''STIC, or MONA''STICAL, belonging to a monastery, or solitary life.

MOND, a golden globe, the enfign of an emperor, or king.

MONDAY, the second day of the week; so called because the Saxons worshipped the moon on this day.

To MONE, 1 to grieve, or lament. 2 to bewail, or deplore.

MO'NEY, a piece of metal stamp'd with the effigies of a prince or arms of a state, which makes it current at a certain rate.

MONEY *wort*, the name of an herb.

MO'NIE, stored, or stocked with money.

MO'NEYERS, 1 coiners, or mint-men. 2 bankers, who deal in returns of money.

MO'NGER, 1 this was the ancient name for a merchant; but now it is only used as an addition to divers merchantable trades; as fish-monger, cheese-monger, &c. 2 a kind of fisher boat.

MO'NGREL, adj. got by two kinds.

MO'NGREL, sub. one that is born of parents of different countries.

MONI'TION (of *monitio*, lat. of *moneo* to warn) admonition, exhortation, or warning.

*MO'NITOR*, lat. a remembrancer, or one who warneth another.

MONK (a contraction of μοναχος, gr. of μονος alone) 1 a recluse, or anchoret. 2 (in Printing) a blot. 3 the name of a fish, resembling a monk's cowl, a miller's thumb.

MO'NKERY, the profession, or the humour of monks.

MO'NKEY, a creature well known.

MONMOUTH, [W. lon. 2°. 40'. lat. 51°. 47'.] a handsome well-built town, the capital of Monmouthshire, situate at the conflux of the Wye and Minny, over each of which it has a bridge, and a third over the Frothy, which comes just below the others. It was incorporated by Charles I. and is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen common-council, and a town clerk; and it sends one member to parliament. Its chief trade is with Bristol, by the Wye, which runs into the Severn. It has been of great note, and was defended by a castle, now gone to ruin, but was a stately edifice. It has a good corn market on saturday, and fairs every monday in Lent, Whit-tuesday, Trinity-monday, August the 24th, the 11th, 18th, and 22nd of November. It gives the title of Earl to the Mordaunts, jointly with Peterborough. Distant from London 99 computed and 127 measured miles.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, was formerly part of Wales, and is in the diocese of Landaff, but is now an English county, bounded by Brecknockshire and Herefordshire on the north, by Glocestershire on the east, by the Severn sea on the south, and by Glamorganshire on the west. It is divided into seven hundreds, is 80 miles in circumference, contains 340,000 acres of land, seven market-towns, and 127 parishes; and it sends three members to parliament, viz. the county two, and Monmouth one. It is very hilly and woody, yet 'tis exceeding healthful and fertile, the hills feeding abundance of sheep, and the valleys bearing great crops of corn; there is also much grass, it being well watered by many small rivers, which generally empty themselves into the Severn sea.

MO''NOCHORD (of μονοχορδον, gr. of μονος one, and χορδη the string of a musical instrument) an instrument having many strings of one sound, made use of by the ancients for regulating of sounds; but some appropriate the name to an instrument that hath but one string, as the trumpet marine.

MO''NODY (of μονος, gr. alone, ωδη a song) a mourn-

a mournful ſong, ſung by one perſon.

MONO"GAMY (of μονογαμος, gr. of μονος one, and γαμος marriage) the marrying of one wife, or huſband.

MO"NOGRAM (of μονογραμμον, gr. of μονος one, and γραμμα a letter) 1 a ſcience in one line, or an epigram in one verſe. 2 a cypher, or character compoſed of two or more letters interwoven.

MO'NOLOGUE, or MONO"LOGY (of μονολογια, gr. of μονος alone, and λογια a ſpeech) a ſoliloquy, or a dramatic ſcene, when but one actor ſpeaks.

MONO'MIAL (in Algebra) is a quantity of one name, or of but one term.

MONOPE"TALOUS (of μονος one, and πετηλον a leaf, gr.) having but one leaf.

MONOPETALOUS *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as ſeem to have ſeveral ſmall *petela* or leaves, yet are all of one piece.

MONO"POLIST (of μονοπωλης, gr. of μονος alone, and πωλεω to ſell) one that ingroſſes all the trade to himſelf.

To MONO"POLIZE, to ingroſs all the trade, or the whole of a commodity to one's ſelf.

MONO"POLY, the ingroſſing the whole of a commodity to one's ſelf.

This is of two kinds: the one when a perſon buys up the whole of a thing, in order to retail it at an advanced price. The other when a patent is obtained from the prince, prohibiting any other perſon to ſell any commodity beſides the patentee.

*MONO"PTOTON*, gr. (in Grammar) is a noun that has but one caſe.

MONOPY"RENOUS *fruit* (of μονος alone, and πυρηνη a kernel, gr.) ſuch fruit as contains but one kernel or ſeed.

MONO'RCHIS (of μονος alone, and ορχις a teſticle) a perſon that has but one teſticle.

*MONO'STICON*, gr. (of μονος alone, and στιχος a verſe) an epigram conſiſting of but one ſingle verſe.

MONOSY"LLABLE (of μονοσυλλαβον, gr. of μονος alone, and συλλαβος a ſyllable) a word that has but one ſyllable.

MONOTHE'ISM (of μονος one, and Θεος God, gr.) the doctrine or principles of the unitarians.

MONO"THELITES (of μονος one, and θελημα will, gr.) a ſect of heretics in the ſeventh century, who held there was but one will in Jeſus Chriſt.

MONO"TONY (of μονος, and τονος a tone, gr.) the having but one tone, or being of the ſame ſound, a want of variation of the voice.

MONOTRI'GLYPH (of μονοτριγλυφον, gr. of μονος one, and τρι, λυφος triglyph) a term in architecture, ſignifying the ſpace of one triglyph between two pilaſters, or two columns.

MONSOO'NS, trade-winds, or ſuch as blow half a year, &c. one way, and then ſhift to the oppoſite point of the compaſs, and continue to blow that way for the like time.

MO'NSTER (of *monſtrum*, lat. of *monſtro* to ſhew) 1 a thing prodigious, or wonderful. 2 any thing that is againſt, or beſide the common courſe of nature. 3 any vaſt, huge, or deformed body. 4 a perſon prodigiouſly wicked or miſchievous.

MO'NSTROUS, 1 of, belonging to, or like a monſter. 2 exceſſive, prodigious.

*MONSTRUM*, (with the Roman catholics) ſignifies the box in which the relicks of ſaints are kept.

MO'NTANISTS, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from one Montanus their principal, who gave out, that he himſelf was the comforter promiſed by Chriſt, &c.

MO'NTANEOUS (of *montanus*, lat. of *mons* a mountain) 1 dwelling, being, feeding, ranging, ſituate, or growing on the mountains. 2 full of mountains.

MONTIFIA'SCO, a ſort of delicious wine, brought from Montifiaſcone, a ſmall city in Italy.

MO'NTERO, a hunter's, or horſeman's cap.

MONTE'TH, a ſort of ſcallop'd baſon to cool glaſſes in.

MONTGO"MERY, [W. lon. 3°. 10'. lat. 52°. 36'.] a large handſome town in north Wales, the capital of Montgomeryſhire, pleaſantly ſituate on the gentle aſcent of a hill; and was formerly defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It is an ancient borough town, ſending one member to parliament, and is governed by bailiffs, &c. Many good families reſide here, which makes it a genteel town. It has a good market on thurſday, and fairs on March the 25th, May the 27th, and Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 120 computed and 158 meaſured miles.

MONTGO"MERYSHIRE, a county in north Wales, in the dioceſes of St. Aſaph, Bangor, and Hereford, bounded by Merionithſhire and Denbighſhire on the north, by Shropſhire on the eaſt, by Radnorſhire on the ſouth, and by Cardiganſhire on the weſt. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, is 94 miles in circumference, contains about 560,000 acres of land, has ſix market-towns, forty-ſeven pariſhes, and ſends two members to parliament.

MONTH, is a certain number of days, conſiſting of ſomething more or leſs than thirty days, and is either aſtronomical, or civil.

*Aſtronomical* MONTHS, which are likewiſe called natural, are thoſe that are governed by the courſe of the ſun and moon, and are either ſolar, or lunar.

*A ſolar* MONTH, is properly the ſpace of time that the ſun employs to run through any ſign of the zodiac, which is the twelfth part of the whole ecliptic; and of theſe there are two ſorts, the mean ſolar month, which is the time that the ſun requires to

move through the twelfth part of the zodiac according to mean motion, (and which conſiſts of 30 days, 10 hours, 29 min. 6 ſec. 18 thirds, 50 fourths) and the true ſolar month, which is the time that the ſun requires to move through one of the ſigns by his true motion; and as theſe times are unequal, being greateſt when the ſun is in the adogeum, which happens when the ſun is in about 8 deg. of Cancer, and ſhorteſt when he is in his perigeum, which happens when he is in about 8 deg. of Capicorn.

*Lunar* MONTHS, are thoſe which are meaſured by the motion of the moon, and of theſe there are three ſorts, the periodical, the ſynodical, and that of illumination.

*The periodical* MONTH, is that ſpace of time that the moon employs to run through the ecliptic, or till ſhe returns to the ſame place from whence ſhe began to move, which according to mean motion, is performed in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 min. 7 ſec. but according to her true motion in an hour more or leſs.

*The ſynodical* MONTH, is that ſpace of time which elapſes between one conjunction of the ſun and moon, and the next following, and is of two ſorts, viz. the true and the mean.

*The mean ſynodical month*, is that which agrees with the mean motion of the ſun and moon, and is equal to 29 days, 12 hours, 44 min. 3 ſec. 11 thirds, and is the meaſure of all the lunar months. But the

*True ſynodical month*, is that which is made by the true conjunction of the ſun and moon; and its difference from the mean, is ſometimes greater, and ſometimes leſs than 14 hours.

MONTH of *illumination*, or *apparition*, is the interval of time between the day that the moon begins to appear, after the conjunction, to the day ſhe diſappears; and this month ordinarily conſiſts of 26 days, but not exactly, being more or leſs, according as the motion is ſwifter or ſlower, or according as ſhe is to the northward or ſouthward, &c.

*Civil*, or *political* MONTH, is a certain number of days, fewer or more, according to the laws and cuſtoms of the country in which they are kept.

MONT *pagnote*, fr. or *poſt of the invulnerable* (in Military affairs) is an eminence choſen out of cannon ſhot of the place beſieged, where curious perſons poſt themſelves to ſee an attack, and the manner of the ſiege, out of danger.

MONTRO'SS, an under gunner, or an aſſiſtant to an engineer, gunner, or fire-maſter; their duty is to aſſiſt the gunners in traverſeing, ſponging, loading and firing their ordnance.

MO"NUMENT (of *monumentum*, lat. of *moneo* to put in mind) 1 a memorial of any perſon or thing, good or bad. 2 a chronicle, or record. 3 an author's work, or writings. 4 a ſepulchre, a ſtatue, or any ſuch thing to preſerve the memory of any one.

MOOD, 1 humour, temper, or diſpoſition. 2 (in Grammar) manner of ſpeaking, by way of diſcourſe, command, &c. 3 (in Muſic) certain proportions of the time, or meaſure of notes.

MOODY, ſullen, moroſe.

MOON, one of the heavenly bodies. See LUNA.

MOON-*calf*, a falſe conception.

MOON-*eyed*, that can ſee better by moonlight, than by day.

MOOR, 1 a fen, or marſh. 2 a black-moor, or native of the ſouthern parts of Africa.

To MOOR (ſea term) to lay out anchors for the ſecure riding of a ſhip.

MOOR-*ben*, a fowl that lives in moors, or fens.

MOOR's-*head* (in Chemiſtry) the copper dome of a reverberating furnace, ſo called from its reſembling the form of an head.

MOORS, the bailiffs of the lord of the manor in the iſle of man.

MOOSE, the name of an American beaſt.

MOOT, an exerciſe of arguing caſes, performed by young ſtudents in law at appointed times, the better to enable them for practice.

MOP, an utenſil to waſh a room with, &c,

To MOP, 1 to cleanſe a room with a mop. 2 to make wry faces.

MOPE, a ſtupid heavy perſon.

To MOPE, to be ſtupid, or full of melancholy thoughts.

MOP-*eyed*, or MO'PSICAL, dim-ſighted.

MO"RAL, adj. (of *morālis*, lat. of *mores* manners) 1 belonging to manners, or behaviour. 2 honeſt, ſincere.

MORAL, ſub. the ſenſe, or ſignification of a fable.

MORAL *philoſophy*, is that which lays down rules for the regulation or well-governing the actions of man, only as he is a man.

MORA"LITY, 1 moral philſophy. 2 good morals, or principles. 3 moral ſenſe, or ſignification.

To MO"RALIZE, 1 to give the moral ſenſe of. 2 to diſcourſe of morality.

MO"RALLY, 1 in a moral ſenſe. 2 likely, probably. 3 according to the dictates of natural reaſon.

MO'RALS, 1 moral philoſophy. 2 principles, manners, or conditions.

MORA'SS (from *moor*) a marſh, a fen, a bog, or mooriſh ground.

MO'RBID (of *morbidus*, lat. of *morbus* a diſeaſe) 1 ſickly, faint, diſeaſed. 2 of, or belonging to a diſeaſe. 3 infectious, apt to breed diſeaſes.

MORBI"FICAL, or MORBI"FIC, that cauſes diſeaſes.

MO'RCLAY, a mortal, and deadly ſword.

MORDA"CITY (of *mordacitas*, lat. of *mordeo* to bite) of a biting, or ſtinging quality.

† MOR-

MORDI"CATIVE, ſtinging, or biting.
MORE, the comparative of much, and of many.
MOREO'VER, beſides, and likewiſe.
MO'REL (of *morellę* fr.) the name of a plant.
MORE'SK *work*, a kind of antique painting and carving, after the manner of the Moors.
MORETON-HAMSTED, [W. lon. 4 deg. lat. 50°. 44'.] a ſmall town in Devonſhire, on the ſkirts of Dartmore; it has a market on Saturday, and fairs on St. Margaret's, St. Michael's, and St. Andrew's day. Diſtant from London 150 computed and 179 meaſured miles, and 12 from Exeter.
MORETON, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on tueſday. Diſtant from London 80 meaſured miles.
† MORI"GEROUS (of *morigerus*, lat. of *morigero* to obey) dutiful, obedient, complaiſant.
*MORILLE*, fr. a ſort of muſhroom.
MO'RION, or MORIAM, a ſteel-cap, or head-piece.
MORI'SCO, a morris dance.
MO'RKIN, a beaſt that dies by miſchance or ſickneſs.
MO'RLING, the wool of a dead ſheep.
MORN, or MO'RNING, the beginning of the day.
MORO"LOGY (of μωρολογια, gr. of μωρος fooliſh, and λογια a diſcourſe) a fooliſh ſpeaking.
MORO'SE (of *moroſus*, lat. of *morſus* a bite) ſullen, croſs, peeviſh, teſty, froward, hard to pleaſe.
MORO"SITY, ſurliſhneſs, peeviſhneſs.
MORPETH, [W. lon. 1°. 15'. lat. 55°. 15'.] a town in Northumberland, on the river Wentſbeck, which runs through the middle of it, and yields plenty of fiſh. The body of the town ſtands on the north ſide of the river; and the church, with the ruins of an old caſtle on a hill, on the ſouth ſide. It is a borough by preſcription, ſending two members to parliament; and a corporation governed by two bailiffs and ſeven aldermen. 'Tis a poſt town, and a good thoroughfare; has a market on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on Holy-thurſday, and July the 21ſt. Diſtant from London 224 computed, and 291 meaſured miles; and 15 from Newcaſtle.
MORPHEW (of *morphée*, fr.) a white ſcurf upon the body.
MO'RRIS-*dance*, an antic dance performed by ſeveral men with bells upon their legs, and a boy in a girl's habit, with his head gaily trimmed up.
MORSE, an amphibious creature called a ſea-ox.
MO'RSEL (of *morſellum*, lat. a dim. of *morſus* a bite) a little bit, or ſmall piece.
*To blow a* MORT (in Hunting) is to ſound a particular air called a mort, to give notice that the deer that was hunted is taken, and killed, or killing.
MO'RTAL (of *mortalis*, lat. of *mors* death) 1 ſubject to death. 2 human, done, or managed by mortals. 3 earthly, or of this lower world. 4 deadly, dangerous, bringing death. 5 great, extreme, prodigious.
MO'RTALS, men, mankind.
MORTA"LITY, 1 frailty, or a ſtate ſubject to death. 2 the plague, or any great ſickneſs. 3 death.
MO'RTAR (of *mortarium*, lat. of the antiq. verb *morto*, i. e. *contero* to pound) 1 a veſſel wherein things are pounded. 2 lime and ſand mix'd together for building. 3 a lamp ſo called.
MORTAR, or MORTAR *piece* (in Gunnery) is a kind of very ſhort piece of cannon, or ordnance, thick and wide, proper for the diſcharging of bombs, carcaſſes, ſtones, &c. It is uſually mounted on a carriage, the wheels whereof are very low.
MO'RTGAGE (of *mort* death, and *gage* a pledge, fr.) a pawn of lands, tenements, &c. for money borrowed, to be the creditors for ever, if the money be not paid on the day agreed.
MORTGAGE'E, he or ſhe to whom lands are mortgaged.
MO'RTGAGER, the party who has made the mortgage.
MORTI"FEROUS (of *mortiferus*, lat. of *mors* death, and *fero* to bring) deadly, bringing death.
MORTIFICA'TION, 1 ſelf-denial. 2 grief, or uneaſineſs. 3 croſs, or misfortune. 4 (in Chemiſtry) is the alteration of the outward form of metals, minerals, &c. 5 (in Surgery) a gangrene, or loſs of life, natural heat, and ſenſe in a member.
To MO'RTIFY (of *mortifico*, lat. of *mors* death, and *facio* to cauſe) 1 to ſubdue, or crucify. 2 to afflict, or trouble. 3 to vex, or humble. 4 (in Chemiſtry) to change the outward form or ſhape of a mix'd body. 5 (in Cookery) to keep fleſh till it grow tender, or till it has got a hogoo. 6 to gangrene, or turn to a mortification
MO'RTISE (of *mortoiſe*, fr.) the hole that is cut in one piece of wood to let in another.
MORTLING, the ſame as *Morling*; which ſee.
MO'RTMAIN (of *mortua manus*, lat. i. e. a dead hand) the alienation of lands, tenements, &c. to any guild, corporation, or fraternity.
MO'RTUARY (of *mortuaire*, fr.) a gift left by a man at his death to the church, in recompence of perſonal tithes omitted to be paid in his life-time.
*Caput* MO'RTUUM, lat. (in Chemiſtry) is the groſs relicks of any thing diſtilled; in Engliſh the *dead head*.
MOSA'ICAL, of, or belonging to Moſes.
MOSAIC *work*, a moſt curious work wrought with ſtones, &c. of all colours, artificially ſet together, ſo as to repreſent any object.

MOS-

MOSCHE'TTO, a ſtinging gnat, very troubleſome in the Weſt Indies.

MO'SCHEY, or MOSQUE [1], a church, or temple among the Turks.

MOSS, 1 a kind of ſpongious or downy vegetable ſubſtance growing upon trees, ſtones, &c. 2 a fine ſugar-work made by confectioners.

MO'SSES, mooriſh, or boggy places.

MOSS-*troopers*, a ſort of robbers in the northern part of Scotland.

MOST, the ſuperlative of *much*.

MO'STICK, the ſtick which a painter reſts on when at work.

*MO'STRA*, ital. (in Muſic) a little mark at the end of each line, directing where the note ſtands that begins the next line.

MOTE. See MOAT.

*MOTE'TTO*, or *MOTE'TTI*, ital. (in Muſic) a kind of church muſic made uſe of among the Roman catholics; it is much of the ſame nature in divine muſic, as a cantata is in common.

MOTH, a vermin that eats cloaths.

MO'THER, 1 ſhe that has brought forth a child. 2 the womb, or matrix. 3 a ſort of mouldineſs on beer, wine, &c.

MO'TION (of *motio*, lat. of *moveo* to move) 1 the act of moving, or ſtirring. 2 the march, as of an army. 3 will, or accord. 4 overture, or propoſal. 5 requeſt, or ſuit. 6 diſpoſition, or inclination.

MOTION (in Philoſophy) is a continual and ſucceſſive mutation of place, and is either abſolute, or relative.

*Abſolute* MOTION, is the change of the abſolute place of any moving body, and therefore its celerity will be meaſured by the quantity of the abſolute ſpace, which the moveable body has run through.

*Relative* MOTION, is the mutation of the relative or vulgar place of the moving body, and ſo hath its celerity accounted, or meaſured by the quantity of relative ſpace, which the moveable body runs over.

*Compounded* MOTION, is that which is produced by ſeveral forces conſpiring together; and forces are ſaid to conſpire, when the direction of one is not contrary to the direction of another; as when the radius of a circle moves about the centre, and at the ſame time a point is conceived to go forwards along it.

MOTION *of the apogæum* (in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem) is an arch of the zodiac of the *primum mobile*, contained between the line of the apogæum, and the beginning of Aries.

MOTION *of libration*. See LIBRATION *of the earth*.

MOTION (in Aſtronomy) the ordinary courſes of the heavenly bodies.

*Diurnal* MOTION, is that wherewith all the heavenly bodies, and the whole mundane ſphere appear to revolve every day round the earth from eaſt to weſt.

*Secondary* MOTION, is that whereby a ſtar, or planet advances a certain ſpace every day from the eaſt towards the weſt.

MOTION (in Muſic) the manner of beating the meaſure to haſten or ſlacken the time of the words or notes.

MO'TIVE, adj. (of *motivus*, lat. of *moveo* to move) moving, or that cauſes motion.

MOTIVE, ſub. reaſon, or inducement.

† MOTI''VITY, the power of moving.

MO'TLY, mixed, or ſpotted.

*MO'TTO*, ital. the words of an emblem, or device.

MO'VEABLE, or MO'VABLE, 1 that may be moved. 2 that varies in time.

MOVEABLES, thoſe goods which are capable of being removed from place to place, a perſonal eſtate.

To MOVE (of *moveo*, lat. of ונד, heb. to turn one way or other) 1 to ſtir, or ſhake. 2 to diſturb, or trouble. 3 to perſuade, or ſollicitate. 4 to remove, or change one's dwelling. 5 to excite, as to compaſſion. 6 to affect the minds of an auditory. 7 to cauſe. 8 to ſtir, or be in motion. 9 to provoke, or incenſe.

MO'VEMENT, 1 motion. 2 all thoſe parts of a clock, watch, &c. as are in motion.

MOULD, 1 a form wherein any thing is caſt. 2 earth mix'd with dung. 3 the dent, or hollowneſs in the upper part of the head.

To MOULD, 1 to caſt in a mould. 2 to faſhion, or ſhape a thing. 3 to grow mouldy, or muſty.

To MOULDER, 1 to fall into duſt. 2 to be conſumed, or waſted.

MOU'LDINGS (in Architecture) are all thoſe jettings or projectures beyond the naked wall, column, &c. which only ſerve for ornament, whether they be ſquare, round, ſtreight, or crooked. Of theſe there are ſeven kinds more conſiderable than the reſt, viz. the *Doucine*, the *Talon* or *Heel*, the *Ovolo* or *Quarter-round*, the *Flinth*, the *Aſtragal*, the *Denticle*, and the *Cavetto*; which ſee in their proper places.

MOULDINGS (in Gunnery) are all the eminent parts of a gun, as ſquares or rounds, which ſerve generally for ornament. The rings of a gun are likewiſe called mouldings.

*MOU'LINET*, fr. 1 (in Mechanics) ſignifies a roller, which being croſſed with two levers, is uſually applied to cranes, capſtans, and other ſort of engines of the like nature, to heave up ſtones, timber, &c. 2 (in Fortification) a kind of turn ſtile, uſually placed in the paſſages to keep out horſes, and oblige paſſengers to go one by one.

To MOULT, or MOU'LTER, to caſt the feathers, as birds do.

MOULTON, a town in Devonſhire, on the Moul. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, eighteen burgeſſes, a recorder, town-clerk,

and two ſeijeants at mace. Here is a market on ſaturday, and that before the 10th of April; and that before September the 29th are well furniſhed with all ſorts of cattle and merchandize. The chief manufacture is ſerges, ſhalloons, and felts. It has a free ſchool, and a charity-ſchool. Diſtant from London 146 computed, and 183 meaſured miles; and 20 from Exeter.

MOUND, 1 a hedge, or bank. 2 a fence, or rampier.

MOUNT (of *mont*, fr. of *mons*, lat. a hill) 1 a mountain, or hill. 2 a walk raiſed on the ſide of a garden, above the level of the reſt of the plot.

To MOUNT, 1 to aſcend, or get up. 2 to put it upon, as to mount a cannon, i. e. to put it upon a carriage.

To MOUNT *the guard* (in Military affairs) is to go upon that duty,

To MOUNT *a breach*, is to run up it, or to attack it.

To MOUNT *the trenches*, is to go upon guard in the trenches.

MOU'NTAIN, an high hill, a part of the earth riſing to a conſiderable heighth above the level of its ſurface.

MOU'NTAINOUS, hilly, or full of mountains.

MOU'NTEBANK (of *montinbanco*, ital.) a quack, a wandering pretender to phyſic.

MOUNTSO'REL, [W. lon. 1°. 6′. lat. 52°. 45′.] a market-town in Leiceſterſhire, properly Mount Soar-hill, from the river Soar on the weſt ſide of it, over which it has a bridge, and a hill in the middle of the town. It had formerly a caſtle, and two chapels, now but one. The market is on monday, and the fair on June the 29th. Diſtant from London 83 computed and 104 meaſured miles; and 6 from Leiceſter.

To MOURN, to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MOU'RNING, 1 ſorrow, or affliction. 2 black cloaths, &c. a particular dreſs worn on ſome melancholy occaſion to ſignify grief.

MOUSE, a ſmall creature infeſting houſes, barns, &c.

MOUSE *ear*, the name of an herb.

MOUSE *tail*, the name of an herb.

MOUSHOLE, a town in Cornwal on the weſt ſide of Mount's bay, is a harbour for fiſher-boats. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on Midlent-monday, and September the 29th. Diſtant from London 230 computed and 290 meaſured miles.

MOUTH, 1 part of an animal body well known. 2 the top of a bottle. 3 the fore part of an oven. 4 the muzzle end of a gun. 5 the end of a river, or where it empties itſelf into the ſea.

To MOUTH, 1 to catch with the mouth, as a dog, &c. 2 to ſpeak after a c'owniſh, or contemptuous manner.

To MOW, 1 to cut down corn, &c. with a ſithe. 2 to make a mow, or heap of corn, hay, &c.

MOWER, a perſon that cutteth corn, graſs, &c. with a ſithe.

*MOYENAU*, fr. (in Fortification) is a ſmall flat baſtion, commonly placed in the middle of an over-long courtin, by which the baſtions at the extremities are not well defended from the ſmall ſhot, by reaſon of their diſtance; ſo that this work is proper for placing in it a body of muſqueteers to fire upon the enemy from all ſides.

MUCH, a great quantity.

MU'CID (of *mucidus*, lat. of *muceo* to be muſty) hoary, muſty, mouldy.

*MU'CILAGE*, fr, (of *mucus*, lat. ſnivel) ſlime, or ſnivel.

MUCILAGE (in Pharmacy) is a ſlimy extraction made of ſeeds, roots, &c. with water.

MUCILA''GINOUS, ſlimy, or ſnivelly.

MUCK, 1 dung, or filth. 2 pelf, which a miſer ſcrapes up.

MU'CKENDER, a child's handkerchief.

MU'COUS (of *mucoſus*, lat. of *mucus* ſlime) ſlimy, or mucilaginous.

MUD, dirt, filth, mire.

To MUD, 1 to ſpatter with mud. 2 to thicken, or muddy the water.

To MUDDLE, 1 to dabble in the mud. 2 to intoxicate one's head, as ſtrong liquors do in a morning.

MU'DDY, 1 full of mud. 2 troubled, thick, gouty. 3 heavy, grum, ſurly. 4 confuſed, as a muddy idea.

MUE. See MEW.

MUFF, a caſe of fur to put the hands in.

To MU'FFLE, 1 to wrap the mouth, or face in cloaths. 2 to ſtutter, or ſpeak unintelligibly.

MU'FFLE (among Chemiſts) is the cover of a teſt, which is put over it in the fire.

MU'FFLER, a piece of cloth to be tied about the mouth or chin.

MU'FTI, the chief prieſt or patriarch of the Mahometan religion.

MUG, a pot, or drinking cup.

MUG-*wort*, a phyſical herb, motherwort.

MU'GGLETO'NIANS, a blaſphemous ſect, which began in England about the year 1657. They had their name from one Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who, in conjunction with one Reeves, pretended to an abſolute power of ſaving and damning whom they pleaſed; and that they were the two laſt witneſſes that ever God would ſend upon the earth.

MULA''TTO, the child of a man or woman black-moor, and of a man or woman of another nation.

MU'LBERRY, a fruit well known.

MULCT (of *mulcta*, lat. of *mulgeo* to milk) 1 an amerciament, penalty, or fine of money ſet on a perſon for ſome miſdemeanour. 2 a fine laid on goods by a company in trade to raiſe

raiſe money for the maintenance of conſuls, &c.

To MULCT, 1 to fine, or lay a penalty upon. 2 to puniſh, or inflict puniſhment upon.

*MULE*, fr. a beaſt of burden ingendered between a horſe and an aſs.

MULES (in Gardening) thoſe flowers which are produced from two different ſorts.

To MULL *wine*, to heat it with ſpices, ſugar, &c.

MU'LLEN, the name of an herb.

MU'LLER, the ſtone held in the hand, in grinding colours.

MU'LLET (of *mulet*, fr.) 1 a ſea-fiſh. 2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument, like a pair of pincers. 3 (in Heraldry) a bearing in form of the rowel of a ſpur.

MU'LLIGRUBS, ſurlineſs, doggedneſs, ill humour.

MULSE (of *mulſum*, lat. of *mulceo* to ſtroke or ſooth) a drink chiefly made of water, wine and honey, mixed and ſodden together.

MULTA'NGULAR (of *multangulus*, lat. of *multus* many, and *angulus* an angle) a figure that hath many ſides and angles.

MULTIFA'RIOUS (of *multifarius*, lat. of *multus* many, and *fero* to bear) 1 of divers, or ſundry ſorts. 2 frequent, or often.

MULTIGE'NEROUS (of *multigener*, lat. of *multus* many, and *genus* a kind) of many, or ſundry kinds.

MULTILA''TERAL (of *multus* many, and *latus* a ſide, lat.) having many ſides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS (of *multiloquus*, lat. of *multus* many, and *loquor* to ſpeak) talkative, full of ſpeech, or one that uſeth many words.

MULTINO'MIAL (of *multinominis*, lat. of *multus* many, and *nomen* a name) having many names.

MULTINOMIAL *root* (in Algebra). See POLYNOMIAL.

MULTIPAROUS (of *multiparus*, lat. of *multus* many, and *pario* to bring forth) that brings many young at a birth.

MU'LTIPLE (in Arithmetic) a number which comprehends ſome other ſeveral times.

MU'LTIPLE *proportion*, is when the antecedent being divided by the conſequent, the quotient is more than unity; and the reaſon of its name is becauſe the conſequent muſt be multiplied by the index, or exponent of the ratio, to make it equal to the antecedent.

MULTIPLE *ſuper-particular proportion*, is when one number or quantity contains another more than once, and ſuch an aliquot part.

MULTIPLE *ſuper-partient proportion*, is when one number or quantity contain another divers times, and ſome parts beſides.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, or MULTI'PLICABLE, that may be multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND, the number to be multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'TION (of *multiplicatio*, lat. of *multus* many, and *plico* to knit together) a multiplying or augmentation.

MULTIPLICATION (in Arithmetic) the third great rule, conſiſting in the finding a third number out of two others given; wherein one of the given numbers is contained as often as unity is contained in the other. Or, it is the taking or repeating of one number or quantity as often as there are ſuppoſed units in the other.

MULTIPLICA'TOR, or MULTIPLI'ER (in Arithmetic) is the number by which you multiply, or the number multiplying.

MULTIPLI''CITY, a multitude, or great deal, a great variety.

To MU'LTIPLY, 1 to increaſe, or augment. 2 to be multiplied, or augmented. 3 (in Arithmetic) to multiply one number by another.

MU'LTITUDE (of *multitudo*, lat. of *multus* many) 1 a great many, a number, or great ſtore. 2 the vulgar, or mobile.

MUM, a wholeſome kind of malt liquor, chiefly prepared in Germany.

MUM! an interjection of ſilence.

To MU'MBLE, 1 to ſpeak to one's ſelf, or very ſoftly. 2 to grumble, or murmur. 3 to chew awkwardly, or with the gums, as old people do. 4 to beat, or drub ſoundly.

MU'MMER (of *mommeur*, fr.) a maſker, or perſon in diſguiſe.

MU'MMERY, maſquerading, or buffoonery.

MUMMY, 1 a carcaſs, or body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians 2 the juice oozing from human bodies embalmed. 3 a pitchy ſubſtance uſed to preſerve dead bodies. 4 (in Gardening) a ſort of wax uſed in the grafting of trees.

To MUMP, 1 to diſappoint, or deceive. 2 to ſpunge upon. 3 to beg, or crave charity.

MUMPS, 1 a ſort of quinſy. 2 flouts, or ill humour.

To MUNCH (of *macher*, fr.) to chew, or chaw.

MU'NDANE (of *mundanus*, lat. of *mundus* the world) worldly, or belonging to the world.

MU'NDATORY. See PURIFICATORY.

MU'NDAY. See MONDAY.

MU'NDIC, a hard ſtony ſubſtance found in tin ore.

MUNDIFICA'TION, cleanſing, or purifying, deterſion.

To MU'NDIFY (of *mundifico* lat. of *mundus* clean, and *facio* to make) to cleanſe, or purify.

MU'NGREL. See MONGREL.

MUNI''CIPAL, adj. (of *municipalis*, lat. of *municipium* a city, or town corporate) belonging to a city, or corporation.

MUNICIPAL, ſub. a city, or town corporate.

MUNI''FICENCE (of *munificentia*, lat. of *munificus* liberal) liberality, or bounty.

MUNI''FICENT (of *munificus*, lat. of *munus*

a gift, and *facio* to make) liberal, bountiful, free of gifts.

MU'NIMENT (of *munimentum*, lat. of *munio* to fortify) 1 a fortreſs, or ſtrong place. 2 a deed, or record. 3 a houſe for keeping records, jewels, &c.

MU'NITE, fortified, fenced, or made ſtrong.

MUNI''TION (of *munitio*, lat. of *munio* to fortify) 1 the action of fortifying. 2 ammunition, or warlike ſtores.

MUR, or MURRH, a great cold, the poſe.

MU'RAGE (of *murus*, lat. a wall) 1 a toll for the building or repairing of public walls. 2 a liberty granted to a town by the king, for the collecting money towards the walling of the ſame.

MU'RAL (of *muralis*, lat. of *murus* a wall) of, belonging to a wall.

MU'RDER, or MU'RTHER, a wilful and felonious killing of one.

To MURDER, to kill feloniouſly.

To MURDER *a thing*, to do it badly, or awkwardly.

To MURDER *a name*, to ſpell it wrong.

MU'RDERER, 1 one who has committed murder. 2 a ſmall cannon, generally uſed for the clearing a ſhip's deck, when ſhe is boarded by the enemy; a pederero.

To MURE *up*, to wall up.

MU'RENGERS, to yearly officers in Cheſter, who keep the walls in repair.

MURK, huſks of corn.

MURKY, dark, louring.

MU'RMUR (of *murmure*, fr.) 1 complaint. 2 ſpeaking low.

To MURMUR, to grumble, or complain.

MU'RNIVAL, four of a ſort, as four kings, &c. at cards, but eſpecially at the game called gleek.

MU'RRAIN, a mortality, or contagious diſeaſe among cattle.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland on the German ſea.

MU'RREY, a dark brown colour.

MU'RRION (of *morione*, ital.) a ſteel headpiece.

MU'SAPH, a book among the Turks, containing all their laws

MU'SCADEL, or MU'SCADINE, 1 a ſort of ſweet and rich wine. 2 a ſort of ſugar plumb.

MUSCHE'TO. See MOSCHETTO.

MU''SCLE (of *muſculus*, lat. a dim. of *mus* a mouſe) 1 a fleſhy fibrous part of the body of an animal, deſtined to be the organ or inſtrument of motion. 2 a ſhell-fiſh.

MU''SCULAR, belonging to the muſcles, that partakes of the nature of the muſcles.

MU'SCULOUS, full of muſcles.

MUSE (of *muſa*, lat. a ſong) 1 a goddeſs of poetry. 2 a melancholy fit.

To MUSE, to meditate, or think upon.

MUSE, or MU'SET (among Hunters) is a hole in a hedge, through which a hare goes.

*MUSE'UM*, lat. 1 a ſtudy, or library. 2 a place for the reſort of learned men.

MU'SHROOM, an imperfect plant of a ſpongy ſubſtance, which grows up to its bulk on a ſudden.

MU'SIC, is one of the ſeven ſciences, commonly called liberal, and comprehended alſo among the mathematical, as having for its object diſcrete quantity or number; but not conſidering it in the abſtract, like arithmetic, but with relation to time or ſound, in order to make a delightful harmony.

*Practical* MUSIC, is that which teacheth not only compoſition, that is, the manner of compoſing all ſorts of tunes or airs; but alſo the art of ſinging with the voice, or playing upon muſical inſtruments.

*Theoretical* MUSIC, is that which examineth the nature and property of concords and diſcords, and explaining the proportions between them by numbers.

MU'SICAL (of *muſicus*, lat. of *muſica* muſic) 1 of, or belonging to muſic. 2 poetical, or belonging to poetry. 3 addicted to muſic.

MUSI''CIAN, a profeſſor, or practitioner of muſic.

MUSK (of *muſc*, fr.) a ſort of perfume of a very ſtrong ſcent, reckoned to be the contents of an excreſcence growing out of the belly of a creature in India, not unlike a goat.

MUSK *rats*, a ſort of rats in America, that live in burroughs, like rabbets, and ſmell like muſk.

MU'SKET (of *muſquet*, fr.) 1 a fire-arm, uſed by ſoldiers. Its length is three feet eight inches, and carries a ball of ſixteen to the pound. 2 the male of a ſparrow hawk.

MUSKET *baſkets* (in Fortification) are baſkets of about a foot and a half high, and eight or ten inches diameter at the bottom, and a full foot at the top; they are filled with earth, and are ſet upon low parapets, or breaſt-works, or on ſuch as are beaten down, that the muſqueteers may fire between them at the enemy, and yet be tolerably well ſecured againſt their fire.

MUSQUETEE'R, a ſoldier arm'd with a muſket, &c.

MUSQUETOON (of *mouſqueton*, fr.) a fire arm ſhorter but thicker than the ordinary muſket. Its bore is a thirty-eighth part of its length, and carries ſeven ounces and a half of lead.

MU'SROL (of *muſerole*, fr.) the noſe-band of a horſe-bridle.

MUSS, a ſcramble.

MU'SSELIN, or MU'SLIN (of *mouſſeline*, fr.) a thin ſort of cloth made of cotton.

*MU'SSULMAN*, arab. i. e. faithful in religion, a title which the followers of Mahomet take to themſelves.

MUST, ſweet wine newly preſſed from the grape.

MUSTA'-

MUSTA'CHES (of *mouſtaches*, fr.) whiſkers.
MU'STARD, a ſauce made of a ſeed of the ſame name, of a hot biting quality.
MUSTER (of *mouſtre*, fr. a ſpecimen) a review of a body of military forces under arms, in order to take an account of their numbers, condition, &c.
To MU'STER, 1 to review, or take a review. 2 to gather together.
MUSTER-*maſter-general*, is an officer who takes an account of every regiment, as to the number, horſes, arms, &c.
MUSTER-*rolls*, liſts of the ſoldiers in every troop, company, regiment, &c.
MU'STY, 1 of a fuſty, mouldy ſcent. 2 dumpy, or out of humour.
MUTABI''LITY, changeableneſs, inconſtancy.
MU'TABILE (of *mutabilis*, lat. of *muto* to change) 1 that may be changed. 2 unconſtant, variable, unſteady, wavering.
MUTE, adj. (of *mutus*, lat. dumb) 1 dumb, or ſpeechleſs. 2 not pronounced. 3 ſilent, or not ſpeaking.
MUTE, ſub. (of *muet*, fr.) 1 a kennel, or cry of hounds. 2 the dung of birds. 3 (in the plural number) certain dumb perſons kept in the grand ſignior's ſeraglio, to ſtrangle offenders 4 letters which yield no ſound of themſelves, and without a vowel.
*To run* MUTE (in Hunting) the hounds are ſaid to do ſo, when they run without making any cry.
To MU'TILATE (of *mutilo*, lat. to maim) 1 to maim, or mangle, to cut away any member of a body. 2 to caſtrate.
MU'TILOUS, maimed, or lamed.
MUTINEE'R, a ſeditious perſon, one engaged in a mutiny.
MU'TINOUS, ſeditious, apt to revolt.
MU'TINY (of *mutinerie*, fr.) commotion, ſedition, or revolt from lawful authority.
To MU'TTER, 1 to ſpeak confuſedly. 2 to grumble, or murmur.
MU'TTON (of *mouton*, fr.) the fleſh of ſheep.
MU'TUAL (of *mutuus*, lat. of *muto* to change) reciprocal, equally on both ſides.
MU'TULE (in Architecture) is a kind of ſquare modilion, ſet under the cornice of the Doric order, and ſo called from the word *mutilus*, maimed or imperfect, becauſe they repreſent the ends of the rafters, which are crooked or bent in like manner as the beams or joints are repreſented by the triglyphs in the frize of the ſame order.
MU'ZZLE, 1 an halter, or headſtal for an horſe, &c. 2 the mouth of a gun. 3 the ſnout of certain beaſts.
MYO''GRAPHY (of μυογραφια, gr. of μυς a muſcle, and γραφω to deſcribe) a deſcription of the muſcles.
MYO''LOGY (of μυολογια, gr. of μυς a muſcle, and λογια a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe upon the muſcles, or the knowledge of what relates to the muſcles of the body.
*MYO'PIA*, gr. ſhort-ſightedneſs; a confuſion, or obſcurity of ſight when directed to remote objects.
MYOPS (of μυωψ, gr. of μυς a mouſe, and ωψ an eye) one who is ſhort-ſighted, or purblind.
MY''RIAD (of μυριας, gr.) ten thouſand.
MYRO''BALANS (of μυροβαλανος, gr. of μυρον an ointment, and βαλανος an acorn) a fruit growing in India like plumbs or damaſcens, called by ſome the nut of Egypt.
MYRO''POLIST (of μυροπωλια, gr. of μυρον a ſweet ointment, and πωλεω to ſell) a perfumer, or ſeller of ſweet ointments.
MYRRH (of μυρρα, gr. of מור, heb. bitter) an Arabian gum of a bitter taſte.
MY'RTLE (of μυρτος, gr. of μυρον a perfume) a ſweet ſmelling tree.
MY'STAGOGUE 3, (of μυσταγωγος, gr. of μυω to ſhut) he that ſhewed ſtrangers the rarities of a temple.
MYSTE'RIOUS, 1 ſecret, or obſcure. 2 affected, or hidden.
MY''STERY (of μυστηριον, gr. of μυω to ſhut, of סתר hidden) 1 a thing obſcure, or difficult to be apprehended. 2 a ſecret, or thing concealed. 3 a trade, art, or occupation.
MY''STICAL, belonging to a myſtery.
MYSTICI, a religious ſect, diſtinguiſhed by their profeſſing pure, ſublime, and perfect devotion, with an entire diſintereſted love of God.
MYTHOLO''GICAL, of, or belonging to mythology.
MYTHO''LOGIST, one ſkill'd in mythology.
MYTHO''LOGY (of μυθολογια, gr. of μυθος a fable, and λογος a diſcourſe) the hiſtory of the fabulous gods; with the explanation of the myſteries couched therein.

## N.

N, n, is the thirteenth letter and tenth conſonant of our alphabet; its ſound is formed by forcing the voice ſtrongly thro' the mouth and noſtrils, being at the ſame time intercepted by applying the tip of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, with the

the lips open. It ſuffers no conſonant immediately after it, in the beginning of word and ſyllables, nor any before it but *g*, *k*, and *s*; as in *gnaw*, *knave*, *ſnow*, &c. N° ſtands for *numero*, i. e. in number. N. B. for *nota benè*, i. e. note well, or obſerve.

## NAP

TO NAB, to ſurprize, or take one napping.

*NADIR*, arab. (in Aſtronomy) is that point of the heavens under the earth, which is diametrically oppoſite to the zenith, or point over our heads.

NAG, a little horſe.

*NAIADES* 3, lat. (of ναω, gr. to flow) nymphs, or fairies of the rivers and fountains.

*NAIF*, fr. natural, that looks quick, a term applied to jewels.

NAIL, 1 an iron pin. 2 a hard ſubſtance on the tops of the fingers and toes. 3 the eighth part of an ell. 4 eight pound weight.

To NAIL, to faſten with nails.

To NAIL *up a cannon*, is to render it unſerviceable, by driving a great iron ſpike, &c. into its touch-hole.

NAIRNE, [W. lon. 3°. 30′. lat. 57°. 40′.] a borough and port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Inverneſs, ſituate at the entrance of the frith of Murray.

NA′KED, 1 that has no cloaths on. 2 diſarmed, or without arms. 3 plain, not diſguiſed.

NAKED *flowers* (in Botany) thoſe that have no impalement, as tulips.

NAKED *of a wall*, the ſurface from whence the projectures ariſe.

NAKED *ſeeds* (in Botany) are ſuch as are not incloſed in any pod or huſk.

NA′KER (of *nacre*, fr.) mother of pearl.

NA′MAZ, the Turks common prayer.

NAME, 1 the title, or appellation of any thing. 2 pretence, or colour. 3 reputation, or renown.

To NAME, 1 to give a title, or name to. 2 mention, or ſpeak of. 3 to nominate, or appoint.

NANTWICH, [W. lon. 2°. 32′. lat. 53°. 6′.] a market-town of Cheſhire, one of the largeſt and beſt built towns in the county, the ſtreets being very regular, and adorned with many gentlemens houſes; and is a great thorough-fare to Ireland. Its church is a handſome large edifice, in form of a croſs, with the ſteeple in the middle. The trade is very conſiderable, eſpecially in cheeſe and fine white ſalt. It has a large market on ſaturday for corn and cattle, and a fair on Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 126 computed and 164 meaſured miles, and 18 from Cheſter.

NAP, 1 the tufted, or hairy ſuperficies of cloth. 2 a ſhort ſleep.

To NAP, 1 to put a nap upon cloth. 2 to nab, or ſurprize. 3 to ſleep a little.

## NAR

NAPE, the hinder part of the neck.

NA′PERY (of *naperia*, ital.) table-linen.

NA′PHTHA (of נפטא, chald. of נפט to drop, or trickle down) a Median oil, a Babyloniſh bitumen, a kind of marle, which being fired, is more incenſed by water.

NAPIER's *bones*, or *rods*, are a kind of large multiplication table, contrived upon four ſquare wooden, or ivory rods, by the lord Napier, for the more eaſy multiplying, dividing, and extracting the roots of great numbers.

NA′PKIN, a ſmall table cloth.

NA′PLES, a kingdom one of the Sicilies, is in the ſouth eaſt part of Italy, lying between 14 and 19 degrees of eaſt longitude, and between 38 and 43 degrees of north latitude; bounded by the gulph of Venice on the north eaſt; by the Mediterranean ſea on the ſouth eaſt; by Sicily and the Tuſcan ſea on the ſouth weſt; and by the Pope's territories on the north weſt, being divided from Sicily by the narrow ſtreight of Meſſina. The king uſually maintains 15,000 regular troops in time of peace, and can raiſe twice that number in time of war; they are beginning to build men of war, and have a fleet of armed gallies. The revenues of the crown are computed to amount to one million ſterling.

NAPLES, [E. lon. 15 deg. lat. 41 deg.] the capital of the kingdom of Naples, is ſituate on an eminence riſing gradually from the ſea to a moderate heighth, on a fine bay 30 miles in diameter, and the iſlands which lie before it form a ſecure and commodious harbour, the ſhore of which is ſo bold, that large ſhips may lie cloſe to the keys. The city is 7 miles in circumference within the walls, and ſo much more if the ſuburbs are included, and contains about 300,000 inhabitants; the buildings are magnificent, and inhabited by people of diſtinction. On the eaſt ſide is a large plain, on the further ſide whereof is mount Veſuvius. Diſtant from Rome 140 miles.

NA′PPY, 1 tufted, as cloth. 2 that makes one ſleepy, as very ſtrong ale.

NARBARTH, [W. lon. 4°. 46′. lat. 51°. 50′.] a pretty good town in Pembrokeſhire, ſouth Wales, ſeated on a hill; with a market on wedneſday. Diſtant from London 168 computed and 200 meaſured miles.

*NARCISSUS*, lat. a flower, generally called a daffodil.

NARCO″TICAL, or NARCO″TIC (of ναρκωτικος

κόπος; gr. of ναρκόω to be ſtupified) ſtupifying, or making ſenſeleſs.

NARCO"TICS, medicines that ſtupify, or take away the ſenſe of pain; opiates, or medicines that excite drowſineſs and ſleep.

NARRA'TION (of *narratio*, lat. of *narro* to relate) 1 report, relation, or account of a thing. 2 that part of an oration where an account is given of matter of fact.

NA'RRATIVE, ſub. 1 narration, or recital. 2 way, or manner of relating.

NARRATIVE, adj. declarative, or expreſſive.

NARRA'TOR, a relator.

NA'RROW, ſtreight, or ſmall breadth.

NA'STY, 1 filthy, ſlovenly, or ſluttiſh. 2 obſcene, or not fit to be heard.

NA'TAL, or NATALI"TIOUS (of *natalis*, lat. of *natalitius*, lat. of *naſcor* to be born) belonging to one's birth, or nativity.

NA'TION (of *natio*, lat. of *naſcor* to be born) a people, or country under the ſame government.

NA'TIONAL, of a whole nation, or that concerns a whole nation.

NA'TIVE, adj. (of *nativus*, lat. of *naſcor* to be born) 1 belonging to nativity. 2 natural, not artificial.

NATIVE, ſub. 1 one born in a place. 2 an inhabitant in a place where he was born.

NATI"VITY (of *nativitas*, lat. of *naſcor* to be born) 1 birth, or the being born. 2 the diſpoſition of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

NA"TURAL, adj. (of *naturalis*, lat. of *natura* nature) 1 that flows, or comes from nature. 2 not counterfeit, ſuch as nature made it. 3 baſe-born, or illegitimate. 4 proper, or genuine. 5 free, eaſy, not forced. 6 agreeable to, or ſufficient for our nature.

NATURAL *day*. See *Natural* DAY.

NATURAL *hiſtory*, a deſcription of the natural products of the earth, water, or air.

NATURAL *horizon*. See *Senſible* HORIZON.

NATURAL *philoſophy*, is the ſame with that which is uſually called *Phyſics*, and is that ſcience which contemplates the power of nature, the properties of natural bodies, and their natural actions one upon another.

NATURAL *year*. See YEAR.

NATURAL, ſub. a fool, or idiot.

NA"TURALIST, a natural philoſopher, or one that contemplates the works of nature.

NATURALIZA'TION, is when one who is an alien, is made a natural ſubject by an act of parliament, or conſent of the ſtates.

To NATURALIZE, to admit into the number of natural ſubjects.

NA'TURE (of *natura*, lat. of *naſcor* to be born) 1 the ſyſtem of the world, the univerſe; as, the author of *nature*. 2 each of the ſeveral kinds of beings; as, human *nature*. 3 the eſſence of a thing, or that which makes it what it is; as, it is the *nature* of the ſoul to think. 4 the eſtabliſhed order and courſe of material beings; as, phyſics is the ſtudy of *nature*. 5 the aggregate of powers belonging to any body; as, *nature* is ſtrong. 6 the action of providence, the principal of all things. 7 ſort, or kind. 8 the inclinations, diſpoſitions, faculties, properties, qualities, or affections which any thing hath originally. 9 the private parts. 10 the ſeed, or ſperm.

*Laws of* NATURE, are thoſe laws of motion by which all natural bodies are governed in their actions upon each other, and which they inviolably obſerve in all the changes that happen in the natural ſtate of things.

NA'VAL (of *navalis*, lat. of *navis* a ſhip) of, or belonging to the ſea, or to ſhips.

NAVE, 1 the ſtock, or middle of a wheel. 2 the body, or main part of a church.

NA"VEL, a part on the middle of the belly.

NAVEL-*gall*, a gall occaſioned by the ſaddle on the back of a horſe,

NAVEL *wort*, the name of an herb.

NA'VET (of *navette*, fr.) a cenſer-box, or incenſe-pan.

NAUGHT, 1 bad, not good. 2 lewd, impudent, diſſolute.

NA"VIGABLE (of *navigabilis*, lat. of *navigo* to ſail upon) over which one may ſail, or in which ſhips may paſs.

To NA"VIGATE (of *navigo*, lat. of *navis* a ſhip, and *ago* to cauſe to move) 1 to ſail upon. 2 to ſteer, or take care of a ſhip.

NAVIGA'TION, is the art of ſailing, whereby the mariner is inſtructed how to guide a ſhip from one port to another, the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt way, and is twofold, either proper or improper.

*Improper* NAVIGATION, is that which is uſually called coaſting, in which the places are at no great diſtance from each other, and the ſhip ſails uſually in ſight of land, and is within ſoundings.

*Proper* NAVIGATION, is where a voyage is performed in the wide and pathleſs ocean, and out of ſight of all land.

NA'VIS (in Aſtronomy.) See ARGO NAVIS.

*NAU'LAGE*, fr. fare, or money paid to croſs over the water.

NAU'MACHY (of ναυμαχία, gr. of ναῦς a ſhip, and μάχομαι to fight) a ſea-fight repreſented on the ſtage.

NAU'SEA, lat. (of ναῦλια, gr. of ναῦς a ſhip, by reaſon people are liable to this diſorder at the beginning of their voyages) a retching, or propenſity and endeavour to vomit.

To NAU'SEATE (of *nauſeo*, lat. of *nauſea*, lat. a qualm, or inclination to vomit) 1 to vomit, or be ready to vomit. 2 to loath, or have an averſion to.

NAU'SEOUS, loathſome, or diſagreeable to.

NAU'TICAL, or NAU"TIC (of *nauticus*, lat. of ναῦς, gr. a ſhip) belonging to ſhips, or mariners.

NAU'TICAL *chart*. See SEA-*Chart*.

NAU-

NAUTICAL *planiſphere*, is a deſcription of the terreſtrial globe upon a plane, for the uſe of mariners.

NA'VY, a fleet, or ſhipping of a prince, or ſtate.

*Surveyor of the* NAVY, an officer who enquires into the ſtate of the navy, and ſees that the ſhips are furniſhed with neceſſary ſtores.

*Treaſurer of the* NAVY, an officer who receives money out of the exchequer, to pay the expences of the royal navy.

NAVY *office*, the office where the affairs of the navy are tranſacted.

NA'ZARENES, a ſect among the Jews, ſo called from the city of Nazareth.

To NEAL. See *To* ANNEAL.

NEAP *tides*, thoſe which happen when the moon is in the middle of the ſecond and fourth quarter.

NEAR, prep. nigh at hand, or not far off.

NEAR, adv. 1 almoſt, or very nigh. 2 by a great deal.

NEAR, adj. 1 ſaving, or careful. 2 niggardly, or miſerably.

NEA'RER, the comparative of *near*.

NEAT, adj. 1 cleanly, handſome, ſpruce, trim, or fine. 2 polite, or poliſhed. 3 cunning, or ſubtil.

NEAT, ſub. an ox, bull, or cow.

NEAT *weight*, the weight of any commodity, without the cheſt, bag, &c. it is contained in.

NEATH, [W. lon. 4 deg. lat. 51°. 42'.] a pretty good town of Glamorganſhire, ſouth Wales, ſeated near the Briſtol channel, on a river of the ſame name, over which is a good bridge. 'Tis governed by a portreeve, and has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on July the 2nd, and September the 1ſt. Diſtant from London 148 computed and 168 meaſured miles.

NE"BULOUS (of *nebuloſus*, lat. of *nebula*, a cloud) cloudy, miſty, foggy.

NE"BULOUS *ſtars* (in Aſtronomy) are certain fixed ſtars of a dull, pale, and obſcuriſh light; being leſs than thoſe of the ſixth magnitude, and therefore appear like little duſky clouds to the naked eye. Theſe ſeen through a good teleſcope, appear to be cluſters of ſmall ſtars.

*NECESSARIO*, ital. (in Muſic) are thoſe parts that play through the whole piece, in contradiſtinction to thoſe that play only in ſome parts.

NECESSARIES, things needful for human life.

NE"CESSARY (of *neceſſarius*, lat. unavoidable) 1 inevitable, or unavoidable. 2 needful, or wanting. 3 convenient, as a neceſſary-houſe.

To NECE'SSITATE, to force, or compel.

NECE'SSITOUS, poor, needy, indigent.

NECE'SSITY, 1 indiſpenſibleneſs. 2 conſtraint, or force. 3 poverty, or indigence.

NECK, 1 the part of the body between the head and the ſhoulders. 2 an iſthmus, or narrow piece of land. 3 a ſmall joint of mutton, &c.

NECRO"LOGY, gr. (of νεκρος the dead, and λογος an enumeration) a regiſter kept in monaſteries, wherein the names of the benefactors, and the days of their deaths were entered.

NE"CROMANCER, a conjurer, magician, or wizard.

NE"CROMANCY (of νεκρομαντεια, gr. of νεκρος dead, and μαντεια divination) the black art, a kind of divination, by calling up the ſpirits of the dead, as the ignorant were made to believe was done.

NECROMA'NTIC, belonging to necromancy.

*NE'CTAR*, lat. (of νεκταρ, gr. of נקטר, heb. odoriferous) a delicious drink, feigned to be the drink of the fabulous gods.

NECTA'REAN, NE'CTARINE, or NECTA'REOUS, ſweet as nectar, divine.

NECTARINE, a wall fruit reſembling a peach, but without the down on the ſkin.

NEED, 1 neceſſity, or occaſion. 2 want, poverty, or indigence.

NEEDHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 6'. lat. 52°. 18'.] a port town in Suffolk on the Orwell. It has a market on wedneſday, and a fair on May the 3d. Diſtant from London 61 computed and 75 meaſured miles, and 9 from Ipſwich.

NEEDLE, 1 a ſmall tool to ſew withal. 2 an iron, or ſteel wire touched with a loadſtone.

† NEFA'NDOUS (of *nefandus*, lat. of *ne* not, and *fandum* to be ſpoken) impious, baſe, horrible, heinous, abominable, not fit to be ſpoken, or named.

NEFA'RIOUS (of *nefarius*, lat. of *nefas*, an impious thing) abominable, impious, baſe, villainous, unworthy to live.

NEGA'TION (of *negatio*, lat. of *nego* to deny) 1 a denying. 2 a negative form of ſpeech.

NE"GATIVE, adj. a belonging to a negation.

NEGATIVE, ſub. a denying propoſition.

NEGATIVE *pregnant* (in Law) is a negative implying an affirmative.

NEGATIVE *quantities* (in Algebra) are ſuch as have before them the negative ſign, and which are ſuppoſed to be leſs than nothing, as —6, —*a*, —*x*, are negative quantities.

NEGATIVE *ſign* (in Algebra) is thus marked (—) and denotes the quantity to which it is prefixed to be leſs than nothing.

NEGLE'CT (of *neglectus*, lat. of *negligo* to ſlight, or not regard) careleſsneſs, omiſſion, or negligence.

To NEGLECT (of *negligo*, of *ne* not, and *lego* to gather) to ſlight, not take care of, or let ſlip.

NE'GLIGENCE, careleſſneſs, diſregard.

NE'GLIGENT, remiſs, careleſs, heedleſs.

To NEGOTIATE (of *negotior*, lat. of *negotium*, buſineſs) 1 to manage, or tranſact. 2 to ſell, or traffic.

NEGO-

NEGOTIATION, 1 managing of buſineſs. 2 trading, or trafficking. 3 the buſineſs tranſacted.

*NEGOTIATOR*, lat. a tranſactor of affairs.

*NEGOTIA'TRIX*, lat. a female manager, or tranſactor.

NE'GRO, 1 a native of the ſouthern parts of Africa. 2 a ſlave, or drudge.

NEGUS, a pleaſant ſort of drink made of wine, water, and ſugar, and lemon juice.

NEICE (of *niece*, fr.) a brother's, or ſiſter's daughter.

To NEIGH, to make a noiſe as a horſe does.

NEI'GHBOUR, 1 one who lives near another. 2 a friend, or benefactor.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD, 1 the place near that one lives in. 2 the inhabitants or neighbours. 3 nearneſs, or being near.

NEI'GHBOURING, bordering, or adjoining.

NEI'GHBOURLY, friendly, civil.

NEI'GHING *bird*, a little bird that feeds upon flowers, and imitates the neighing of an horſe.

NEI'THER, not one nor the other.

*NE'MESIS*, gr. the goddeſs of revenge.

*NE"MINE CONTRADICENTE*, lat. (i. e. no one contradicting) a term frequently uſed in parliament, when any matter is carried with an univerſal aſſent.

NE"MORAL (of *nemoralis*, lat. of *nemus* a wood, or grove) of a grove, or wood, woody, encompaſſed with woods, or groves.

NE"MORIVA'GEOUS (of *nemorivagus*, lat. of *nemus* a wood, and *vagor* to wander) wandering in woods, foreſts, or groves.

NE'OPHYTE (of νεοφύλος, gr. of νεον lately, and φυομαι to ſpring) new and lately planted or ſet, one newly entered into any profeſſion, a novice, one lately converted, or turned to the faith.

NEOTE'RICAL, or NEOTE'RIC (of νεωτερικος, gr. of νεωτερος younger) new, or of late time.

St. NEOTS, or NEEDS, a large well built town in Huntingdonſhire, ſo called from the monument of a ſaint of that name, burnt by the Danes. It has a good ſtone bridge over the Ouſe, by which coals are brought to the town; a handſome church, with a prodigious fine ſteeple; and a charity-ſchool for 25 children; and has a market on thurſday, and fairs on Holy-thurſday, Corpus Chriſti-day, and December the 6th. Diſtant from London 41 computed, and 56 meaſured miles, and 10 from Huntingdon.

NEP (of *nepeta*, lat. of *nepa* a ſcorpion) an herb commonly called wild penyroyal, or cat's mint, reckoned to be good againſt the ſtinging of ſcorpions.

NEPER's *bones*, an inſtrument whereby multiplication and diviſion of large numbers are much facilitated and expedited; invented by J. Neper, baron of Merchiſton in Scotland.

NE"PHEW (of *neveu*, fr.) the ſon of a brother, or ſiſter.

NEPHRI'TIC (of νεφριτικος, gr. of νεφρος the kidneys, or reins) troubled with a diſeaſe in the reins.

NEPHRI"TICS (in Pharmacy) medicines good againſt diſeaſes in the reins.

NEPHRO"TOMY (of νεφρος the kidneys, and τομη a cutting) cutting, or opening the kidneys.

*NE'REIDES* (of νηρος humid, of ναω to flow) ſea nymphs; fabulous deities of the ancients, ſuppoſed to inhabit the ſea.

NE'ROLY (of *neroli*, fr.) a ſort of perfume.

NE'RVAL. See NERVOUS.

NERVE (of *nervus*, lat. of νευρον, gr. a ſinew) (in Anatomy) 1 a round, white, long body, compoſed of ſeveral fibres; coming from the brain and ſpinal marrow, and diſtributed throughout all parts of the body; ſerving for the conveyance of a particular juice for the performance of ſenſation and motion. 2 ſtrength, force, vigour. 3 a bow-ſtring. 4 a man's yard. *Dryd.*

NERVES (in Botany) long tough ſtrings which runs a-croſs the leaf of a plant.

NE'RVINES (in Pharmacy) remedies for diſorders of the nerves, neuritics.

NE'RVOUS (of *nervoſus*, lat. of *nervus* a ſinew) 1 full of nerves. 2 ſtrong, robuſt. 3 weighty, pithy, ſolid, having ſtrength of argument.

NESS, a point of land running into the ſea.

NEST, 1 a place where birds hatch their young. 2 the birds in a neſt. 3 a receptacle, or harbour, as for thieves, pirates, &c.

NEST-*cock*, one that never was from home.

To NESTLE, 1 to make a neſt. 2 to ſettle any where.

NE'STLING, a young bird unfledg'd.

NESTO'RIANISM, the hereſy of Neſtorius.

NESTO'RIANS, a ſect of heretics in the fifth century, ſo called from one Neſtorius their principal, who held that there was two perſons in Chriſt, that the virgin was not his mother as God, but only as man; and that the Holy ſpirit proceeded only from the Father.

NET, a device for catching birds, fiſh, &c.

NET-*man*, one who fought with a net againſt the myrmillo among the ancient Romans.

NET *weight*, pure weight, all allowances of package, &c. being deducted.

NE'THER, lower.

NE'THER-*lands*, the low countries; the ſeventeen provinces, conſiſting of the united provinces, Holland, Zeland, Friezland, Groningen, Overyſſel, Gerderland with Zutphen, and Utrecht; and the Auſtrian and French Netherlands, viz. Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Mechlin, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, the Cambreſis, Namur, and Artois.

To NE'TTLE, 1 to ſting with nettles. 2 to nip, bite, or vex.

NETTLE, a ſort of ſtinging plant.

NE'VER, 1 at no time. 2 no, or none.

NEVERTHELESS, notwithſtanding, and yet.

NEVIN, a ſmall town in Carnarvonſhire, having a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 245 meaſured miles.

NEURI"TICS (of *νευρον*, gr. a nerve) remedies proper for the nerves, and nervous parts.

NEURO"GRAPHY (of *νευρον*, gr. a nerve, and *γραφω* to deſcribe) the art of deſcribing the nerves.

NEURO"LOGY (of *νευρον*, gr. a nerve, *λογος* a diſcourſe) a treatiſe on the nerves.

NEU'TER, 1 of neither party, or ſide. 2 neither maſculine nor feminine.

NEUTRAL (of *neutralis*, lat. of the neuter gender) 1 neuter, unbiaſſed. 2 neither of one kind or the other.

NEU'TRAL *ſalts* (in Chemiſtry) ſuch as partake both of an acid and alkali.

NEUTRA"LITY, indifferency, or the not ſiding with either party.

NEW, 1 never uſed, nor worn before. 2 made lately freſh, of little ſtanding. 3 ſtrange, wonderful. 4 not common, or ordinary.

To NEW *coin*, 1 to re-ſtamp, or coin anew. 2 to invent or compoſe, as new words, &c.

NEWARK, [W. lon. 45 min. lat. 53°. 6'.] a borough in Nottinghamſhire, in the York road. It has bridges over the Trent, which forms an iſland here by dividing itſelf into two ſtreams two miles above the town, and joining again two miles below it. Its church is reckoned one of the fineſt in the kingdom; its market-place is very ſpacious; and here is a free-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool for 36 boys. It is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. Its market is on wedneſday, and its fairs on May the 3d, July the 22nd, Whit-wedneſday, thurſday ſe'nnight before palm-ſunday, and monday before the 30th of November. Diſtant from London 95 computed and 118 meaſured miles, and 17 from Nottingham.

NEW'BERRY, [W. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 51°. 27'.] in Berkſhire, is a very good town, and was formerly famous for making broad-cloth, but that trade is now decayed, and ſhalloons and druggets take its place. The ſtreets are many and ſpacious, the market-place in particular; in which is the guild-hall. The Kennet which abounds in trout, eels, and cray-fiſh, runs through the town. It was incorporated by Q. Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, aldermen, &c. Its market is on thurſday, and its fairs on the firſt monday in Lent, Aſcenſion-day, June the 24th, Auguſt the 24th, and November the 30th. Diſtant from London 47 computed and 56 meaſured miles, and 15 from Reading.

NEWBOROUGH, [W. lon. 4°. 30'. lat. 53°. 15'.] a market-town in the iſle of Angleſey, oppoſite Carnarvon in north Wales. It is governed by a mayor, and has a market on tueſday, and a fair on June the 11th. Diſtant from London 256 meaſured miles.

NEWCASTLE UPON TINE, [W. lon. 1°. 10'. lat. 55 deg.] the county town of Northumberland, ſituate on the north ſide of the river Tine, over which it has a ſtately bridge of ſeven arches into the biſhoprick of Durham; there is a row of houſes on each ſide the bridge, with a large gate houſe on it, with an iron gate to ſhut up. The number of its inhabitants is prodigiouſly increaſed of late years, as is alſo the trade, eſpecially in coals; for which, and other merchandize, it is become the emporium of the north of England, and the river all the way up from Shields to Newcaſtle is ſafe, the channel broad, and the tide flows with a ſtrong current far beyond the town. The ſituation of the moſt buſy part of it, towards the river, is very uneven; it being built on the declivity of a hill, and the houſes very cloſe: but the upper part is much pleaſanter, and has three level, well built, ſpacious ſtreets, inhabited by the politeſt ſort of people. It is a borough, and town and county incorporate, is governed by a mayor, nineteen aldermen, a recorder, town-clerk, two coroners, eight chamberlains, a ſword-bearer, a water-bailiff, and ſeven ſerjeants at mace. Here is a magnificent exchange and cuſtom-houſe, and extenſive key, a handſome manſion-houſe for the mayor, ſix churches or chapels, beſides St. Nicholas the mother church, a fine hall for the ſurgeons, a large priſon called Newgate, and a public library. Its markets are on tueſday and ſaturday, its fairs on March the 25th, Holy-thurſday, June the 11th, and October the 18th, each for ten days. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Pelham; and ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 212 computed, and 276 meaſured miles.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, [W. lon. 2°. 12'. lat. 53 deg.] a town in Staffordſhire on a branch of the Trent. The ſtreets are broad and well paved, but the houſes low and thatched; is governed by a mayor, two juſtices, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common-council. The market is on monday, the fairs on friday after Epiphany, Shrove-tueſday, Eaſter, and Whit-monday, and May the 3d, for all ſorts of cattle; and monday before July the 15th for wool; Auguſt the 1ſt, the firſt monday in September, and the 6th, and 11th of November. The chief manufacture is hats, but the clothing trade flouriſhes here, and they alſo make abundance of ſtone and earthen ware. Diſtant from London 116 computed and 149 meaſured miles, and 17 from Stafford.

NEWCASTLE, [W. lon. 4°. 32'. lat. 52°. 8'.] a ſmall town of Carmarthenſhire, ſituate on the Tivy, having a market on friday.

Diſtant

Diſtant from London 221 meaſured miles.

NEWENT, a market-town of the foreſt of Dean, in Gloceſterſhire, weſt of the Severn, on a river navigable for boats. The town is tolerable, has a market on friday, and fairs on the monday before Eaſter, wedneſday before Whitſuntide, Auguſt the 1ſt, and September the 8th. Diſtant from London 89 computed and 104 meaſured miles.

NE'WING, barm, or yeſt.

NEWEL (in Architecture) the upright poſts which a pair of winding ſtairs turn about.

NEWLY, lately, a little while ſince.

NEW-MARKET, [W. lon. 25 min. lat. 52°. 16′.] is a handſome well built town, the north ſide in Suffolk, the ſouth ſide in Cambridgeſhire. It is a very healthy place, and a great thorough-fare in the Norfolk road; but gets much more by horſe-races every year, in April and October, here being the fineſt courſe in England. Here are two churches, one parochial, and two charity-ſchools. It has markets on tueſday and thurſday, and a fair October the 18th. Diſtant from London 54 computed and 60 meaſured miles; fourteen from Cambridge, and 39 from Ipſwich.

NEWNHAM, [W. lon. 2°. 28′. lat. 51°. 46′.] an old market-town in the foreſt of Dean, in Gloceſterſhire; ſituate on the north ſide of the Severn, over which is a ferry here. The town is governed by a mayor, has a market on friday, and fairs on June the 11th, and October the 18th. Diſtant from London 90 computed and 106 meaſured miles.

NEWPORT, [W. lon. 1°. 25′. lat. 50°. 40′.] in the Iſle of Wight, is a large populous town, the chief of the iſland; ſeated on the river Cows, which falls into the ſea ſeven miles below, and is navigable for ſmall veſſels up to its key. It was a very ancient borough by preſcription, but did not ſend members to parliament till the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It was incorporated by James I. and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, and twelve common-council. It has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on monday, tueſday, and wedneſday in Whitſun week. Diſtant from London 72 computed and 85 meaſured miles, and 48 from Wincheſter.

NEWPORT, in Cornwal, [W. lon. 4°. 43′. lat. 50°. 40′.] in the pariſh of St. Stephen, near Launceſton, of which it is a ſuburb, was ſo called from a new gate built to it. Though there are no records to prove that this place was ever incorporated, or ſtiled a borough, yet being part of the king's demains, they challenged a right to ſend members to parliament, A. D. 1552, and have exerciſed this privilege ever ſince. Their repreſentatives are returned by two officers choſen yearly at the lord's court, called viianders.

NEWPORT, in Monmouthſhire, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 51°. 40′.] is a pretty good town on the river Uſk, over which is a good ſtone bridge, and is a haven for ſmall veſſels. Here is a market on ſaturday, and fairs on Auguſt the 15th, November the 6th, and Corpus-Chriſti day. Diſtant from London 116 computed and 134 meaſured miles, and 24 from Monmouth.

NEWPORT, in Pembrokeſhire, [W. lon. 4°. 50′. lat. 51°. 6′.] is a large town, but ill built, and meanly inhabited, ſeated on the Novern, which makes a good harbour. It is governed by a portreeve and a bailiff; is pretty much frequented by paſſengers to and from Ireland, and has a good market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 190 computed and 242 meaſured miles.

NEWPORT, in Shropſhire, [W. lon. 2°. 26′. lat. 52°. 45′.] is a very good town on the borders of Staffordſhire; has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on the eve of Palmſunday, and July the 7th. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, and a free Engliſh ſchool. Diſtant from London 112 computed and 133 meaſured miles, and 18 from Shrewſbury.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 52°. 5′.] in Buckinghamſhire, is ſo called from Paganel, or Paynel, its ancient lord. It has two ſtone bridges over the Ouſe, and is a pretty large populous and well built trading town, being a ſort of ſtaple for bonelace. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on April the 21ſt, June the 11th, October the 21ſt, and November the 6th. Diſtant from London 44 computed and 54 meaſured miles, and 14 from Buckingham.

NEWS, tidings, or advice of a thing that has been done lately.

NEWT, an eft.

NEWTON, [W. lon. 2°. 33′. lat. 52°. 30′.] an ancient borough, by preſcription, in Lancaſhire, between Warrington and Wiggan, conſiſting of a ſteward, bailiff, and burgeſſes. Here is a very great fair on the firſt of Auguſt, and others on May the 7th, September the 13th, and December the 5th; and a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 146 computed and 187 meaſured miles, and 35 from Lancaſter.

NEWTON-BUSHEL, a large but meanly-built town in Devonſhire, with a good market on wedneſday, and fairs on June the 24th, the firſt wedneſday in September, and November the 6th. Diſtant from London 152 computed and 187 meaſured miles, and 15 from Exeter.

NEWTOWN, in Montgomeryſhire, [W. lon. 3°. 20′. lat. 52°. 36′.] has a good bridge over the Severn, a tolerable market on tueſday, and a fair on June the 13th. Diſtant from London 141 computed and 168 meaſured miles.

NEWTOWN, in the Iſle of White, [W. lon.

1°. 35′. lat. 50°. 40′.] in the weſt ſide of the iſland between Yarmouth and Weſt-Cows, has a convenient haven on the creek, is governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, and tho' but an inconſiderable place, has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Q. Elizabeth.

NEXT, adj. 1 near, contiguous. 2 following, or coming after.

NEXT, adv. in the next place.

NEYLAND, [E. lon. 55 min. lat. 52°. 5′.] a large town in Suffolk, ſituate in a bottom on the river Stour, having a fine bridge over it. The woollen manufactury greatly flouriſhed here formerly, but the principal trade now is bays and ſays. It has a charity-ſchool for 40 boys and 20 girls. The market is on friday. Diſtant from London 47 computed and 54 meaſured miles, and 16 from Ipſwich.

NI'AS *hawk*, a young hawk taken out of the neſt, and that has not yet preyed for herſelf.

NIB, 1 the bill, or beak of a bird. 2 the point of a pen.

To NI'BBLE, 1 to bite a little, and often. 2 to be nibbling, or carping at a matter.

NI'BBLER, a carper, or critic.

NICE, 1 dainty, or delicate. 2 tender, weak. 3 tickliſh, or touchy. 4 ſhy, or ſcrupulous. 5 exact, curious. 6 tickliſh, or dangerous. 7 difficult, hard, crabbed. 8 hard to be pleaſed.

NI'CEAN, or NICE'NE, of, or belonging to Nice, a city of Bithynia.

NICENE *creed*, a creed made by the council of Nice, A. D. 324.

*NICHE*, fr. a hollow place in the wall for a ſtatue.

To NICK, 1 to notch, or cut. 2 to do in the very point of time. 3 to hit upon exactly.

NICK-*name*, a comical name given to a perſon out of drollery, or ignominy.

NICOLA'TIANS, or NICHOLA'TIANS, a ſect of heretics in the apoſtles time, ſo called from one Nicholas of Antioch, who held a community of wives.

NICO'TIAN, tobacco, ſo called from the ambaſſador Nicot, who firſt brought it into France from Portugal, A. D. 1560.

NIDE, a term uſed in falconry, for a brood, or covey.

NI'DGET (of *nigaud*, fr.) an idiot, or ninny.

To NI''DULATE (of *nidulo*, lat. of *nidus* a neſt) to build, or make a neſt.

NI'GGARD, a covetous, ſordid man.

NIGH, near, or hard by.

NIGHT, 1 the ſpace of time during which the ſun is under the horizon. 2 the latter part of the day, before one goes to bed.

NIGHT-*fall*, the twilight after ſun-ſet.

NI'GHTINGALE, a fine ſinging bird, ſo called from her ſinging in the night.

NIGHT-*mare*, See INCUBUS.

NILL, the ſparkles, or aſhes that come from braſs tried in the furnace.

To NILL, to be unwilling, or loth to do.

To NIM, to filch, or ſteal.

NI'MBLE, quick, ready, active, agile.

NI'NCOMPOOP, or NINCUMPOOP, a blockhead, or dolt.

NINE, the number IX, or 9.

NI'NETY, the number XC, or 90; fourſcore and ten.

NI'NNY (of *ninno*, ſp. an infant) a ſilly fellow, a fool.

To NIP, 1 to pinch, or gnaw. 2 to ſtarve with cold. 3 to taunt, or domineer.

NI'PPERS, ſmall pinchers, or tweezers.

NI'PPLE, the teat of a breaſt.

NI'TRE (of *nitrum*, lat. ſalt-petre) a ſalt extracted out of the earth, but abundantly impregnated with the ſpirit of the air; ſalt-petre.

*pirit of* NITRE, is a very ſharp corroſive menſtruum extracted from nitre.

NI'TROUS, having the ſavour of nitre, having ſtuff in it whereof nitre is made, full of nitre.

NI'VAL (of *nivalis*, lat. of *nix* ſnow) pertaining to ſnow, white as ſnow.

NO, an adverb of denying.

To NOBI''LITATE (of *nobilito*, lat. of *nobilis* noble) to make noble.

NOBI''LITY, 1 all the noblemen, or grandees of a kingdom. 2 the quality of a nobleman.

NO'BLE, adj. 1 raiſed above the gentry, and plebeians, either by birth, or the king's grant. 2 great, brave, illuſtrious. 3 generous, free, liberal. 4 ſplendid, or coſtly. 5 ſtately, or magnificent.

NOBLE, ſub. 1 a nobleman, or one of the nobility. 2 an ancient gold coin worth ſix ſhillings and eight pence.

NOBLE *parts of the body*, the liver, heart, and brain.

NOBLE'SS, the nobility.

NO'CENT (of *nocens*, lat. of *noceo* to hurt) 1 hurtful, miſchievous, noxious, pernicious. 2 guilty, culpable, criminal.

NO'CIVE (of *nocivus*, lat. of *noceo* to hurt) hurtful, pernicious, deſtructive.

*NO'CTILU'CA*, lat. (of *nox* night, and *luceo* to ſhine) ſuch bodies as ſhine in the night.

NO'CTILUCE (in Chemiſtry) phoſphorous, or a ſubſtance prepared, which will ſhine in the dark.

NO'CTURN (of *nocturnus*, lat. of *noctu* in the night) a nocturnal prayer, or a part of the church ſervice for the night.

NOCTURNAL, adj. nightly, or belonging to the night.

NOCTURNAL *arch* (in Aſtronomy) is that ſpace of the heavens which the ſun, moon, or ſtars run through, parallel to the equator, from their ſetting to their riſing.

NOCTURNAL, ſub. is a mathematical inſtrument,

ſtrument, uſed chiefly by ſeamen, for finding the altitude of the pole-ſtar, in reſpect to the pole itſelf, in order to find the latitude, and nearly the hour of the night.

NOD (of *nutus*, lat. of *nuo*, lat. to nod, or wag the head) a beck, or ſign with one's head.

To NOD, 1 to make a ſign with one's head. 2 to ſleep, to take a nap.

NO'DATED *hyperbola*, a name given by Sir Iſaac Newton, to a peculiar kind of hyperbola, which by turning round decuſſates, or croſſes itſelf.

NO'DDLE, the head.

NO'DDY, a ſilly fellow, a ninny.

NODE (of *nodus*, lat. a knot) 1 a knot. 2 a hard ſwelling on the bones.

NODE (in Dialing) is a certain point in the axis, or cock of a dial, by the ſhadow of which, either the hour of the day, in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the ſun's declination, his place in the ecliptic, &c. are ſhewn, in ſuch dials as have furniture.

NODES (in Aſtronomy) are the points of the interſection of the orbit of any planet with the ecliptic; ſo that the point where a planet paſſes over the ecliptic, out of ſouthern into northern latitude, is called the north, or aſcending node, or the dragon's head. And where it deſcends from north to ſouth, is called the ſouthern, or deſcending node, or the dragon's tail.

NO'DOUS (of *nodoſus*, lat. of *nodus*, a knot) 1 knotty, full of knots, knobs, or bumps. 2 knotty, difficult, hard to be done.

NO'DULE (of *nodulus*, lat. a dim. of *nodus* a knot) 1 a little knot. 2 (in Pharmacy) a little bag of phyſical ingredients to be put into beer, &c.

NO'GGIN, a ſmall meaſure, containing a quarter of a pint.

*NOISE*. fr. 1 a ſound. 2 ſtrife, or ſquabble. 3 report, or rumour.

NOI'SOME, 1 loathſome, naſty, ſtinking. 2 poiſonous, deadly, infectious.

*NOLI me tangere*, lat. (i. e. touch me not). 1 a ſmall round acumilated tubercle, which hath not much pain, unleſs it be touched or rubbed, or otherwiſe exaſperated by topics; but if ſo exaſperated, it is immediately enraged, and becomes a true cancer. *Wiſeman*. 2 a diſeaſe in the noſe, being a piece of growing fleſh that oftentimes ſtifleth one, and ſtoppeth one's breath; and the more it is touched the worſe it grows. 3 (in Botany) a name of a plant which darts out its ſeeds when ripe upon the firſt approach of the hand to touch it.

*NO'MA* (of *νομη*, gr. of *νεμω* to eat away) a deep ulcer that eats and ſpreads without tumour, but hath a rottenneſs and putrefaction joined with it. *Wiſeman*.

*NOMENCLATOR*, lat. a remembrancer among the ancient Romans.

NO'MENCLA'TURE, a vocabulary, or collection of names or words.

NO'MINAL (of *nominalis*, lat. of *nomen* a name) 1 of, or belonging to a name. 2 that has only the name; as a *nominal* biſhop.

To NO'MINATE (of *nomino*, lat. of *nomen* a name) 1 to name, or mention. 2 to appoint, or elect.

NO'MINATIVE *caſe* (of *nominativus*, lat. of *nomino* to name) the firſt caſe of a noun in grammar.

NO'MPAREL, or NONPARE'IL (of *nonpareille*, fr.) 1 that is very difficult to be matched. 2 the name of a fine eating apple. 2 a ſort of confection. 3 one of the ſmalleſt ſize of printing letters.

NON ABI'LITY, 1 impotence, weakneſs, want of power. 2 (in Law) it is an exception taken againſt the plaintiff, or defendant.

NO'NAGE, minority, or the being under age.

NO'NAGE'SIMAL *degree* (of *nonageſimus*, lat. the nineteth) the 90th degree, or higheſt point in the ecliptic.

NON-*appearance*, a default in not appearing in a court of judicature.

*NON compos mentis*, lat. (i. e. not of ſound memory, or underſtanding) a law term having theſe ſignifications. 1 an idiot, or natural fool. 2 one who by any accident has loſt his memory, or underſtanding. 3 a lunatic. 4 a drunkard.

NON-CONFORMIST (of *non* not, and *conformo* to conform) a diſſenter, or one that does not conform to the church of England.

NONE, ſub. (of *nonus*, lat. the ninth) one of the canonical hours in the Romiſh church.

NONE, adj. not one.

NON-*entity* (in Philoſophy) the quality of a thing that is not in being.

NONES 1 *of a month*, are the next days after the kalends (which is the firſt day). In March, May, June, and October, the Romans accounted ſix days of the nones; but in all the reſt only four. They had their names, probably, becauſe there were always nine days from the firſt of the nones to the ides, i. e. reckoning inclusively both thoſe days.

NON-*naturals* (among Phyſicians) things that enter not into the nature of diſeaſes, tho' they are the cauſe of them, viz. air, meat, drink, ſleep and watching, motion and reſt, retention and excretion, and the paſſions of the mind, O. S.

NONJUROR (of *non* not, and *juro* to ſwear) a perſon who refuſes to take the oaths to the government.

*NONOBSTA'NTE*, lat. not withſtanding.

NON-*performance*, not performing.

NON-*plus*, lat. (i. e. no more) an extremity beyond which a man cannot paſs.

To NON-*plus*, 1 to ſtop one's mouth, ſo that he has nothing more to ſay. 2 to puzzle, or perplex.

NON-

NON-*reſidence*, an unlawful abſence from the place of one's charge.
NON-*reſiſtance*, paſſive obedience.
NO'NSENSE, impertinence, or abſurdity.
NONSE'NSICAL, abſurd, ſilly, incoherent.
NONSO'LVENT, inſolvent, or not able to pay.
NON-*ſuit*, a renouncing of the ſuit at law by the plaintiff.
NON-*term*, vacation time.
NOO'DLE, an oaf, a ſilly fellow.
NOOK, a corner.
NOON, the middle of the day.
NOOSE, 1 the running knot of a cord. 2 a ſnare, or trap.
NO'RBERTINES, a religious order founded 1120, by Norbert biſhop of Magdeburgh; they are alſo called Premonſtratenſes.
NORFOLK, a maritime county of England, in the biſhoprick of Norwich, bounded by the German ocean on the north and eaſt; by Suffolk on the ſouth; and by Cambridgſhire and Lincolnſhire on the weſt. It is divided into 30 hundreds, is 140 miles in circumference, contains about 1,148,000 acres, has 33 market towns, the city of Norwich its capital, and 660 pariſhes, and ſends twelve members to parliament; the air is generally ſharp; the ſoil partly ſandy and partly clayiſh; the chief manufactures are woollen and worſted ſtuffs and ſtockings; the ſea coaſts and rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh; and it hath ſeveral very good harbours. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Howard.
NO'RMAL (of *normalis*, lat. of *norma* a ſquare) the ſame with perpendicular, or at right angles; and 'tis uſually ſpoken of a line, or a plane that interſects another perpendicularly.
NO'RREY, or NO'RROY (of *nort roy*, fr. i. e. north king) a title given to the third king at arms. His juriſdiction lies on the north ſide of the river Trent.
NORTH, one of the four corners of the world, being that oppoſite to the ſouth.
NORTHAMPTON, [W. lon. 55 min. lat. 52°. 15′.] the county town of Northamptonſhire, is pleaſantly ſeated on the Nyn, which is joined here by a ſmall river, and has two bridges over it. In the year 1675 it was deſtroyed by fire, but was ſoon rebuilt, and is as pretty a town as any in England, and has four churches; the largeſt called Alhallows, ſtands in the centre of the town, at the meeting of four ſpacious ſtreets, and is a beautiful building of the Ionic order; the ſeſſions and aſſize houſe is of the Corinthian order. Here are three hoſpitals, the county jail, and a charity-ſchool for 30 boys and 10 girls. The principal manufacture is ſhoes and ſtockings. It has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward I, and had ſeveral charters of incorporation, which were confirmed by James I. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, four aldermen, forty-eight common-council, a recorder, town-clerk, and five ſerjeants. Its markets are on wedneſday, friday, and ſaturday, its fairs March the 25th, April the 23d, Auguſt the 13th, September the 8th, November the 17th, and December the 8th. The horſe-market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom. Diſtant from London 54 computed and 66 meaſured miles.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the biſhoprick of Peterborough, bounded by Leiceſterſhire, Rutland, and Lincolnſhire on the north, by Huntingdonſhire and Bedfordſhire on the eaſt, by Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire on the ſouth, and by Warwickſhire on the weſt. It is divided into 20 hundreds, is 120 miles in circumference, contains about 550,000 acres, has one city, 13 market-towns, and 326 pariſhes, and ſends ten members to parliament. The ſoil is rich in tillage and paſture, is well watered by freſh ſtreams and rivers, the chief of which are Nyn, Welland, and Ouſe. Its chief commodities are cattle, and ſalt-petre.
NO'RTHERN *ſigns* (in Aſtronomy) are thoſe ſix ſigns of the zodiac which conſtitute that ſemi-circle of the ecliptic, which inclines to the northward from the equator, viz. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo.
NO'RTHING (in Navigation) is the ſame as difference of latitude, when a ſhip ſails toward the north.
NORTH *pole*. See POLES *of the world*.
NORTH *ſtar*, or NORTH *pole ſtar*, is a ſmall ſtar in the tail of Urſa minor, ſo called from its nearneſs to the north-pole.
NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county of England, in the dioceſe of Durham; bounded on the north by Scotland, on the eaſt by the German ſea, on the ſouth by Durham, and by Cumberland and part of Scotland on the weſt. It is of a triangular form, 155 miles in circumference, contains about 1,370,000 acres, is divided into ſix wardſhips, has 13 market towns, and 46 pariſhes, which are large, having many of them chapels of eaſe. The air is ſharp and piercing; the ſoil is rough, hilly, and hard to be manured; but is daily improved, eſpecially near the ſea, where there is plenty of ſea weed. Its chief commodities are lead and coal, of which here are inexhauſtible mines. It ſends eight members to parliament. The chief town is Newcaſtle upon Tine. Its chief rivers are Tweed and Tine.
NORTHWICH, [W. lon. 2°. 32′. lat. 53°. 18′.] a town in Cheſhire, on the Weaver, near its conflux with the Dan, very ancient, and is near the centre of the county, which occaſions the juſtices of the peace and other gentlemen to meet here on public affairs. It

is famous for making of ſalt, which is of a ſtronger nature, though not of ſo white a colour as the ſalt of the other Wiches; and on the ſouth ſide of the town, many mines of rock ſalt have been diſcovered. It has a market on friday, and fairs on July the 22nd, Auguſt the 24th, and December the 5th. Diſtant from London 132 computed and 159 meaſured miles, and 16 from Cheſter.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, ſituate between 4 and 30 degrees of eaſt longitude, and between 58 and 72 degrees of north latitude; bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the north and weſt, by Swediſh Lapland and the other provinces of Sweden on the eaſt; and by the ſea called Categate and Schoggerac, which parts it from Denmark on the ſouth. The air is exceſſively cold; the country barren, and incumbered with rocks and mountains: However, it produces excellent oak and fir, and in the hills are mines of copper, iron, and ſome ſilver. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, were ſometimes under three ſeveral ſovereigns, and ſometimes under one, Denmark and Norway are now ſubjects to the ſame prince. The religion of both is the Lutheran.

NORWICH, [E. lon. 1°. 26′. lat. 52°. 40′.] a biſhop's ſee, and a city and county of itſelf, the metropolis of Norfolk, ſeated on the ſide of a hill near the conflux of the Yare and Winſber, 30 miles from the ſea by water, and 16 by land. It is a very ancient city, and had a wall three miles in circumference, with forty towers, but the city is now ſix miles in compaſs, has twelve gates, ſix bridges over the Yare, which runs thro' the city, and is navigable to Yarmouth, and 36 churches, beſides the cathedral, and four meeting-houſes. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 45,000, out of whom a regiment of train bands is formed. The caſtle ſtands on a hill in the middle of the town, ſurrounded by a deep ditch; but being now gone to decay, is uſed for the county gaol; near it ſtands the ſhire houſe, which is very handſome. The other public buildings are the guild-hall, which was formerly a monaſtery; a lofty market-croſs of free-ſtone; the bridewel, which is a curious building of ſquared flint; the biſhop's palace; and that of the duke of Norfolk, who has alſo the title of Earl of Norwich. Here are 12 charity-ſchools, where 210 boys and 144 girls are taught and cloathed, beſides one for 30 of each ſex, and an hoſpital for 80 poor men and women, who muſt be 60 years old; and another for 16 poor men and 8 women. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, and ſixty common-common-council, with a town-clerk, ſword-bearer, &c. The inhabitants both of this city and neighbouring parts are almoſt all employed in making worſted, ſtockings, bays, ſerges, ſhalloons, camlets, druggets, crapes, and other curious ſtuffs. The markets are on wedneſday, friday, and ſaturday; the fairs on Maunday-thurſday, Whitſun and Trinity eves, and Lammas-day. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 90 computed, and 108 meaſured miles.

NOSE, the external organ of ſmelling, or that part which ſtands prominent in the middle of the face of human creatures.

NO'SEGAY, a parcel of flowers tied together.

NOSO''LOGY (of νοσο a diſeaſe, and λογια a diſcourſe, gr.) a treatiſe on diſeaſes.

NO'STRILS, the apertures of the noſe, thro' which the air paſſes, and odours aſcend.

NOT, an adverb of denying.

NO''TABLE (of *notabilis*, lat. of *noto* to mark) 1 remarkable, or conſiderable. 2 great, or extraordinary.

NO'TARY (of *notarius*, lat. of *noto* to mark) a ſcrivener, or ſcribe, one that draws contracts, &c.

NOTARY *public*, a ſcrivener, who publickly witneſſes deeds, &c. to make them authentic in foreign courts.

NOTA'TION (in Arithmetic). See NUMERATION.

NOTATION (in Algebra) is the method of repreſenting quantities by letters of the alphabet, and ſetting them down according to the conditions of the queſtion; or it is the tranſlating the queſtion out of any language it is compoſed in, into the algebraic language.

NOTCH, a dent, or jag.

NOTE (of *nota*, lat. of *noſco* to know) 1 a mark. 2 remark, obſervation, or explication. 3 merit, credit, or conſideration. 4 a bill under one's hand. 5 a point, in Grammar. 6 (in the plural number) ſhort hand, or abbreviations of a diſcourſe.

NOTES (in Muſic) are certain marks invented to diſtinguiſh the degrees of ſound, and the proportion of time belonging to it.

NO'TED, 1 marked. 2 obſerved, or taken notice of. 3 famous, diſtinguiſhed. 4 notorious, arrant.

NO'THING, not any thing.

*To make* NOTHING *of*, 1 to do a thing with eaſe. 2 to ſlight, or contemn. 3 not to underſtand. 4 not to ſucceed.

NO'TICE (of *notitia*, lat. of *notus* known) 1 knowledge, or remark. 2 advice, or information.

To NO'TIFY (of *notifico*, lat. of *notus* known, and *facio* to make) to ſignify, or to make known.

NO'TION (of *notio*, lat. of *noſco* to know) 1 knowledge, judgment, or underſtanding. 2 thought, or fancy. 3 reſpect, or regard. 4 idea of a thing.

NO'TIONAL, ideal, or imaginary.

*NOTI'TIA*, lat. knowledge, the title of ſome books of geography.

NOTO'RIOUS (of *notorius*, lat. of *notus* known) 1 manifeſt, evident, clear. 2 arrant, egregious, remarkable.

NOTTINGHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 5'. lat. 53 deg.] the capital of Nottinghamſhire, is one of the neateſt towns in England, ſituate on the Lind near its influx into the Trent. It has three pariſh churches, a fine ſpacious market place, with two croſſes in it, three charity ſchools, and an alms-houſe for 12 poor people; it has four bridges over the Trent, and one over the Lind. The river Trent runs parallel to it about a mile to the ſouth, and having been made navigable to it, barges bring cheeſe from Warwickſhire and Staffordſhire, and heavy goods from the Humber and Hull. The chief manufacture is glaſs and earthen wares, making frame ſtockings, and malting. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſix aldermen, two coroners, two ſheriffs, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and a common-council of 24 perſons. There is excellent cellaring in the rock on which the town ſtands, with two or three vaults one under another, which are great conveniencies for ſtoring their ale, whereof they ſend great quantities to moſt parts of England. Its markets are on wedneſday and friday; its fairs on February the 24th, September the 21ſt, the thurſday before Eaſter, and a horſe fair on January the 8th. This town is ſaid to have more gentlemens houſes than any of its bigneſs in Britain; it gives the title of Earl, as well as Winchelſea, to the noble family of Finch, and ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 96 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the biſhoprick of York, bounded by Yorkſhire on the north; by Lincolnſhire on the eaſt; by Leiceſter on the ſouth; and by Derbyſhire on the weſt. It is of an oval form, 90 miles in circumference, contains 560,000 acres, and is divided into eight hundreds, in which are nine market towns, and 168 pariſhes. The air is very wholeſome, the ſoil in ſome parts clay, and in others ſand. The ſouth part of the county is watered by the river Trent and the rivulets running into it; the weſt part is taken up by the foreſt of Sherwood, which is very large. Its chief commodities are corn, malt, liquoriſh, and pit-coal. It ſends eight members to parliament.

NOTWITHSTA'NDING, nevertheleſs, although.

*NOVALE*, fr. land newly plowed up, which had not been tilled before in the memory of man.

NOVA'TIANS, a ſect of heretics in the third century, ſo called from one Novatus their founder, who held that perſons fallen into ſin ought to be received into communion without penance.

† NOVA'TION (of *novatio*, lat. of *novo* to make new) 1 the entering into a new obligation in law to take off a former. 2 the transferring of an obligation from one perſon to another.

† NOVA'TOR, an innovator, or he that maketh a thing new.

NO'VEL, ſub. (of *nouvelle*, fr.) an ingenious hiſtory of a pleaſant intrigue.

NO"VEL, adj. new, not of long ſtanding.

NO"VELTY, newneſs, rarity.

*NOVE'MBER*, (of *novem* nine) the eleventh month of the year, but the ninth in the year of Romulus; whence its name.

† NO'VENARY (of *novenarius*, lat. of *novem* nine) of, or belonging to nine.

NOUGHT, nothing, or of no value.

NO"VICE (of *novitius*, lat. of *novus* new) 1 a monk, or nun in the year of probation. 2 a new beginner in any art or profeſſion, one that is not yet ſkilled or experienced in an art. 3 a raw, unexperienced perſon.

NOVI"CIATE, or NO"VICESHIP, the time during which one is a novice.

† NO"VITY (of *novitas*, lat. of *novus* new) newneſs, being before not made known, ſeen, &c.

NOUN (of *nomen*, lat. a name) the firſt part in ſpeech, denoting the name of a thing.

To NOU'RISH (of *nourrir*, fr.) 1 to feed, keep, or maintain. 2 to be nouriſhing, or wholeſome. 3 to cheriſh, or foment.

NOU'RISHMENT, food, or ſuſtenance.

NOW, at preſent, or at this time.

NOWL, the top of the head.

NO'XIOUS (of *noxius*, lat. of *noxa* hurt). 1 hurtful. 2 deſtructive. 3 poiſonous. 4 offenſive.

To NU'BBLE. See *To* KNUBBLE.

NU'BILOUS (of *nubilus*, lat. of *nubes* a cloud) cloudy, gloomy, overcaſt.

*NU'CLEUS*, lat. (i. e. the kernel of a nut) (in Aſtronomy) is by Hevelius and others uſed for the head of a comet, and by others for the central parts of any plants.

*NUCLEUS* (in Architecture) is the middle part of the flooring of the ancients, conſiſting of cement, which they put betwixt a lay, or bed of pebbles, cemented with mortar made of lime and ſand.

NUDA'TION (of *nudatio*, lat. of *nudus* naked) a making bare, or naked.

To NU'DDLE *along*, to go careleſsly, and in haſte.

NUDE (of *nudus*, lat. naked) bare, or naked.

NUDE *contract*, a bare contract, or promiſe of a thing without any conſideration.

NU'DITY, 1 nakedneſs. 2 a picture repreſenting a naked perſon.

NUEL,

NU'EL (in Architecture) the ſpindle of a winding ſtair-caſe.

NU'GATORY (of *nugatorius*, lat. of *nugæ* trifles, or toys) vain, trifling, ſilly, ſlight, impertinent.

NUKE, the hinder part of the head.

NULL (of *nullus*, lat. void) void, of no force.

NULLIFI'DIAN (of *nullus*, lat. none, and *fides* faith) one of no faith, religion, or honeſty.

To NU'LLIFY (of *nullus* void, and *facio* to make) to make null, or void.

NU'LLO, a nought, or cypher.

NU'MBER (of *nombre*, fr.) 1 collection of units, or many units conſidered together. 2 (in Grammar) a modification of nouns, verbs, &c. to accommodate them to the varieties in their objects with regard to their number. 3 a certain meaſure or cadence which renders a verſe or period agreeable to the ear.

To NUMBER, to count, or reckon.

NU'MBERS, the fourth book of Moſes, ſo called from its giving an account of the numbering of the Iſraelites.

NUMBERS, 1 the art of computation, or arithmetic. 2 the expreſſion of a particular quantity.

*Abſolute* NUMBERS (in Algebra) are ſuch as have no letter joined with them, as $4a+7=9$; here 7 is an abſolute number.

*NU'MBLES*, fr. the intrals of a deer.

NU'MERABLE, that may be numbered.

NU'MERAL (of *numeralis*, lat. of *numerus* number) of, or belonging to number.

To NU'MERATE (of *numero*, lat. of *numerus* number) to number, or to count.

NUMERA'TION (in Arithmetic) is that rule which teaches to read any number, tho' never ſo great, and to have a diſtinct idea of each place or figure of it.

NUMERA'TOR *of a fraction*, is that part of it which ſhews or numbers how many of thoſe parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into, are expreſſed by the fraction. Thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 6 is the numerator (which ſtands always above the line) and ſhews you, that if any whole be divided into eight parts, you number, enumerate, or take 6 of them, i. e. three quarters.

NUME'RICAL, 1 belonging to number. 2 particular, individual.

NUMERICAL *algebra*, is that which makes uſe of numbers inſtead of letters of the alphabet.

NUMERICAL *difference* (in Logic) is that difference by which one individual thing is diſtinguiſhed from another.

NU'MERO, a term uſed among merchants for number.

NU'MEROUS (of *numeroſus*, lat. of *numerus* number) 1 manifold, great, abounding in number. 2 tuneful, harmonious, ſounding well.

NUN, a virgin ſeparated from the world, and devoted to the ſervice of God.

NU'NCHION, an afternoon's repaſt.

NU'NCIATURE, the office of a nuncio.

*NU'NCIO*, ital. the pope's ambaſſador.

NUNCU'PATIVE (of *nuncupativus*, lat. of *nuncupo* to recite) verbal, by word of mouth.

NUNEATON, a pretty large well-built town in Warwickſhire, on the Anker. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on the 3d of May. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. Here was formerly a monaſtery, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen on the north weſt end of the town. Diſtant from London 84 computed, and 105 meaſured miles; and 18 from Warwick.

NU'NNERY, a cloiſter, or monaſtery of nuns.

NU'PTIAL (of *nuptialis*, lat. of *nuptus* marriage) bridal, or belonging to marriage.

NU'PTIALS, marriage, or wedding.

NURSE, one who takes care of ſick perſons, children, &c.

To NU'RSE, to encourage, or uphold.

NU'RSERY, 1 the room where children are nurſed. 2 a nurſe child. 3 a ſeminary. 4 (in Gardening) a plat of ground for the raiſing of young trees, or plants.

NU'RTURE (of *nourriture*, fr.) education, inſtruction, or learning.

NU'SANCE (of *nuiſance*, fr.) annoyance, or prejudice.

NUT, 1 a well known fruit. 2 the worm of a ſcrew. 3 part of a croſs bow. 4 the frier's piece in a leg of mutton.

NUT *brown*, of the colour of ripe nuts.

NU'TMEG, a delicate aromatic ſpice brought from the Eaſt-Indies. They are incloſed in four different covers; the firſt is a rind like that of our wal-nuts, the ſecond is the mace, the third is the ſhell of black colour, the fourth is a greeniſh film; ſo that the nutmeg is the kernel of the fruit.

NU'TRIMENT (of *neutrimentum*, lat. of *nutrio* to nouriſh) food, or nouriſhment.

NUTRI'TION, nouriſhing.

NUTRI'TIOUS, or NU'TRITIVE, apt to nouriſh, or that affords nouriſhment.

*NUX*, lat. 1 a nut. 2 a pain in the head, which affects a place about the bigneſs of a nut.

To NUZZLE, to hide the head, as a young child does in its mother's boſom.

NYE (of Pheaſants) a flight, or company of thoſe birds.

NYMPH (of *nympha*, lat. of νυμφη, gr. water) 1 a goddeſs of the waters, fountains, rivers, lakes. 2 any rural goddeſs.

NYMPHA, 1 the little ſkin wherein inſects are incloſed, both while they are in the egg, and after they have undergone the firſt apparent tranſformation. 2 the change itſelf

of the worm into a flying animal. 3 the insects themselves while they have yet only the form of worms, or maggots. This is the most usual signification.

NY'MPHAL, or NY'MPHOUS, belonging to nymphs.

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# O.

O, o, is the fourteenth letter, and fourth vowel of our alphabet. Its sound is formed by the breath flowing out of the mouth thro' the cylindric concavity of the tongue, and round configuration of the lips. It has its proper sound in *rose*; the sound of *a* long or *au* in *folly*, and of *u* in *course*, *some*, &c. which were spelt with *u* anciently. Some words anciently spelt with *ou* still retain the broad sound, as *old*, *scold*, *gold*. It is obscure in *bishop*, *comfort*, *purport*, &c. and sound like *u* obscure in *iron*, *citron*, *saffron*, &c. The sound of this letter is often so soft and broad as to require it double, and that chiefly in the middle of words, as *goose*, *reproof*, &c. In some words this *oo* sounds like *u* short; as in *flood*, *blood*, &c. The single *o* has the sound of *oo* in some words; as in *wolf*, *Rome*, *womb*, *tomb*, *move*, *reprove*, &c. and in some words its sound is dropt, as in *people*.

## OBE

OAF, a fool, or silly fellow.

OAK, the name of a well known tree.

OAK *apple*, a kind of galls, or excrescences arising out of the oak.

OAK *of Jerusalem*, the name of a physical plant.

OA'KHAM, old ropes untwisted, and pulled out into long hemp.

OAR, or ORE, 1 metal mix'd with the earth or stone of the mine; see ORE. 2 an instrument whereby a boat is rowed along. 3 (in the plural number) a boat with two watermen to row it.

OATH, 1 a lawful swearing, or a solemn action, whereby God is called to witness the truth of an affirmation. 2 a curse, an unlawful swearing.

OA'TMEAL, meal, or flower made of oats.

OATS, a small sort of grain, chiefly used for horses.

OBAMBULA'TION (of *obambulatio*, lat. of *ob* about, and *ambulo* to walk) a walking about, or up and down.

OBDU'RATE (of *obduratus*, lat. of *obduro* to be hardened) 1 hardened, or made hard. 2 hard, obstinate, stubborn, insensible.

To OBDU'RATE (of *obduro*, lat. of *ob* for, and *duro* to harden) to harden one's self, or be hardened aud immoveable, by patience, resolution, impudence, &c.

OBE'DIENCE (of *obedientia*, lat. of *ob* to, and *audio* to hearken) dutifulness, or submission.

## OBJ

*Passive* OBEDIENCE, is when any thing is submitted to, be it what will, without resisting the authority which imposed it.

OBE'DIENT, dutiful, or submissive.

OBEDIE'NTIARY, a name formerly given, in England, to an inferior monk in a monastery.

OBEI'SANCE (of *obeissance*, fr.) a bow, or congee.

O''BELISK (of *obeliscus*, lat. of ὀβελος, gr. a spit, or broach) 1 a quadrangular pyramid, very tall and slender. 2 (among Printers) this mark (†).

OBE'SITY (of *obesitas*, lat. of *obesus* fat) fatness, grossness, corpulency.

To OBEY' (of *obedio*, lat. of *ob* to, and *audio* to hearken) 1 to give obedience to. 2 to follow one's counsel, or advice. 3 to comply with.

O'BJECT (of *objectum*, lat. of *ob* before, and *jacio* to place) 1 any thing that affects the outward senses, or the faculties of the soul. 2 the matter of a science, or that about which it is imployed.

O'BJECT *glass*, of a telescope or microscope, is the glass which is placed at the end of the tube which is next the object.

To OBJE'CT (of *objecto*, lat. of *ob* before, and *jacio* to cast) 1 to oppose, or make an objection to. 2 to upbraid, or cast in one's teeth.

OBJE'CTION, 1 a difficulty raised against a propo-

propoſition. 2 reproach, or accuſation.

OBJE'CTION (in Rhetoric) is a figure, when the words of an opponent are pronounced in order to anſwer them.

OBJE'CTIVE, 1 that may be objected. 2 pertaining to an object.

*O'BIT*, fr. funeral obſequies, or an office for one that is dead.

† To OBJU'RATE (of *objurgo*, lat. of *ob* for, and *jurgo* to chide) to chide, rebuke, blame, or reprove.

*O'BLAT*, fr. a ſoldier, who being diſabled in the king's ſervice, had the benefit of a monk's place aſſign'd him in an abbey.

OBLATS *of St. Jerome*, a congregation of ſecular prieſts in Italy, founded by St. Charles of Borromeo.

OBLA'TION (of *oblatio*, lat. an offering) an offering, or thing offered, properly to God.

OBLECTA'TION (of *oblectatio*, lat. of *ob* for, and *lacto* to allure) pleaſure, delight, recreation.

OBLIGA'TION (of *obligatio*, lat. of *obligo* to oblige) 1 a bond, containing a penalty, with a condition annexed. 2 engagement, duty, or tie. 3 an engagement ariſing from a benefit conferred or received.

OBLIGATORY, that carries a ſort of force, or compulſion with it.

To OBLI'GE (of *obligo*, lat. of *ob* to, and *ligo* to bind) 1 to bind, engage, compel, or conſtrain. 2 to do one a kindneſs.

OBLIGEE', he to whom the bond is made.

OBLIGEO'R, he that enters into a bond for the payment of money.

OBLI'QUE (of *obliquus*, lat. of *ob* for, and the antiq. *liquus*, i. e. *tranſverſus* a-croſs) 1 not ſtreight, crooked, awry. 2 crooked, or fraudulent. 3 (in Geometry) that derogates from the perpendicular.

OBLIQUE *angles*, angles that are either acute or obtuſe.

OBLIQUE *aſcenſion* (in Aſtronomy) is that degree and minute of the equinoctial which riſeth with the centre of the ſun or ſtar, or with any point of the heavens, in an oblique ſphere.

OBLIQUE *caſes* (in Grammar) are all the caſes except the nominative.

OBLIQUE *deſcenſion*, is that degree and minute of the equinoctial which ſets with the ſun, ſtar, or any point of the heavens in an oblique ſphere.

OBLIQUE *force*, is that whoſe line of direction is not at right-angles with the body on whom it is impreſt.

OBLIQUE *plains* (in Dialing) are ſuch as recline from the zenith, or incline to the horizon.

OBLIQUE *ſailing*, is the doctrine of oblique-angled plain triangles, applied to problems of ſailing.

OBLIQUE *ſphere*, is when the pole is elevated any number of degrees leſs than ninety, becauſe then the axis of the world, the equator, and parallels of declination will cut the horizon obliquely. See fig. 44.

OBLIQUITY, that which denotes a thing oblique.

To OBLI'TERATE (of *oblitero*, lat. to blot, or raſe out) to blot, or raſe out, of books, records or memory.

OBLI'VION (of *oblivio*, lat. of *oblivi*ſ*cor* to forget) forgetfulneſs.

OBLI'VIOUS, forgetful.

OBLO'CUTOR, a ſlanderer, or backbiter.

O'BLONG (of *oblongus*, lat. of *ob* and *longus* long) a figure more long than broad, a long ſquare.

O'BLOQUY (of *obloquium*, lat. of *obloquor*, to ſpeak againſt) ſlander, or detraction.

OBNO'XIOUS (of *obnoxius*, lat. of *ob* and *noxius* hurtful) liable, or expoſed to.

To OBNU'BILATE (of *obnubo*, lat. of *ob* for, and *nubo* to cover) to cloud, darken, or render obſcure.

OBRE'PTION (of *obreptio*, lat. of *ob* towards, and *repo* to creep) a ſtealing, or creeping in.

OBREPTI'TIOUS, that has cunningly ſtoln upon, clandeſtine.

OBSCENE (of *obſcænus*, lat. beaſtly) 1 ribaldrous, beaſtly, lewd, in perſons, things, or actions. 2 bawdy, unclean in words.

OBSCE'NITY, ribaldry, or filthineſs in things, or words.

OBSCU'RE (of *obſcurus*, lat. of *obſcuro* to hide) 1 dark, without light. 2 ſhady, dark with ſhades. 3 hidden, or covered. 4 ſecret, little known. 5 hard to be underſtood. 6 not perſpicuous in expreſſion, or not clearly expreſſed. 7 ſpeaking things enigmatically, or by way of riddle. 8 ſecret, myſterious. 9 ignoble, of mean parentage, poor, low, pitiful..

To OBSCU'RE (of *obſcuro*, lat. to hide) 1 to darken. 2 to hide, conceal, or keep from diſcovery. 3 to diſguiſe, perplex, or render hard to be underſtood. 4 to eclipſe, or make leſs famous.

OBSCU'RITY, 1 darkneſs, or the being without light. 2 want of perſpicuity, or not clear in expreſſion. 3 meanneſs of birth or quality.

To O'BSECRATE (of *obſecro*, lat. of *ob* for, and *ſacer* holy) to beg, or conjure by all that is ſacred.

OBSECRA'TION, ſupplication, or earneſt intreaty.

O'BSEQUIES (of *obſeques*, fr.) funeral ſolemnities.

OBSE'QUIOUS (of *obſequioſus*, lat. of *ob* for, and *ſequor* to obey) 1 dutiful, or ready to obey. 2 complaiſant, or condeſcending.

OBSE'RVABLE, remarkable, or fit to be obſerved.

OBSE'RVANCE, 1 reſpect, or regard. 2 performance, or accompliſhment. 3 (in the

plural number) the rules or cuſtoms of a monaſtery.

OBSE'RVANT, docile, dutiful, or obſequious.

OBSERVA'NTINES, a branch of the order of grey friars.

OBSERVA'TION, 1 a note, or remark. 2 (in Navigation) is the taking the ſun's or any ſtar's meridian height, in order to find the latitude.

OBSERVA'TOR, 1 an obſerver, a regiſter, or one that taketh an account. 2 a monitor in a ſchool.

OBSE'RVATORY, a building erected to make natural and aſtronomical obſervations.

To OBSE'RVE (of *obſervo*, lat. of *ob* for, and *ſervo* to mind) 1 to mark, mind, or take notice of. 2 to ſtudy, or contemplate. 3 to watch, or mind heedfully. 4 to keep, or perform. 5 to mind, or take care of. 6 to look about one's ſelf, to be aware, cautious, or circumſpect.

OBSE'SSED, haunted with an evil ſpirit.

OBSE'SSION (of *obſeſſio*, lat. of *obſideo* to ſit about) a beſieging, or compaſſing about.

OBSI'DIONAL *crown* (of *obſidionalis*, lat. of *obſidium* a ſiege) a chaplet, or garland made of the graſs that grew in the place beſieged, and given to him that raiſed the ſiege.

O'BSOLETE (of *obſoletus*, lat. of *obſoleto* to grow out of uſe) antiquated, or grown out of uſe.

*O'BSTACLE*, fr. (of *obſto*, lat. to ſtand in the way) hindrance, or impediment.

O'BSTINACY, wilfulneſs, or ſtubbornneſs.

O'BSTINATE (of *obſtinatus*, lat. of *obſtino* to perſiſt firm in a purpoſe) ſtubborn, wilful, reſolute, determined.

OBSTRE'PEROUS (of *obſtreperius*, lat. of *obſtrepo* to make a noiſe againſt) troubleſome, making a great noiſe, quarrelſome.

To OBSTRUCT (of *obſtruo*, lat. of *ob* about, and *ſtruo* to build) 1 to ſtop up. 2 to hinder, or retard.

OBSTRU'CTION, 1 ſtoppage. 2 hindrance. 3 (in Phyſic) a let, or ſtoppage of the natural paſſages, or cavities of the body.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, apt to ſtop up, or cauſe a ſtoppage.

† To OBSTU'PIFY. See *To* STUPIFY.

To OBTAI'N (of *obtineo*, lat. of *ob* for, and *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 to get, or acquire. 2 to effect, or accompliſh. 3 to get ground, as an opinion, &c.

† To OBTE'MPERATE (of *obtempero*, lat. to obey) to obey, or to be at command.

† To OBTE''NERATE. See *To* DARKEN.

To OBTE'ST (of *obteſtor*, lat. of *ob* for, and *teſtor* to beſeech) to conjure, or beſeech.

OBTESTA'TION, ſupplication, or earneſt intreaty.

OBTRECTA'TION (of *obtrectatio*, lat. of *obtrecto* to diſparage) backbiting, or detraction.

To OBTRU'DE (of *obtrudo*, lat. of *ob* for, and *trudo* to thruſt) 1 to impoſe, or give to one againſt his will. 2 to thruſt, or force one's ſelf in.

OBTU'SE (of *obtuſus*, lat. blunt) 1 dull, flat; 2 of a blunt figure.

OBTUSE *angle*. See ANGLE *obtuſe*.

OBTUSE *angled triangle*, is a triangle, one of whoſe angles is obtuſe; as the angle A. See fig. 30.

OBVE'NTIONS, church revenues.

To O'BVIATE (of *obvier*, fr.) to prevent, or hinder.

O'BVIOUS (of *obvius*, lat. of *ob* about, and *via* a way) 1 common, ordinary. 2 eaſy to find, or underſtand. 3 plain, viſible.

To OBU'MBRATE (of *obumbro*, lat. of *ob* before, and *umbro* to caſt a ſhadow) 1 to overſhadow, or cover with a ſhade. 2 to hide, or conceal.

OCCA'SION (of *occaſio*, lat. opportunity) 1 opportunity, or ſeaſon. 2 cauſe, reaſon, or matter. 3 want, or neceſſity. 4 (in the plural number) affairs, or concerns.

To OCCASION, to cauſe.

OCCA'SIONAL, accidental, for the preſent, caſual.

O'CCIDENT (of *occidens*, lat. the weſt, of *occido* to go down) the weſt.

OCCIDE'NTAL, weſtern, or belonging to the weſt.

OCCIDENTAL (in Aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be occidental, when it ſets after the ſun.

OCCI'DUOUS (of *occiduus*, lat. of *occido*, to decay) decaying, or declining.

OCCI'SION (of *occiſio*, lat. of *occido* to fall down) a killing, or ſlaying.

OCCULT *qualities*, are ſuch properties as divers bodies are endowed with, the cauſes of which are unknown.

OCCU'LT (of *occultus*, lat. of *occulto* to hide) ſecret, unknown, hidden, inviſible.

OCCULTA'TION (in Aſtronomy) is the time that a ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight, by the interpoſition of ſome other heavenly body between us and it.

O'CCUPANT (of *occupans*, lat. of *occupo* to hold) a poſſeſſor, or one who takes poſſeſſion.

OCCUPA'TION, 1 a trade, myſtery, buſineſs, or profeſſion. 2 poſſeſſion or management.

To O'CCUPY, 1 to fill, or take up a ſpace. 2 to hold, or improve. 3 to trade, or traffick.

To OCCU'R (of *occurro*, lat. of *ob* for, and *curro* to run) to preſent, or offer itſelf.

OCCU'RRENCE, 1 caſual adventure. 2 event, or news.

O'CEAN (of ωκεανος, gr. of ωκεως ſwiftly, and ναω to flow) the vaſt collection of waters which encompaſſes or ſurrounds the whole earth.

This great and univerſal ocean is commonly divided into three parts, as,

The

*The Atlantic* OCEAN, is that which lies between part of Europe and Africa, and America.

*The Indian* OCEAN, is that which lies between Africa, the East Indian iſlands, and New-Holland.

*The Pacific* OCEAN, or *Great South-ſea*, is that which lies between the Philippine iſlands, China, Japan, and New-Holland on the weſt, and the coaſt of America on the eaſt.

OCEA'NOUS, belonging to the ocean.

OCHLO''CRACY (of οχλοκρατεια, gr. of οχλος a multitude, and κρατος power) a government, wherein the common people bear rule.

O'CKAMY, a ſort of mix'd metal.

O'CTAGON (of οκταγωνον, gr. of οκτω eight, and γωνια an angle) is a geometrical figure of eight ſides and angles.

It is compoſed of two quadrilateral pyramids put together at their baſes.

OCTAHE'DRON, gr. (of οκτω eight, and εδρα a baſe) is one of the five regular ſolids, conſiſting of eight equal and equilateral triangles.

O'CTASTYLE (of οκταστυλος, gr. of οκτω eight, and στυλος a pillar) a building having eight pillars in front.

*O'CTAVE*, fr. 1 eight days together after ſome ſolemn feſtival in the church of Rome. 2 (in Muſic) is an interval of eight ſounds incluſive.

OCTA'VO, a book is ſaid to be in octavo, when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

*OCTO'BER*, lat. (of *octo*, lat. eight) the tenth month of the year according to our account, but the eighth in the old Roman calendar.

OCTO''NARY (of *octonarius*, lat. of *octo* eight) of, or belonging to eight.

O''CULAR (of *ocularius*, lat. of *oculus* an eye) belonging to the eyes.

O''CULATE, quick-ſighted.

OCULA'TION (in Botany) the taking away ſuperfluous buds.

O''CULIST, a phyſician for the eyes.

*O''CULUS*, lat. an eye.

OCULUS (among Botaniſts) is the bud of a tree or plant, juſt putting forth, or the knot out of which the bud riſes.

*O'CULUS Chriſti*, lat. an herb, generally called wild clary.

ODA'DASSAS, officers among the Turks, equal to our ſerjeants or corporals.

*ODAXISMUS*, gr. the itching of the gums when children breed their teeth.

ODD, 1 not even. 2 that has not its fellow. 3 fantaſtical, or inconſtant. 4 ſtrange, or uncommon. 5 ill, or bad. 6 more, or above.

ODDS, 1 difference, or diſparity. 2 advantage. 3 unequal, as to lay odds. 4 difference, or quarrel, as to be at odds.

*ODE*, lat. (of ωδη, gr. of αειδω to ſing) a ſong, or lyric poem.

ODIHAM, a town corporate in Hampſhire, near Baſingſtoke, the birth-place of William Lilly the grammarian. Here is a charity-ſchool for 30 boys. Its market is on ſaturday, its fairs on the eve of Midlent ſunday, and July the 7th. Diſtant from London 34 computed, and 41 meaſured miles, and 25 from Wincheſter.

O'DIOUS (of *odioſus*, lat. hateful) hateful, deteſtable.

*O'DIUM*, lat. 1 hatred, bad opinion. 2 that which is the ſubject of hate, or averſion.

ODONTALGIA, gr. (of οδους a tooth, and αλγος pain) the tooth ach. Its cauſe is ſome ſharp ſeroſity thrown on the membrane that lines the ſockets of the teeth. It is ſometimes alſo owing to a worm in the root of the tooth.

ODORI''FEROUS (of *odoriferus*, lat. of *odor* ſmell, and *fero* to bear) ſweet ſmelling, bearing odours or perfumes.

O'DOUR (of *odor*, lat. of the antiq. verb *odeo*, i. e. *oleo* to ſmell) a ſavour, ſcent, or ſmell.

ODOROUS, of a ſweet or pleaſant ſmell.

O''DYSSEY (of Οδυσσευς Ulyſſes) the title of Homer's poem, wherein he relates the adventures that befel Ulyſſes in his return to Ithaca from the ſiege of Troy.

OECONO''MICAL, or OECONO'MIC, belonging to œconomy.

OECO''NOMIST, one that rules or governs a family.

OECO''NOMY (of οικονομια, gr. of οικος a houſe, and νομος a law) 1 the government of a houſe, or family. 2 thriftineſs, or good huſbandry, the diſcreet and frugal management of a man's eſtate. 3 (in Rhetoric) a certain order in the diſpoſal of parts, neceſſary for orators and poets.

*Animal* OECONOMY, the firſt branch of the theory of medicine; or that which explains the parts of the human body, their ſtructure and uſe; the nature and cauſes of life and health, and the effects ariſing from them.

OECUMO'NICAL (of οικουμενικος, gr. of οικεω, to inhabit) general, univerſal, belonging to the whole world.

*OEDE'MA*, lat. (of οιδημα, gr. of οιδαω to ſwell) any tumor or ſwelling; but 'tis more ſtrictly applied to a cold ſoft tumor, proceeding from pituitous matter, without change of colour, pulſation, heat or pain, unleſs it be from the diſtention of the part it affects.

OEDE''MATOUS, of the nature of an œdema, or afflicted with an œdema.

OENO''POLIST (of οινοπωλης, gr. of οινον wine, and πωλεω to ſell) a vintner, or one that ſells wine.

*OESO''PHAGUS* (of οισοφαγος, gr. of οιω to carry, and φαγω to eat) the gullet, a membranous paſſage whereby the food and drink is conveyed from the mouth to the ſtomach, ſituate between the atteria aſpera and the vertebræ of the neck.

OF, a prepoſition, generally denoting the genitive caſe.

OFF, a propoſition which generally denotes the ablative caſe, and ſometimes the genitive.

OFFALS, broken pieces, or fragments of meat.

OFFE'NCE (of *offenſa*, lat. of *offendo* to offend) 1 a fault, or crime; by doing what ought not to have been done, or not doing what ought to have been done. 2 an affront, or injury. 3 diſpleaſure, or diſguſt. 4 ſcandal, or ſhame.

To OFFE'ND (of *offendo*, lat. of *ob* for, and *fendo*, i. e. *ico* to ſtrike) 1 to commit a fault. 2 to diſpleaſe. 3 to hurt, or injure. 4 to ſcandalize, or make aſhamed.

OFFE'NSIVE, 1 abuſive, or affrontive. 2 hurtful, injurious. 3 fit to attack an enemy.

To O'FFER (of *offero*, lat. of *ob* to, and *fero* to bring) 1 to profer, or preſent. 2 to bid money, &c. for. 3 to propound, or propoſe. 4 to dedicate. 5 to attempt to do. 6 to expoſe, or ſet before. 7 to undertake, or take upon one.

O'FFERING, 1 an oblation, or ſacrifice. 2 any thing preſented, or made an offer of.

O'FFERTORY (of *offertorium*, lat. of *offero* to offer) 1 that part of the maſs where the offering is. 2 the place where the offerings are kept.

O'FFICE (of *officium*, lat. of the antiq. verb *officio*, i. e. *efficio* to effect) 1 place, or employment. 2 the room where a man does the buſineſs belonging to his place. 3 good turn, or ſervice. 4 divine ſervice. 5 part, or duty.

O'FFICER, one that is in an office.

*Commiſſion* OFFIERS, thoſe that are authorized by the king's commiſſion.

*Field* OFFICERS, ſuch as have command over a whole regiment, viz. the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

*General* OFFICERS, ſuch as have command over more than one regiment, viz. the general, lieutenant-general, and major-general

*Subaltern* OFFICERS, lieutenants, enſigns, and cornets.

*Staff* OFFICERS, are ſuch as are appointed by the colonels or captains warrant, viz. quarter-maſter, ſerjeants, corporals, and even ſurgeons and chaplains.

*Staff* OFFICERS at court, are ſuch as bear a white ſtaff in the king's preſence, viz. the lord-ſteward, lord-chamberlain, lord-treaſurer, &c.

OFFI''CIAL (of *officialis*, lat. of *officium* an employment) 1 the chancellor of an epiſcopal court. 2 an archdeacon's deputy.

To OFFI''CIATE, 1 to do the buſineſs of one's office. 2 to perform divine ſervice. 3 to perform the buſineſs of another.

OFFI''CINAL, (of *officina*, lat. a ſhop) of, or pertaining to a ſhop.

OFFI''CINAL *medicines*, are ſuch as are required to be kept in readineſs in apothecaries ſhops, whether ſimple or compound, to be mixed up in extemporaneous preſcriptions.

OFFI''CIOUS (of *officioſus*, lat. of *officium* a kindneſs) 1 obliging, ready to ſerve. 2 complimental, ready to wait on, or attend.

O'FFING, the open ſea, or far from land, when a ſhip is ſailing to ſeaward, they ſay ſhe ſtands for the offing.

O'FFSCOU'RING, 1 the dirt or filth that comes from ſcouring, or waſhing. 2 the refuſe of any thing.

OFF *ſets* (in Gardening) young ſhoots, which ſpring and grow from roots that are round and tuberous, or bulbous.

OFF-*ſets* (in Surveying) are perpendiculars let fall, and meaſured from the ſtationary lines to the extremity of the incloſure.

O'FFSPRING, that which is ſprung from, or produced by another, as fruit, children, &c.

† To OFFU'SCATE (of *offuſco*, lat. of *ob* for, and *fuſco* to darken) to make dark, or dim.

OFT, O'FTEN, or O'FTENTIMES, frequently, many times, more than once or twice.

OGEE', a moulding conſiſting of two members, the one concave, the other convex.

ORGI'VES (in Architecture) arches or branches of a Gothic vault, which in lieu of being circular, paſs diagonally from one angle to another, and form a croſs with the other arches which make the ſide of the ſquare, whereof the orgives are diagonal.

To O'GLE, to look hard at, but commonly means to look amorouſly at.

*O'GLIO*, ſp. (pronounced *olio*) a ſpaniſh diſh, made up of all manner of meat, fowl, &c.

OIL, (of *oleum*, lat. of *olea* the olive tree) 1 a fatty, unctuous, inflammable matter, drawn from ſeveral natural bodies; eſpecially the fruit of the olive tree. 2 one of the five chemical principles.

OI'LET-*hole*, or EI-LET-*hole* (of *oeillet*, fr.) a little hole worked in a garment.

OI'LY, full of oil.

OI'NTMENT, an external medicine of a ſoft conſiſtence.

OI'STER, a ſhell-fiſh, well known.

OI'STER *green*, the name of an herb.

OKEHAM, [W. lon. 45 min. lat. 50°. 40′.] the county town of Rutlandſhire, ſituate in the vale of Catmoſs. The buildings are pretty good, eſpecially the church, and its free-ſchool. Here was a caſtle, but now much decay'd; however, the aſſizes, &c. are held in it. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on April the 27th, and September the 4th. Diſtant from London 67 computed, and 94 meaſured miles.

OKEHA'MPTON, [W. lon. 4°. 15′. lat. 50°. 45′.] a borough town in Devonſhire, on the river Oke; 'tis very ancient, and has a manufacture in ſerges, but its beſt ſupport is from the road between Launceſton and Crediton. 'Tis governed by a mayor, eight burgeſſes,

burgeſſes, eight aſſiſtants, a recorder, a juſtice, and a town-clerk. Here is an indifferent chapel of eaſe, the pariſh church ſtanding on a hill a mile from the town; and a town-hall. It has a market on ſaturday; and fairs on the 2nd thurſday in in March, May the 3d, the 2nd wedneſday after Midſummer, July the 7th, and the 25th of October. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 160 computed, and 193 meaſured miles; and 20 from Launceſton.

O'KINGHAM, [W. lon. 50 mid. lat. 51°. 26'.] is partly in Barkſhire, and partly in Wiltſhire, ſituate 7 miles from Reading, and 9 from Windſor, of whoſe foreſt it is the chief place. It is a pretty large well frequented town, with a manufactury of ſilk ſtockings, and cloth. 'Tis a corporation, governed by an alderman, recorder, and capital burgeſſes. Its market is on tueſday; the fairs on the firſt thurſday in Lent, June the 11th, Auguſt the 29th, and November the firſt. Diſtant from London 28 computed, and 33 meaſured miles.

O'KER, a yellow dry foſſil earth.

OLD, 1 ancient, or aged. 2 worn, eaten up with age. 3 obſolete, or out of uſe. 4 antique, or of long ſtanding.

OLEA"GINOUS (of *oleagineus*, lat. of *oleum* oil) oily, or full of oil; that partakes of the nature of oil.

OLIGA'RCHICAL, governed by a few men.

OLF"ACTORY (of *olfacio*, lat. of *oleo* to ſmell, and *facio* to make) belonging to the ſenſe of ſmelling.

† OLI"VITY (of *olivitas*, lat. of *oliva* an olive-tree) the time of gathering olives.

O"LIGARCHY (of ολιγαρχια, gr. of ολιγος a few, and αρχη government) a form of government, wherein the adminiſtration is in the hands of few perſons.

O'LIVASMER, 1 a wild olive-tree. 2 olive coloured.

O'LIVE, a ſtone fruit, the produce of the olive-tree.

OLIVE *colour*, a yellow mingled with black.

OLY'MPIAD (of ολυμπιας, gr. of ολυμπος an hill between Theſſaly and Macedon) the ſpace of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time. This method took its riſe from the Olympic games, celebrated every fifth year, in honour of Jupiter Olympius, near the city Olympia in Peloponneſus. The firſt Olympiad commenced, according to ſome, in the year 3938 of the Julian period, and the year 774 before Chriſt.

OLY'MPUS (of ολυμπος, gr. of ολος the whole, and λαμπω to ſhine) a high hill between Theſſaly and Macedon, uſed by the poets for heaven.

O'MBER, or O'MBRE, a Spaniſh game at cards.

OME'GA, 1 the name of the laſt letter of the Greek alphabet. 2 the end of any thing.

O'MELET (of *omelette*, fr.) a pancake of eggs.

*O'MEN*, lat. a token of good or bad luck, gathered from words, ſights, or any accident.

*OME'NTUM*, lat. the cawl; a fat thin membrane ſpread over the inteſtines, and following them in all their ſinuoſities.

*O'MER*, heb. a meaſure among the Hebrews, containing about three pints and a half.

† To O"MINATE (of *ominor*, lat. of *omen* a token) to foretell, preſage, or prognoſticate.

O"MINOUS, portending ill-luck.

OMI'SSION, neglect, or the letting a thing paſs.

To OMI'T (of *omitto*, lat. of *ob* and *mitto* to let alone) to leave out, paſs by, or neglect.

OMNI"FIC, making, or producing all things.

OMNIPA'RENT (of *omniparens*, lat. of *omnis* all, and *parens* a parent) bringing forth all things.

OMNI"POTENCE, or OMNI'POTENCY, almightineſs.

OMNI"POTENT (of *omnipotens*, lat. of *omnis* all, and *potens* mighty) almighty.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, the being preſent in all places.

OMNIPRE'SENT (of *omnis* all, and *præſens* preſent) who is preſent every where.

OMNI"SCIENCE, the knowledge of all things.

OMNI'SCIENT (of *omnis* all, and *ſciens* knowing) knowing all things.

ON, 1 upon, both time and place. 2 towards.

ONCE, 1 one time. 2 formerly.

ONE, adj. 1 that is ſingular in number. 2 the firſt number in telling. 3 the ſame.

O"NERARY, ſerving for burden, or carriage.

To O"NERATE (of *onero*, lat. of *onus* a load or burden) to burden, or load.

ONGAR [E. lon. 15 min. lat. 51°. 45'.] a market-town in Eſſex, near the river Bodon. It has two charity-ſchools for 26 boys and 12 girls; a market on ſaturday, and a fair on September the 30th. Diſtant from London 19 computed, and 23 meaſured miles, and 9 from Chelmsford.

O"NION, a bulbous ſort of plant.

O'NSET, attack, or aſſault.

*O'NSLAUGHT*, dut. a ſtorming, or fierce attack upon a place.

O'NWARD, forward.

*O"NYX*, gr. a precious ſtone uſually of a dark horny colour, in which are veins af a bluiſh white, and ſometimes of a red.

OO'ZY, ſoft, ſlimy, muddy.

OPA'CIOUS, or OPA'QUE (of *opacus*, lat. of *opaco* to darken) dark, ſhady, not tranſparent.

OPA'CIOUS *bodies* (in Philoſophy) are thoſe through which the rays of the light have no admiſſion.

OPA"CITY, not tranſmitting light.

O'PAL (of *opalus*, lat. of ωψ ωπος, gr. an eye) a kind

a kind of precious ſtone of various colours, changeable according to the different poſition of the ſtone to the light.

O'PEN, 1 not ſhut. 2 expoſed to public view. 3 not covered. 4 evident, manifeſt. 5 main, or open force. 6 declared, or open enemies. 7 public, or common. 8 free, generous, ſincere. 9 mild, temperate. 10 clear, or ſerene. 11 not fortified.

To OPEN, 1 the contrary of to ſhut. 2 to undo, as a bundle, &c. 3 to diſcloſe, or declare. 4 to lay open, or bare at the root. 5 to explain, or make manifeſt. 6 to begin, as to open the campaign. 7 to looſen, or make looſe. 8 to cut, or make an inciſion. 9 to break ground, as to open the trenches at a ſiege. 10 to expand itſelf, as a flower, &c. 11 to begin to begin to ſit, as ſome aſſemblies do. 12 to bark as a dog does.

OPEN *flank* (in Fortification) is that part of the flank which is covered by the ſhoulder, or orillon.

O'PENING *of the trenches* (in Military affairs) is the firſt breaking of ground of the beſiegers, in order to carry on their attacks againſt the place.

*O"PERA*, ital. a dramatic compoſition, ſet to muſic, and ſung on the ſtage, accompanied with muſical inſtruments.

To O"PERATE (of *operor*, lat. of *opus* a work) 1 to work, make, or frame work. 2 (in Phyſic) to ſtir or purge the humours of the body, to work, move, or effect.

OPERA'TION, performance.

O"PERATIVE, that has the power, or inclination to work, ſtir, or move.

OPERA"TOR, 1 a workman, or mechanic. 2 a quack, or mountebank.

OPERA"TOR *for the teeth*, one ſkilled in cleanſing and drawing teeth, and of making artificial ones.

OPERO'SE (of *operoſus*, lat. of *opus* a work) 1 laborious, buſy at work. 2 hard, difficult, painful.

*OPHI'ES*, gr. (of οφις a ſerpent) a ſort of heretics in the ſecond century, who honoured the ſerpent that ſeduced Eve.

*OPHIUCHUS*, lat. one of the northern conſtellations, conſiſting of thirty ſtars.

OPHTHA'LMIA, gr. (of οφθαλμος an eye) a diſeaſe of the eyes; properly, an inflamation of the tunica adnata, accompanied with a redneſs, heat, and pain.

OPHTHA'LMIC, belonging to, or proper for the eyes.

OPHTHA'LMICS, medicines good for diſeaſes in the eyes.

O'PIATE, 1 a compoſition wherein opium is an ingredient. 2 any medicine given with an intention to cauſe ſleep. 3 any confection, or electuary.

OPINA'TOR, a ſuppoſer, not poſitive affirmer of things.

To OPI'NE (of *opinor*, lat. of ονινομαι, gr. to think) 1 to hold, believe, or aſſent to without full evidence. 2 to fancy, imagine, or gueſs. 3 to give one's opinion.

OPI'NER, he that gives in his opinion.

OPI"NIATIVE, or OPI'NIATRE, wedded to his own humour, or opinion.

OPI"NIATIVENESS, or OPI"NIATRETY, obſtinacy, or ſelf-willedneſs.

OPI'NION (of *opinio*, lat. of *opinor* to hold) 1 judgment, ſentiment, or thoughts. 2 belief, or ſentiment. 3 eſteem, or value.

OPI"NIONATED, or OPI"NIONATIVE, wedded to his own opinion, obſtinate, ſelf-will'd.

OPI"NIONISTS, a name given to a ſect in the time of Pope Paul, who boaſted of poverty, and held that there could be no vicar of Chriſt upon earth, who did not practice that virtue.

*O'PIUM*, lat. (of οπος, gr. juice) a narcotic juice, drawn from the heads of the white poppy, and afterwards inſpiſſated.

*OPO"PANAX*, a gum that flows from a tree called Panax, or Hercules all-heal.

*O'POBALSAMUM*, lat. the gum diſtilling from the balm-tree.

O'PPIDAN (of *oppidanus*, lat. of *oppidum* a town) a citizen, or townſman.

To O'PPILATE (of *oppilo*, lat. of *ob* for, and *pilo*, i. e. *denſo* to hold cloſe together) to cauſe a ſtoppage.

OPPILA'TION, ſtoppage, or obſtruction.

To OPPO'NE (of *oppono*, lat. of *ob* before, and *pono* to put) to oppoſe.

O'PPONENT, an antagoniſt in diſputation.

O'PPORTUNE (of *opportunus*, lat. of *ob* for, and *portus* a haven) ſeaſonable, or convenient.

OPPORTU'NITY (of *opportunitas*, lat. of *opportunus* convenient) 1 occaſion, or convenient time. 2 leiſure, or ſpare time.

To OPPO'SE (of *oppoſer*, fr. of *oppono*, lat. of *ob* againſt, and *pono* to put) 1 to offer any thing to the contrary. 2 to reſiſt, or withſtand.

OPPO'SER, adverſary, or antagoniſt.

O'PPOSITE (of *oppoſitus*, lat. placed againſt) 1 contrary to. 2 over againſt.

O'PPOSITE *cones*, are two ſimilar cones, as F, G, having the ſame common vertex I, and alſo the ſame axis. See fig. 31.

OPPOSITE *ſections*, are the hyperbolas D, E, made by cutting the oppoſite cones F, G, by the ſame plane. See fig. 31.

OPPOSI'TION, 1 the being contrary to. 2 obſtacle, or impediment.

OPPOSITION (in Aſtronomy) is that poſition or aſpect of the ſtars or planets, when they are ſix ſigns, or 180 degrees diſtant from each other, and is mark'd thus ☍.

Op-

OPPOSITION (in Rhetoric) denotes a figure whereby two things are joined together, which appear incompatible.

To OPPRE'SS (of *oppreſſer*, fr.) 1 to overlay or ſmother. 2 to overcharge, or lie heavy upon. 3 to injure, or uſe ill.

OPPRESSION, 1 violence, extorſion, tyranny. 2 a preſſure, or load.

OPPRE'SSIVE, apt to oppreſs.

OPPRE'SSOR, one that oppreſſes.

*OPPRO'BRII lapis*, lat. (i. e. the ſtone of reproach) a ſtone erected in the city of Padua in Italy, to which if any debtor reſort and openly declare his inability to pay his debts, he is to be freed from proſecution.

OPPRO'BRIOUS (of *opprobrioſus*, lat. of *opprobrium* a reproach) reproachful, injurious.

*OPPRO'BRIUM*, lat. 1 a reproach, or taunt. 2 a diſgrace, or ſcandal.

To OPPU'GN (of *oppugno*, lat. of *ob* againſt, and *pugno* to fight) to oppoſe, or endeavour to overthrow.

O'PTABLE (of *optabilis*, lat. of *opto* to deſire, or wiſh for) deſireable, eligible.

O'PTATIVE *mood* (in Grammar) is that mood of a verb which wiſheth or deſireth that a thing may happen.

O'PTICAL, or O'PTIC, belonging, or relating to viſion, or the ſenſe of ſeeing.

O'PTIC *place of a ſtar*, or *planet*, is that part or point of its orbit, which is determined by our ſight when the ſtar is there; and this either true, or apparent.

*True* OPTIC *place*, is when the obſerver's eye is ſuppoſed to be in the centre of the earth, or planet he inhabits.

*Apparent* OPTIC *place*, is when the eye is at the circumference of the earth, or any planet.

OPTI'CIAN, 1 one ſkill'd in optics. 2 a maker of optical inſtruments.

OPTICS (of *οπτικη*, gr. of *οπτομαι* to ſee) taken properly and ſimply, is that ſcience which teaches the properties of direct viſion; but in a larger ſenſe, it is uſed for the ſcience of viſion, or viſibles in general; including catoptrics, dioptrics, and even perſpective. In its more extenſive acceptation, it ſignifies a mixed mathematical ſcience, which explains the manner wherein viſion is performed in the eye; treats of light in general; gives the reaſons of the ſeveral alterations which the rays of light undergo in the eye; and ſhews why objects appear ſometimes greater, ſometimes ſmaller, ſometimes nearer, and ſometimes more remote.

O'PTION (of *optio*, lat. of *opto* to chooſe) choice, or the liberty of chooſing, or refuſing a thing.

O'PULENCY (of *opulentia*, lat. of *opulentus* rich) wealth, riches.

O'PULENT, rich, wealthy.

OPU'SCLE, or OPUSCULE (of *opuſculum*, lat. a dim. of *opus* a work) a ſhort work.

*OR*, fr. (in Heraldry) yellow, or the colour of gold. It is repreſented in ingraving by ſmall points, or dots all over the field.

O'RACH, the name of an herb.

O'RACLE (of *oraculum*, lat. of *oro* to pronounce) 1 an anſwer, counſel, or ſentence from the gods. 2 the god which delivered oracles. 3 a propheſy, or prediction. 4 the place where divine anſwers were given. 5 a famous true ſaying, or prediction full of truth.

ORA'CULAR, or ORA'CULOUS, belonging to an oracle, excellent, extraordinary, admirable.

*O'RAL*, fr. belonging to the mouth, or voice.

O'RANGE, a well known fruit.

O'RANGEA'DE, a drink made of orange juice, water and ſugar.

O'RANGERY, 1 a ſort of perfume, uſed in ſnuff, &c. 2 a place where orange-trees are kept.

ORA'TION (of *oratio*, lat. of *oro* to ſpeak) 1 a public ſpeech, or harangue. 2 a prayer.

O'RATOR, an eloquent ſpeaker, or pleader.

ORATO'RIANS, a religious fraternity or order, ſo called from the oratory of St. Jerom at Rome, where they uſed to pray.

O'RATORY, adj. pertaining to an orator.

ORATORY, ſub. 1 eloquence, or the art of making public ſpeeches. 2 a private chapel to pray in.

ORB (of *orbis*, lat. a circle) a circle, or hollow ſphere.

ORBI'CULAR (of *orbiculatus*, lat. of *orbis* an orb) round, circular.

*O'RBIS magnus*, lat. (i. e. the great orb) is the orbit of the earth in its annual revolution round the ſun.

O'RBIT, the path of a planet, or comet; or the line deſcribed by its centre by its proper motion in the heavens round the ſun.

ORBITS (in Anatomy) the two large ſockets wherein the eyes are placed.

O'RCHARD, a piece of ground incloſed, and planted with fruit-trees.

O'RCHESTRE (of *ορχηστρα*, gr. of *ορχεομαι* to dance) the place in a theatre where the chorus uſed to dance among the ancient Greeks, and among us the place where the muſicians ſit.

O'RDEAL, or ORDELE, ſax. (of *or* and *deal*, a great judgment) a particular way of trial, derived from the heathen Saxons; by which perſons charged with crimes, to which there was no evidence, were to clear their innocency either in perſon, or by proxy. There were four ſeveral ways of trial, *viz.*

ORDEAL *by combat*, was when the perſon accuſed of murder was obliged to fight the next relation, &c. of the perſon ſlain.

ORDEAL *by fire*, was when the perſon accuſed was to clear his innocency by walking blindfold, and bare-foot, between nine red

hot plough-ſhares, laid at equal diſtances from each other.

ORDEAL *by cold water*, was the being bound and thrown into a river or pond, like the ancient trial of witches.

R DEAL *by hot water*, was by putting the hands or feet into ſcalding water.

To ORDAIN (of *ordino* to order) 1 to order or command. 2 to appoint, or aſſign. 3 to conferr the holy orders.

O'RDELF, 1 ore or metal lying under ground. 2 the claim made to it.

O'RDER (of *ordo*, lat. a law) 1 a diſpoſing of things in their place. 2 manner, or cuſtom. 3 rule, or diſcipline. 4 duty, or behaviour. 5 command from a ſuperior. 6 a company of certain perſons bound to God by a vow, or an oath. 7 law, ordinance, or decree. 8 rank, or ſeries.

ORDER *of battle*, is a diſpoſition of battalions and ſquadrons of an army, in one or more lines, according to the nature of the ground, either to engage the enemy, or be reviewed by the general, &c.

ORDER (in Architecture) is a particular arrangement of projectures; or 'tis a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to have on account of the proportions that are given to them.

To ORDER, 1 to command, or appoint. 2 to diſpoſe, or put in order. 3 to manage, or govern. 4 to keep to the behaviour. 5 to correct, or puniſh.

O'RDERLY, 1 put, or ſet in order. 2 obedient, or obſequious. 3 ſober, keeping good company. 4 docile, or tractable. 5 liſted, or enrolled.

O'RDINAL, belonging to order.

ORDINAL *numbers*, are ſuch as expreſs the order of things, as firſt, ſecond, third, &c.

ORDINAL, ſub. 1 a book of directions for biſhops to give holy orders. 2 a book containing the orders and conſtitutions of a religious houſe or college. 3 a book containing the order or manner of performing divine ſervice.

O'RDINANCE (of *ordinatio*, lat. of *ordo* law) a law, decree, or ſtatute.

O'RDINARY, adj. (of *ordinaire*, fr.) 1 cuſtomary, uſual, frequent. 2 common, mean, indifferent. 3 not handſome, or beautiful.

ORDINARY, ſub. 1 a victualling-houſe. 2 any judge in the civil law, having power to take knowledge of a cauſe in his own right. 3 he that has ordinary juriſdiction in eccleſiaſtical cauſes.

*Embaſſador, or Envoy in* ORDINARY, he who is ſent to reſide ſtatedly in the court of ſome prince or ſtate,

ORDINARY, is alſo applied to ſeveral officers belonging to the king's houſhold, who attend on common occaſions.

O'RDINATES (in Conics) are parallel lines, as DE, HI, terminating in a curve, and biſected by a diameter, as AC, the half of which, as BE, is properly the *ſemi-ordinate*, but is uſually called the *ordinate*. See fig. 22.

ORDINA'TION (from *To ordain*) the conferring holy orders.

O'RDNANCE (in military affairs) a general term for all ſorts of great guns, or cannon, mortars, &c. uſed in war.

ORDNANCE *office*, is the ſtanding grand magazine of arms, habiliments, inſtruments and utenſils of war, as well by ſea as land.

*ORDONNANCE*, fr. order, regulation, rule.

O'RDONNANCE (in Architecture) the giving to all parts of a building the juſt quantity and dimenſions which they ought to have according to the model.

ORDONNANCE (in Painting) the diſpoſition of the parts of a picture, either with regard to the whole piece, or the different parts.

*O'RDURE*, fr. 1 filth, in general. 2 the dung of man, or beaſt.

ORE, the mineral glebe, dug out of mines, to be purified, and to have the metalline parts ſeparated from it.

† ORE, a tract, or little country.

OR'E, an abbreviation of over.

O'RFORD, [E. lon. 1°. 38'. lat. 52°. 15'.] a borough and port town in Suffolk, ſituate on a bay of the German ſea, where the Ore, after having joined the Ald, falls into it. It had an harbour till the ſea withdrew from it, and was a populous town, with a caſtle, now in ruins, but its towers, and that of the church, are ſea marks for colliers and veſſels coming from Holland, and there is a light houſe at Orford-Neſſe. 'Tis a corporation, governed by a mayor, eighteen portmen, twelve burgeſſes, a recorder, town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. Its market is on monday, its fairs are on June the 24th, and Auguſt the 24th. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Walpole, and ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 73 computed, and 88 meaſured miles, and 20 from Ipſwich.

O'RFRAIES, or ORFRAYES (of *orfrais*, fr.) a frizled cloth of gold worn heretofore in England.

O'RGAL, the lees of wine dried, and uſed by dyers.

O'RGAN (of ὄργανον, gr. an inſtrument, of ἔργον, a work) 1 any thing deſtined for ſome certain action, uſe, or operation. 2 ſuch a part of the animal body as is capable of performing ſome perfect act or operation. 3 the nobleſt, largeſt, and moſt harmonious of all muſical inſtruments; of the wind kind, and chiefly uſed for playing a thorough baſs, with all its accompanyments. 4 a man uſed as a tool.

ORGA'NICAL, or ORGA'NIC, 1 belonging

ing to the organs, or having organs. 2 inſtrumental, or ſerving as a means.

ORGA'NICAL *deſcription of curves*, is the deſcription of them upon a plain by means of inſtruments.

O'RGANIST, a player on the organ.

To O'RGANIZE, to form the organs.

O'RGANY, the herb penny royal.

*ORGASMUS* (of οργασμος, gr. turgeſcency, of οργαω to ſwell) 1 an impetuous deſire of coition, occaſioned by a turgeſcenſy of the ſeminal veſſels. 2 a too quick motion of the blood, or ſpirits, whereby the muſcles are diſtended with an uncommon force. *Quincy.*

*O'RGIA*, gr. revels inſtituted to the honour of Bacchus.

ORGUES (in Fortification) are many harquebuſſes linked together, or divers muſket-barrels laid in a row, within one wooden ſtock, ſo that they may be diſcharged either all at once, or ſeparately. They are made uſe of to defend breaches, and other poſts that are attacked.

This term is alſo applied to certain long and thick pieces of timber armed at the ends with iron; and ſeparated one from another. They are hung with cords over the gates of a fortified town or fortreſs, and ready, in caſe of a ſurprize, to be let fall perpendicularly, by which means the paſſage is ſtopped up, and the enemy retarded. They are reckoned better than the portcullices; becauſe the pieces whereof they are compoſed being all joined together, the enemy may keep up the whole range by laying any thing athwart the gate way: whereas the orgues being all ſeparate, the ſtopping of one piece is no hindrance to the falling of the reſt.

O'RIENT (of *oriens*, lat. of *orior* to riſe) the eaſt.

ORIE'NTAL, eaſtern, or belonging to the eaſt.

ORIENTAL (in Aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be oriental, when it riſes in the morning before the ſun.

O''RIFICE (of *orificium*, lat. of *os* a mouth, and *facio* to make) a hole, aperture, opening, or mouth; as, the orifices of the ſtomach, the orifices of a wound.

O'RIFLAMB, or O'RIFLAMBE (of *oriflamme*, fr.) the holy ſtandard of France, otherwiſe called the ſtandard of St. Dennis, made uſe of in their wars againſt the infidels.

ORI'GENISTS, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from their eſpouſing ſome errors drawn from Origen's book concerning principals.

O''RIGIN (of *origine*, fr. of *orior*, lat. to ſpring) 1 fountain, or ſource. 2 motive, handle, or occaſion. 3 ſubject matter.

ORI''GINAL, adj. 1 belonging to the original, or firſt draught. 2 born with one. 3 derived from one's country or parents.

ORIGINAL, ſub. 1 the firſt draught of a writing. 2 model, or firſt pattern. 3 beginning, or origin. 4 ſtock, or pedigree. 5 etymology, or the derivation of a word.

ORILLON (in Fortification) is a ſmall rounding of earth lined with a wall, which is raiſed on the ſhoulder of thoſe baſtions that have caſemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and to prevent their being diſmounted by the enemy.

*ORION*, gr. a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of eighty ſtars, according to the Britannic catalogue.

ORI'SON (of *oraiſon*, fr.) a prayer.

ORK, 1 a ſea monſter. 2 a large ſea veſſel.

ORLE ' (in Architecture) 1 a fillet under the ovolo, or quarter-round of a capital. 2 the plinth of the baſes of columns and pedeſtals. *Pallad.*

ORLE (in Heraldry) the form of a fillet drawn round the ſhield near the edge of it.

ORMSKIRK [W. lon. 2°. 46'. lat. 53°. 37'.] a handſome town in Lancaſhire, enjoying a good inland trade, with a market on tueſday; and fairs on Whit-monday, and Auguſt the 29th. 'Tis noted for being the burial-place of the Stanleys earls of Derby. Diſtant from London 156 computed, and 190 meaſured miles, and 35 from Lancaſter.

O'RNAMENT (of *ornamentum*, lat. of *orno* to adorn) an embelliſhment, or ſet-off.

ORNAMENT (in Architecture) is any piece of carved work ſerving as a decoration; but the word in Vitruvius and Vignola is uſed to ſignify the entablement.

ORNITHO''LOGY (of ορνιθολογια, gr. of ορνις a bird, and λογια a diſcourſe) a deſcription of the ſeveral natures and kinds of birds.

ORLOP, the uppermoſt deck in a great ſhip, from the main maſt to the mizen.

O'RPHAN, 1 fatherleſs and motherleſs child. 2 a fatherleſs or motherleſs child.

O'RPHANISM, the ſtate of an orphan.

*O'RPIMENT*, fr. (of *auripigmentum*, lat.) a bituminous mineral of a yellow colour, much uſed by painters.

O'RPIN, or O'RPINE, the name of an herb.

O'RRERY, an aſtronomical machine, explaining the ſolar ſyſtem by means of ſeveral clockwork movements. It is ſo called from the title of the right honourable Charles Boyle earl of Orrery, its inventor, who died on the 28th of Auguſt, A. D. 1731.

O'RRIS, 1 the iris, or flower-de-luce. 2 gold or ſilver lace.

O'RTEIL (in Fortification) the ſame with *Berme*, which ſee.

O'RTHODOX (of ορθοδοξος, gr. of ορθος right, and δοξα an opinion) ſound, or agreeable to truth, in oppoſition to hereſy, and hetrodox.

O'RTHODOXY, the true belief, with regard to the points of faith.

ORTHODROMIQUES, or ORTHODRO'-

MICS (in Navigation) is the art of ſailing in the arch of a great circle; for the arch of every great circle, is *Orthodromia*, or the ſhorteſt diſtance between any two points, on the ſurface of the globe.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, belonging to orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL *projection of the ſphere*, is the drawing the ſuperficies of the ſphere on a plain which cutteth it in the middle, the eye being placed at an infinite diſtance vertically to one of the hemiſpheres.

ORTHO''GRAPHIST, or ORTHO''GRAPHER, one ſkilled in orthography.

ORTHO''GRAPHY (of ὀρθογραφια, gr. of ὀρθος right, and γραφω to write) 1 (in Grammar) the art of ſpelling; that is writing words juſtly, and with all the proper and neceſſary letters. 2 the true delineation of the fore-right plane of any object.

ORTHOGRAPHY (in Architecture) is taken for the model, platform, and delineation of the front of a houſe, &c. that is to be built, and continued according to the rules of geometry.

ORTHOGRAPHY (in Fortification) is the profile or repreſentation of a fortreſs made after ſuch a manner, that the length, breadth, and height of its ſeveral parts may be diſcovered.

ORTHO'GRAPHY (in Perſpective) is the true delineation of the fore-right ſide of any object; that is, the ſide or plane that lies parallel to a ſtreight line, that may be imagined to paſs through the outward convex-points of the eyes, continued to a convenient length.

*ORTHO'PNŒIA*, gr. (of ὀρθος right, and πνεω to breathe) an ill reſpiration, ſo that the perſon affected cannot breathe but in an erect poſture.

*O'RTOLAN*, fr. the name of a delicate bird.

O'RTON, [W. lon. 2°. 20′. lat. 54°. 28′.] a town in Weſtmorland, whoſe market is on wedneſday, and its fairs on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of October. Diſtant from London 194 computed, and 233 meaſured miles, and 15 from Kendal.

ORTS, ſcraps, fragments, or mammocks.

O'SCHEOCE'LE, gr. (of οσχεοκηλη, of οσχεον the ſcrotum, and χηλη a tumour) a kind of hernia, wherein the inteſtines deſcend into the ſcrotum.

OSCILLA'TION (of *oſcillatio*, lat. of *ob* towards, and *cillo*, i. e. *moveo* to move) is the reciprocal aſcent and deſcent of a pendulum.

O'SCITANCY, or OSCITA'TION (of *oſcitatio*, lat. of *oſcito* to yawn) 1 the act of yawning. 2 negligence, ſluggiſhneſs.

O'SIER. See OZIER.

O'SPREY, a ſort of ravenous bird.

O'SSIFICATION (of *oſſa*, lat. bones, and *facio* to make) 1 the formation of bones. 2 the converſion of parts naturally ſoft, to the hardneſs and conſiſtency of bones.

O'SSIFRAGE (of *oſſifrago*, lat. of *os* a bone, and *frango* to break) a kind of eagle, that breaketh the bones of his prey, by letting it fall from on high. Some take it to be the ſame with the oſprey.

O'SSUARY (of *oſſuaria*, lat. of *oſſua* bones) a charnel-houſe, or place where dead people's bones are kept.

OSTENTA'TION (of *oſtentatio*, lat. of *oſtendo* to ſhew in a boaſting manner) boaſting, ſhew, or vain-glory.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, vain-glorious.

OSTENTA'TIVE, apt to boaſt, or make a ſhew of.

OSTEO''LOGY (of οστεολογια, gr. of οστεον, a bone, and λογια a diſcourſe) 1 that part of anatomy which teaches the nature and fabric of the bones; their form, diſpoſition, articulation, uſe, &c. 2 a diſcourſe of the nature of the bones.

O'STIARY (of *oſtiarius*, lat. of *oſtium* a door) a porter, or door-keeper.

O'STLER. See HOSTLER.

*O'STRACISM*, (of οστρακισμος, gr.) an honourable baniſhment of an over popular Athenian, by votes written on an οστρακον, that is, a ſhell, in which he was to continue for the ſpace of ten years.

O'STRICH, or O'STRIGE, (corrupted from ὁ στρουθος, gr.) a large African fowl.

OSWESTRY, a very old town in Shropſhire, was anciently a borough, and was defended by a caſtle and a wall. It is governed by two bailiffs, burgeſſes, &c. Formerly it had a large trade in Welſh cottons and flannels, which is very much decreaſed. Here is a good grammar-ſchool, and an excellent charity-ſchool for 40 boys, beſides girls. It has a market on monday, and fairs on May-day, and November the 30th. Diſtant from London 130 computed, and 157 meaſured miles, and 16 from Shrewſbury.

OTACOU'STICS (of ὠτακουστικα, gr. of ωτα ears, and ακουω to hearken) inſtruments which help, or improve the ſenſe of hearing.

*OTALGIA*, gr. a pain in the ear.

O'THERWHILE, now and then, ever and anon.

O'THERWISE, adj. another kind of.

OTHERWISE, adv. 1 had not been ſo. 2 after a different manner.

O'TLEY, [W. lon. 1°. 28′. lat. 53°. 50′.] an ordinary town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the river Weiſe, under Chevin-cliff. It has a market on tueſday. Diſtant from London 146 computed, and 175 meaſured miles, and 26 from York.

*OTTAVO*, ital. (in Muſic) an eight, or interval of eight ſounds.

O'TTER, an amphibious creature, that deſtroys fiſh.

O'TTERY St. MARY's, a town in Devonſhire, ſituate on the river Otter, on the left hand of the road from Honiton to Exeter. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on tueſday before Palm-ſunday, and Trinity-tueſday. Some call the town and river *Autre*. Diſtant from London 133 computed, and 161 meaſured miles, and 8 from Exeter.

OTTOMAN, of, or belonging to the Turks.

O'VAL, adj. (of *ovatus*, lat. of *ovum* an egg) of the ſhape of an egg.

OVAL, ſub. a figure incloſed with a ſingle curve line imperfectly round, its length being greater than its breadth, like an egg; whence its name.

OVAL (in Architecture) the ſame with *Echinus*. It is placed in the mouldings of the cornices for ornament; and in a pillar it is placed next to the abacus.

OVA'TION, a leſſer ſort of triumph among the ancient Romans.

OU'BUT, a ſort of hairy caterpillar.

OUCH, 1 a collar of gold formerly worn by women. 2 a boſs, or button of gold, ſet with ſome rich ſtone.

O'VEN, an hollow place for baking bread, &c. in.

OVER, 1 above; as, a ſhower hangs over his head. 2 through from one end to the other. 3 beyond, croſs, or overthwart; as, he goes over ſea. 4 it denotes exceſs; as, nobody is over happy. 5 more than. 6 beſides.

To OVER-ACT *a thing*, to do it with too much affectation.

To OVER-AWE, to repreſs, or keep under.

To OVER-BALANCE, to exceed in weight.

To OVER-BEAR, 1 to overcome, to ſurmount. 2 to oppreſs, or cruſh.

To OVER-BID, 1 to bid too much. 2 to bid more than another.

OVER-BIG, too large.

OVER BOARD, into the ſea, or out of the ſhip.

To OVER-BOIL, to boil too much.

OVER-BOLD, impudent, or too bold.

To OVERBU'RDEN, to overload, or lay on too great a burden.

OVER-CAST, 1 dark, cloudy. 2 lined with free ſtone.

To OVERCA'ST, 1 to cover, or cloud. 2 to whip, as taylors do. 3 (in Bowling) to throw beyond the jack.

OVERCAU'TIOUS, too cautious, or circumſpect.

To OVER-CHARGE, 1 to charge too much. 2 to put in too great a load, or charge. 3 to eat too much.

To OVERCO'ME, to vanquiſh, conquer, or ſurmount.

OVER-CONFIDENT, preſumptuous, or too confident.

OVER-CU'RIOUS, 1 too inquiſitive. 2 over-nice.

To OVER-DO', 1 to do too much, to do more than is ſufficient. 2 to make one work too hard.

To OVER-DRI'VE, to drive too hard.

OVER-EA'RNEST, too ardent, or too deſirous.

OVER-FIERCE, 1 too bold, or fool-hardy. 2 too eager, or too ardent.

To OVER-FILL, to make run over.

To OVERFLOW, 1 to overwhelm, or cover with water. 2 to break out, or diffuſe itſelf.

OVER-FOND, too tender, or too fond.

OVER-FO'RWARD, too eager, or too ardent.

OVER-GREAT, too great, or exceſſive.

OVERGROWN, 1 too great, or too big. 2 covered with, or full of.

OVER-HASTY, impatient.

To OVER-HAUL, 1 to pull a rope the contrary way, in order to ſlacken it. 2 to rummage, in order to look for a thing. 3 to examine, or look over. 4 to renew, or bring up afreſh.

To OVER-HEAR, to liſten, hearken, or eaveſdrop.

To OVER-HEAT, to make very hot, or too hot.

OVER-JO'YED, raviſhed, or in an extaſy.

To OVERLAY, to lay upon, or ſuffocate.

To OVER-LIVE, 1 to out-live, or live longer than another. 2 to ſpend more than one's income.

To OVER-LOAD, to over-charge, or lay on too great a load.

OVERLO'NG, too long, very long.

To OVER-LOOK, 1 to ſurvey, or inſpect. 2 to take care of. 3 to neglect, or paſs by. 4 to pardon, or forgive. 5 to ſcorn, or contemn. 6 to overtop, or be higher.

OVER-MATCH, to be ſtronger, more powerful, or better qualified than another.

OVER-MEA'SURE, more than meaſure.

OVER-MUCH, too great, or ſuperfluous, more than ſufficient.

OVER-NIGHT, the night before.

OVER-PAID, paid too much.

To OVER-PASS. See *To* SURPASS.

To OVER-PERSUA'DE, to weary out with perſuaſions.

OVER-PLUS, what remains after any part is taken away.

To OVER-POISE, to outweigh, or be of greater weight.

To OVER-POWER, to ſurmount, or be greater in power.

To OVER-PRINT, to print too many books.

To OVER-PRIZE, to ſet too great a value upon.

To OVER-RATE, 1 to over-prize, or ſet too great a value upon. 2 to aſk too much for. 3 to over-tax, or aſſeſs too high.

To OVER-REACH, 1 to cozen, or cheat. 2 to hurt one's ſelf by reaching. 3 to prevent,

vent, or hinder. 4 to ſtrike the hinder feet againſt the fore ones, as ſome horſes do.

OVER-RI'GID, too ſevere.

To OVER-ROAST, to roaſt too much.

To OVER-RULE, 1 to domineer, or bear ſway. 2 to prevail, or get the better of. 3 to reject, or not allow of an argument, as the judges do.

To OVER-RUN, 1 to out-run, or out-ſtrip. 2 to cover all over. 3 to deſtroy, or invade every where. 4 (in Printing) to diſpoſe the lines of a page, &c. in another manner.

OVER-SCRU'PULOUS, too ſcrupulous, or over-nice.

OVER SEA, beyond the ſea, or on the other ſide of the ſea.

To OVER-SEE, 1 to have the inſpection, or conduct of. 2 to over look, paſs by, or let ſlip.

OVERSEEN, 1 miſtaken. 2 taken care of. 3 blinded. 4 overtaken in drink.

OVERSEE'R, an inſpector, or over-looker.

To OVER-SELL, to ſell too dear, or for too much.

To OVER-SET, to over-turn.

To OVER-SHA'DOW, to cover with ſhade.

To OVER-SHOOT, 1 to ſhoot above the mark. 2 to go too far in a buſineſs.

OVER-SIGHT, 1 inſpection, conduct, or overſeeing. 2 a miſtake, or inadvertency.

To OVER-SLEEP, to ſleep too long.

To OVERSPREA'D, to cover over.

OVER-STO'CKED, or OVER-STOCKT, having too great a ſtock.

To OVER-STRAIN, 1 to ſtrain, or hurt one's ſelf. 2 to uſe too much affectation.

O'VERT (of *ouvert*, fr.) open, manifeſt.

To OVERTA'KE, 1 to catch, or come up with, 2 to come upon, at the night, &c.

To OVER-TAX, to over-rate, or aſſeſs too high.

To OVERTHRO'W, 1 to pull, or caſt down, to overturn, or deſtroy. 2 to ſubvert, or demoliſh. 3 to diſappoint, or fruſtrate. 4 to rout, or defeat.

OVERTHWA'RT, 1 oblique, or croſs from ſide to ſide. 2 froward, or fretful. 3 out of order.

To OVERTHWART, 1 to croſs, or traverſe. 2 to contradict, or gainſay.

To OVERTO'P, 1 to be higher, or taller. 2 to ſurpaſs, or excel.

*OVERTURE*, fr. 1 propoſal, or propoſition. 2 a flouriſh, or voluntary upon a muſical inſtrument.

To OVER-VA'LUE, to over rate, or ſet too great a value upon.

To OVER-WEEN, to have too great an opinion of one's ſelf.

To OVER-WHELM, to plunge and ſink in.

To OVER-TURN, 1 to over-ſet, to turn things topſy-turvy. 2 to ruin, or bring to nothing.

OUGHT, ſomewhat, or any thing.

OUGHT, ſhould.

OVI'PAROUS (of *oviparus*, lat. of *ovum* an egg, and *pario* to caſt ſpawn) that breeds by eggs and ſpawn.

OULNEY, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 52°. 8'.] a market-town in Buckinghamſhire, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Ouſe, noted for making bone-lace. Its market is on monday, and its fairs on February the 14th, March the 25th, Eaſter-monday, June the 29th, and Auguſt the 10th. Diſtant from London 47 computed, and 54 meaſured miles, and 19 from Buckingham.

OUNCE (of *once*, fr. of *uncia*, lat.) 1 (in Troy weight) the twelfth part of a pound. 2 (in Averdupois weight) the ſixteenth part of a pound. 3 a beaſt in Perſia, miſtaken for the linx.

OUNDLE, [W. lon. 30 min. lat. 52°. 30'.] a pretty little uniform town in Northamptonſhire, with a neat church, a free-ſchool, two alms-houſes, a charity-ſchool for 30 boys, and one for 12 girls, and two good bridges over the Nen, which almoſt ſurrounds the town. The market is on ſaturday, and the fairs on February the 14th, Whit-monday, and Auguſt the 10th. Diſtant from London 54 computed, and 65 meaſured miles, and 25 from Northampton.

O'VO'LO (in Architecture) a round moulding, whoſe profile in the Ionic and Compoſite capitals, is uſually a quarter of a circle; alſo called echinus, becauſe among the ancients it was adorned with the forms of cheſnut ſhells.

OUR, belonging to us.

OURANO'GRAPHY (of *ουρανος* heaven, and *γραφη* deſcription, gr.) a deſcription of the heavens.

OUT, 1 without, or clear from. 2 though, becauſe of, or for the ſake of. 3 beyond, or too great. 4 extinguiſhed, or put out. 5 empty, or void. 6 expired, or over. 7 paſt, or out of ſeaſon. 8 aloud, or not ſoftly. 9 fulfilled, or accompliſhed. 10 miſtaken, or in an error. 11 through, or from one end to the other.

To OUT, to turn out, or diſplace.

To OUT-BID, to bid more than another.

To OUT-BRAVE, to ſilence, daſh, or affront.

OUT-CAST, refuſe, or ſcum.

OUT-CRY, 1 a great cry, or noiſe. 2 a port-ſale.

To OUT-DO, to excel, or ſurpaſs.

OU'TER, exterior, or outward.

To OUT FACE, to inſiſt confidently on a thing to a perſon's face.

OU'TFAL, a canal, ditch, or dain to carry off waters.

To OUT-GO, to move faſter than another.

OUT-GUARD. See *Advanced* GUARD.

OUT-HOUSE, a houſe belonging and adjoining to the dwelling-houſe.

OUT-LANDISH, foreign, of another nation.

OUT-LAW, a perſon deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the king's protection.

To

To OUT-LAW, to deprive a perſon of the benefit of the law.

To OUT-LEARN *another*, to make a greater progreſs in learning than he.

OUT-LET, a paſſage, channel, or conveyance for water, &c.

OUT-LINE, an exterior, or bounding line.

To OUT-LIVE, 1 to live longer than another. 2 to ſpend more than one can afford.

OUT PARTERS, a kind of thieves on the frontiers of Scotland, who rode abroad to fetch in ſuch things as they could light on.

*OUTRAGE*, fr. 1 injury, or affront. 2 violence, or cruelty.

OUTRA'GIOUS, 1 abuſive, injurious. 2 cruel, fierce, violent. 3 dangerous, or fearful.

OUT-RIDERS, bailiffs-errant, employed by the ſheriffs, or their deputies.

OUTRIGHT, 1 forthwith, or directly. 2 perfectly, clearly.

To OUT-SHINE, to ſurpaſs in ſplendor.

OUT-SIDE, 1 the outward part. 2 appearance. 3 the moſt in buying, ſelling, &c.

OUT-STANDING, a projecture, or leaning out in building.

To OUT-STRIP, 1 to out-run. 2 to ſurpaſs, or excel.

OUTWARD, exterior, or ſuperficial.

To OUT-WEIGH, to preponderate, or be of greater weight.

To OUT-WIT, to deceive, impoſe upon, or over-reach.

OUT-WORKS (in Fortification) are all ſorts of works, which are raiſed without the incloſure of a place, and ſerve for its better defence, and to cover it from the enemy, in the plain without; as horn-works, ravelines, crown-works, half-moons, counter-guards, tenailles, &c. See each in its proper place.

OUZE, 1 moiſt ground. 2 miry ſedge.

OU'ZY, moiſt, wet, plaſhy.

To OWE, 1 to be in debt. 2 to be under an obligation.

OWL, a night-bird, well known.

OWLER, a ſmuggler, or one that exports wool contrary to law.

To OWN, 1 to confeſs, or acknowledge. 2 to claim or challenge as one's right. 3 to hold, or poſſeſs.

OWNER, the perſon to whom a thing of right belongs.

OWSE, the bark of a young oak beaten ſmall and uſed by tanners.

O'WSER, the bark and water in a tanner's pit.

OX, (oxen in the plural) the male of the neat kind that has been gelded.

OX-*bane*, OX-*eye*, OX-*tongue*, the names of three ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

OX-*gang*, as much land as one team of oxen can till in one day.

OXFORD, [W. lon. 1°. 15′. lat. 51°. 45′.] the capital of Oxfordſhire, a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, ſituate at the conflux of the Cherwel and Iſis, over which it has ſeveral bridges. It ſtands on an eminence, almoſt encompaſſed with meadows, and enjoys a ſweet air. The whole town, with the ſuburbs, is of a circular form, about 3 miles in circumference, conſiſting chiefly of two ſpacious ſtreets, which croſs each other in the middle of the town. It is ſaid to have been built above one thouſand years before Chriſt; and had the ſame laws and cuſtoms granted it, by ancient charters, as London, and the liberty of being toll free all over England. Its chief trade is ſending malt to London. The corporation is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, four aldermen, eight aſſiſtants, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, all who have been bailiffs and chamberlains, and twenty-four common-council. The public buildings here of moſt note are, beſides the colleges, 1 the ſchools, wherein the public lectures are read, &c. 2 the theatre. 3 the muſæum, a neat building, the lower part a chymical elaboratory, and the upper part a repoſitory of rarities and antiquities. 4 the Clarendon printing-houſe, a ſtrong building, founded A. D. 1711, and is 115 feet in length, beſides the porticos in the north and weſt fronts. And, 5 the phyſic-garden of about five acres, walled round, with fine gates. It has 13 pariſh churches, all beautiful buildings. In this city are five or ſix charity-ſchools, in which are taught, clothed, &c. near 300 children. The markets here are on wedneſday and ſaturday; the fairs on May the 3d, Auguſt the 24th, and October the 28th.

The univerſity is very ancient, and is one of the moſt noble in Europe, for its plentiful endowments and convenient manſions and regulations, for the education and accompliſhment of the ſtudents. It has twenty colleges, endowed with fellowſhips, ſcholarſhips, &c. and moſt of them enriched with libraries, and adorned with fine chapels, gardens, piazzas, fountains, ſquares, &c. And here are five halls, where moſt of the gentlemen live at their own expence, and moſt of them ſtanding in the ſtreets, give an air of grandeur to the city. The ſtudents maintained by the revenues of the colleges are about one thouſand, and thoſe who live at their own charge are about two thouſand. The magiſtrates of the univerſity are, 1 the chancellor. 2 the high-ſteward. 3 the vice-chancellor, who is in orders, and maſter of a college, with four pro-vice-chancellors. 4 two proctors, who are maſters of arts. 5 a public orator. 6 a keeper of the archives. 7 a regiſter, 8 three beadles, with gilt ſilver maces. Some ſtudents re-

fided here in the time of the ancient Britons, but king Alfred built three colleges for grammar learning, philoſophy and divinity. The city and univerſity ſend each two members to parliament. The noble family of Veres had the title of Earl from this city for five hundred years, and is now enjoyed by the Harleys. Diſtant from London 47 computed, and 55 meaſured miles.

OXFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of Oxford, bounded by Buckinghamſhire on the eaſt, by Northamptonſhire and Warwickſhire on the north, by Glouceſterſhire on the weſt; and by the river Thames, which parts it from Berkſhire, on the ſouth. It is 130 miles in circumference, contains about 534,000 acres, is divided into 14 hundreds, has 31 market-towns, one city, and 280 pariſhes, and it ſends nine members to parliament. The air is exceeding pleaſant and wholeſome, the ſoil fruitful in corn and fruit, and rich in paſtures, and the hills are well clothed with wood.

O'XYCRATE (of οξυκρατον, gr. of οξος vinegar, and κερανυμι to mingle) a mixture of vinegar and fair water.

OXYCROCEUM (of οξος ſower, and κροκος ſaffron) a preparation in plaſters, compoſed chiefly of ſaffron, with gums diſſolved in vinegar.

O'XYGON (of οξυγωνιον, gr. of οξυς ſharp, and γωνια an angle) a triangle that hath three acute, or ſharp angles.

OXY''GONAL, acute-angular.

O'XYMEL (of οξυμελι, gr. of οξος vinegar, and γελι honey) a ſyrup made of honey, vinegar, and water.

*O'YER and Terminer* (i. e. to hear and determine) is a commiſſion granted by the king to ſome eminent perſons, for the hearing and determining one or more cauſes.

O'YES (of *oyez*, fr. i. e. hear ye) a word uſed by the criers, as well in courts as elſewhere, when they make proclamation of any thing.

OYL. See OIL.

OY'STER. See OISTER.

*OZOE'NA*, lat. (of οζαινα, gr. of οζω to ſmell) an ulcer in one or both noſtrils, wherein the humour is very acrid or corroſive, fetid, ſanious, and oftentimes mixed with a bloody mucus.

*O'ZIER*, fr. a ſort of red willow tree.

# P.

P, p, is the fifteenth letter, and eleventh conſonant of our alphabet. Its ſound is formed by expreſſing the breath ſomewhat more ſuddenly than in forming the ſound of *b*, or elſe other circumſtances are nearly the ſame in this letter as in that. When this letter ſtands before *t* or *ſ*, its ſound is loſt; as in *pſalms*, *pſeudo-prophet*, *pſycology*, *ptolomaic*, *ptiſan*, &c. When it ſtands before *h* they have the ſound of *f*; as *phyſic*, *philoſophy*, *phoſphorus*, and in moſt other words; but in *phthiſic*, and ſome Greek words the *ph* is not pronounced.



PACE (of *pas*, fr.) 1 a ſtep in going. 2 a meaſure of two foot and a half; but a geometrical pace is five foot. 3 rate in going. 4 (in Horſemanſhip) a certain manner of motion, or progreſſion of a horſe. 5 a particular pace of a horſe called alſo ambling.

PACI''FIC (of *pacificus*, lat.) 1 peaceable, tending to make peace. 3 free from troubles, calm, quiet.

PA''CIFICATION (of *pacificatio*, lat. of *pacifico* to make peace) 1 pacifying, or making of peace. 2 mediation, or treating for peace.

PACIFICA'TOR, a mediator, or peace-maker.

To PA''CIFY (of *pacifico*, lat. of *pax* peace, and *facio* to make) 1 to make, or deſire peace. 2 to appeaſe, or quiet.

PACK, 1 a bale, or bundle. 2 a cry, or kennel. 3 a company, or number. 4 a ſet, as of cards.

To PACK, 1 to pack, or bundle up. 2 to go away. 3 to drive away.

PA'CKER, one who packs up merchants goods.

PA'CKING *whites*, a ſort of cloth.

PA'CKET. See PACQUET.

PACT, or PA'CTION (of *pactum*, or *pactio*, lat. of the antiq. verb *paco* to bargain) a contract, bargain, or agreement.

PAC-

PACTI'TIOUS, done according to agreement.

PAD, 1 a roll, or little cuſhion ſtuffed with flocks, cotton, &c. 2 a nag that goes eaſy. *A foot* PAD, a foot highwayman.

To PAD, 1 to ſtuff with cotton, wool, &c. 2 to rob on the highway. 3 to travel on foot.

PA'DDLE, a ſhort but broad oar uſed by the Indians.

To PA'DDLE, 1 to row with a paddle. 2 to dabble in the water, or dirt.

PADDLE-*ſtaff*, a long ſtaff, with a flat iron at the end of it, uſed by mole-catchers, &c.

PA'DDOCK, 1 a great toad. 2 a place in a park pailed in, very narrow on both ſides, for grey-hounds, &c. to run matches in.

PA'DLOCK, a ſmall lock to hang on the outſide of a door, &c.

*PÆ'AN*, lat. a hymn ſung to any of the gods, but moſt frequently a triumphal ſong to Apollo; a hymn in honour of Apollo, or ſome other of the gods, chiefly uſed on occaſion of victory and triumph.

PADSTOW, [W. lon. 5°. 20'. lat. 50° 40'.] a market town in Cornwall, on the mouth of the Alan or Camel in the Britiſh channel, very conveniently ſituate for trading to Ireland. The harbour is capable of containing many large ſhips, but is of dangerous acceſs, being rocky on the eaſt ſide, and barred with rocks on the weſt. The chief buſineſs, beſides the trade in ſlate tiles, is fiſhing for herrings, which come in October. Its market is on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 194 computed, and 232 meaſured miles, and 20 from Launceſton.

PA'GAN, an heathen.

PA'GANISM, heatheniſm, or the religion of the pagans.

*PAGE*, fr. 1 one ſide of the leaf of a book. 2 a young gentleman who attends on great perſons.

PA'GEANT, 1 a triumphal chariot. 2 a great ſhew.

PA'GEANTRY, 1 a great ſhew, or pomp. 2 pretence, or only outſide ſhew.

PA'GOD (a contraction of pagan's god) 1 a little image worſhipped by the Indian pagans. 2 a temple wherein a pagod is worſhipped. 3 an Indian piece of gold, worth about eight ſhillings ſterling.

PAIL (of *paila*, ſp.) a bucket to hold milk, &c.

PAIN (of *peine*, fr. of *pœna*, lat. puniſhment) 1 puniſhment, or chaſtiſement. 2 torture, or torment. 3 ake. 4 grief, or uneaſineſs. 5 labour, or toil.

PAI'NFUL, 1 hard, difficult. 2 full of pain.

PAINSWICK, or PANSWICK, [W. lon. 2°. 15'. lat. 51°. 40'.] a pleaſant and healthful town in Glouceſterſhire, ſo called from the Pains, its ancient lords. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on the 1ſt and 2nd of April, Whit-tueſday, the tueſday before St. James's day, September the 8th, and the tueſday before November the 1ſt. Diſtant from London 79 computed, and 94 meaſured miles, and 7 from Glouceſter.

PAINT, a counterfeit colour.

To PAINT, 1 to draw pictures. 2 to daub over with paint. 3 to beautify the face.

PAI'NTER, 1 one ſkilled in, or who practiſes the art of painting. 2 the rope fixed in the head of a boat.

PAINTER-*ſtainer*, one who paints coats of arms, and other things belonging to heraldry.

PAI'NTING, the art of repreſenting objects in their proper figures and colours.

PAIR (of *paire*, fr. a couple) 1 two ſimilar things ordinarily joined together; as a pair of gloves. 2 two parts alike to each other, though they only make one whole; as a pair of ſciſſars, a pair of breeches. 3 a ſet of things joined to make another compleat; as, a pair of bag-pipes, a pair of ſtairs. 4 a thing that is ſingle; as, a pair of tables. 5 two. 6 a married couple.

To PAIR, 1 to match. 2 to couple, or join together.

PA''LACE (of *palatium*, lat. the mount where Evander the Arcadian firſt dwelt, and afterwards Romulus and alſo the Roman emperors, whence it ſignifieth their court) the court, manſion, or reſidence of a prince.

*PA'LADIN*, fr. a knight of the round table.

PALA'NKE, or PALA'NQUE (of *palanque*, fr.) a little fort made with pales.

PALANQUIN, a chair of ſtate, in which great perſons in India are carried about upon men's ſhoulders.

PA'LATABLE, pleaſant, or agreeable to the taſte.

PA''LATE (of *palatum*, lat. of παω, gr. to taſte) 1 the roof of the mouth. 2 the taſte.

PALA''TINATE (of *palatinatus*, lat. of *palatium* a palace) the county wherein is the ſeat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor, or ſovereign prince.

PALE, ſub. (of *palus*, lat. of *pago* to drive in) a little pointed piece of wood uſed in making incloſures.

PALE, adj. (of *pallidus*, lat. of παλλω, gr. to tremble, or quake for fear) 1 wan, or of a white look. 2 faint, as of a pale blue.

PA'LED *flowers* (in Botany) ſuch as have their leaves ſet about a head, or thrum; as in marigolds.

PA'LFREY (of *palefroi*, fr.) a horſe of ſtate with trappings.

PALI'LOGY (of παλιλογια, gr. of παλιν again, and λεγω to ſay) a figure in rhetoric, in which the ſame word is repeated.

PALI'NDROME 4 (of παλινδρομος, gr. of παλιν again, and δρομεω to run) 1 a ſentence or verſe, which runs the ſame when read either backwards or forwards; as this,

*Roma tibi ſubito motibus ibit amor.*
Of where each word is the ſame backwards as forwards; as this of Camden,
*Odo tenet mulum, madidam mappam Anna.*
2 a regurgitation of humours to the more noble parts. 3 a relapſe into a diſeaſe.

PA'LINGENE'SIA (of παλιγγενεσια, gr. of παλιν again, and γενεσις generation) 1 regeneration, or being born again. 2 the migration of the ſoul of a defunct into another body.

PA'LINODY (of παλινωδια, gr. of παλιν contrary to, and αδω to ſound) a recantation, or unſaying what one had ſaid, or written before.

To PA'LISADE (of *paliſſader*, fr.) to fence with paliſades.

PA'LISADES (in Fortification) are ſtrong wooden ſharp-pointed ſtakes, ſix or ſeven inches ſquare, and eight foot long, of which three foot are in the ground, ſet up ſometimes half a foot one above another, with a croſs piece of timber that binds them together. Some of theſe are alſo ſometimes armed with two or three iron ſpikes.

*Turning* PALISADES (in Fortification) are an invention of Mr. Coehorne's; for in order to preſerve the paliſades of the parapet from the beſiegers ſhot, he orders them ſo, that many of them ſtand in the length of a rod, or in about ten foot, and turn up and down like a trap; ſo that they are not in ſight of the enemy, but only juſt when they bring on their attack, and yet are always ready to do the office of paliſades.

PALISADE (in Gardening) a row of trees which bear branches from the bottom, cut and ſpread in manner of a wall, along the ſide of an alley, ſo as to appear like a wall covered with leaves.

PALISADES (in Huſbandry) a ſort of fence of ſlight pales ſet up to beautify a place or wall.

PA'LISH, ſomewhat pale, or wan.

PALL (of *palla*, lat. of παλλω, gr. to move, or ſtir) 1 a black cloth laid over a coffin. 2 a narrow ornament of lambs wool, worn by archbiſhops at the altar. 3 a long robe, worn by knights of the garter.

To PALL, 1 to die, or grow flat, as liquors do. 2 to blunt, or make dull. 3 to take off the appetite.

PALL *mall* (of *pila* a ball, and *malleus* a mallet, lat.) 1 a game where a ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron arch ſtanding at either end of an alley, as in St. James's Park. 2 the place where the game is play'd.

PA'LLET (of *palletto*, fr.) 1 a thin oval board, uſed by painters to hold their colours. 2 (with Gilders) an inſtrument made of a ſquirrel's tail; uſed to take up the gold leaves to place them on their work. 3 a little low bed.

PA'LLETS, or PA'LLATS, two nuts which play in the fangs of the crown-wheel of a watch.

PA'LLIARDISE (of *paillardiſe*, fr.) whoredom, fornication.

To PA'LLIATE (of *pallier*, fr. of *pallio*, lat.) 1 to diſguiſe a matter. 2 to excuſe, as a fault. 3 to patch up, or cure imperfectly.

PALLIA'TION 1 (in Phyſic) a method that helps incurable diſtempers, by applying proper remedies; or a quieting of pain, and defending againſt the worſt ſymptoms of a dangerous diſeaſe, when nothing can be directly levelled at the cauſe.

PALLIATIVE, that ſerves to extenuate, excuſe, or cover. 2 that has the power to aſſuage pain.

PA'LLID (of *pallidus*, lat. of παλλω, gr. to tremble, or quake for fear) pale, or wan.

PA'LLIER (in Architecture) is a landing place upon a ſtair-caſe; or a ſtep broader than the others to reſt upon.

PALLIFICA'TION (in Architecture) is the piling the ground-work, or ſtrengthening it with piles, or timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moiſt or marſhy ſoil.

PALM *Sunday*, the ſunday next before Eaſter, ſo called becauſe the people went on that day to meet our Saviour with boughs of palm, and olive branches, when he entered Jeruſalem riding on an aſs.

PALM (of *palma*, lat. of παλαμη, gr. the hand) 1 the inward part of the hand. 2 an hand's breadth. 3 the palm tree, or date-tree. 4 a device worn on the hand by ſail-makers, &c. to ſew withal.

To PALM, 1 to handle, or touch. 2 to jugle in one's hand.

PA'LMER, 1 a pilgrim, or one that viſited holy places. 2 the crown of a deer's head. 3 a caterpillar. 4 a ferula. 5 one who cheats at dice, &c.

PA'LMIPEDE *fowls* (of *palmipes*, lat. of *palma* the palm of the hand, and *pes* a foot) ſuch as have their feet cloſed with a film, or web, as ducks, geeſe, &c.

PA'LMISTER, one ſkilled in the art of palmiſtry.

PA'LMISTRY (of *palma*, lat. the palm of the hand) the art of telling fortunes, by inſpecting the lines and marks on the palm of the hand; called alſo chiromancy.

PALMS (among Botaniſts) the white buds of ſallows or withies, which come before the leaf.

PA'LPABLE (of *palpabilis*, lat. of *palpo* to ſtroak or feel) 1 that may be felt, that may be perceived by the ſenſe of feeling. 2 manifeſt, clear, plain, evident.

PALPA'TION, 1 ſtroaking with one's hand. 2 ſoothing, flattering.

To PA'LPITATE (of *palpito*, lat. of παλλω, gr. to pant) to pant, beat, leap, or throb.

PALPITA'TION *of the heart*, is an immoderate and irregular motion of the blood therein; which obſtructs the proper *ſyſtole*, and *diaſtole*.

PA'LSGRAVE, a count, or earl, who has the overſight of a palace.

PA'LSY (of παραλυτις, gr. of παραλυω to unlooſe) is a deprivation of the motion, or the ſenſe of feeling, in an organical part of the body; ſometimes the former without the latter; ſometimes the latter without the former; and ſometimes both together; being always attended with a relaxation, flaccidity, and at length an atrophy of the part.

To PA'LTER, 1 to play faſt and looſe, or not to deal fair. 2 to ſquander away one's money or eſtate.

PA'LTERER, a perſon without ſincerity.

PA'LTRY, ſorry, pitiful, baſe, mean, bad.

To PA'MPER, to feed high, indulge, or make much of.

PA'MPHLET (of *pannus*, lat. a piece, and *filatus* threaded) a little ſtitch'd book.

PAMPHLETE'ER, a writer of, or dealer in pamphlets.

PAN, a general name for many utenſils.

*PAN*, gr. the god of ſhepherds, and all other country exerciſes. Homer ſays, he was called παν, i. e. all, becauſe he charmed all the gods with his flute.

PANA'CEA (of παναχεια, gr. of παν all, and ακος a remedy) an univerſal remedy, or a medicine good for all diſeaſes.

PANA'DO (of *panade*, fr. of *panis*, lat. bread) a kind of food made of crumbs of bread, currants, milk, and ſugar.

PA'NCAKE, a cake fryed in a pan.

PA'NCART (of *pancarte*, fr.) a paper of all the rates of the cuſtoms due to the French king.

*PANCHRE'STA*, gr. (of παν all, and χρησον uſeful) medicines that are good againſt all diſeaſes.

PANCHY'MAGOGUES (of παν all, χυμος humour, and αγωγος a leader) univerſal purges; compoſitions which was thought to have the virtue of purging all ſorts of humours, becauſe compounded of all kinds of purgatives.

PANCRA'TIC (of παν all, and κρατος power, gr.) all-powerful, all mighty.

*PA'NCREAS*, lat. (of παν all, and κρεας fleſh, gr.) that part of the inwards generally called the ſweet-bread.

PA'NDECTS (of πανδεκτης, gr. of παν all, and δεχομαι to take) 1 books treating of all manner of matters and learning. 2 a volume of the civil law, called alſo digeſts.

*PANDER*, duc. (of pandren to pawn) a pimp, a procurer, one that brings whores and lechers together.

PANDERISM, the profeſſion of a pander.

PA'NDICULA'TION (of *pandiculatio*, lat. of *pandiculor* to ſtretch, or yawn) a yawning or ſtretching one's ſelf.

*PANDORA*, lat. (of παν all, and δωρον a gift) a woman made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, upon whom every god beſtowed a gift, to make her more compleat; Jupiter ſent her with a box to Prometheus, which when he had opened, all evils and miſchiefs flew out and filled the world with diſeaſes and calamities. Hence *Pandora*'s box is taken for miſery, calamity, &c.

PANDO'RE, or PANDURE (of πανδερα, gr. of παν all, and δερα wood) a ſort of muſical inſtrument uſed among the ancients, much reſembling the lute.

PANE (of *panneau*, fr.) a ſquare piece of wood, glaſs, &c.

PANEGY'RICAL, belonging to panegyrick.

PANEGY'RIC (of πανηγυρικον, gr.) a poem, or ſpeech made in praiſe of one.

PANEGY'RIST, a maker of panegyries.

PANGS, aſſaults, or violent throws of pain.

PA''NIC (of πανικος, gr. of, or belonging to the god Παν, whom they thought occaſioned it) a needleſs ill-grounded and violent fright; a panic fear.

PANNIC (of *panicum*, lat.) a ſmall ſort of grain like millet.

*PANI''CULA*, lat. (in Botany) a ſoft kind of woolly beards, on which the ſeeds of ſome plants hang down, as in reeds, millet, &c.

PA'NNEL (of *panneau*, fr.) 1 a pane, or ſquare of wainſcot, &c. 2 a ſaddle for carrying burdens on horſeback. 3 a roll of parchment, or paper, wherein are written the names of ſuch perſons as are returned by the ſheriff, to ſerve on the jury. 4 (in Falconry) the pipe next the fundament of an hawk.

PA'NNAGE, 1 the maſt, or acorns of the wood. 2 the money taken for the ſwines feeding in the king's foreſt. 3 a tax upon cloth.

PA'NNICLE (of *panniculus*, lat. a dim. of *pannus* cloth) a little rag or clout.

*PA'NNIER*, fr. a dorſer or baſket to carry bread, &c. on horſeback.

PA'NNIER *man*, an under officer in the Inns of court, who winds the horn, or rings the bell, &c. to call the gentlemen and ſtudents to their meals.

*PANNUS*, (lat. cloth, of πανος, gr. a web) a diſeaſe of the eye, reſembling a plexus of little veins ſwelled with blood; popularly called a web in the eye.

PA'NSY, the name of a flower, heart's-eaſe.

To PANT (of *panteler*, fr.) 1 to fetch one's breath ſhort. 1 palpitate, or beat quick. 3 to quake, or tremble.

PA'NTAIS, or PA'NTASS, a hawk's hard fetching of wind.

PA'NTALO'ONS, or PANTALOON, (of *pantaloni*, the inhabitants of Venice, ſo called from St. Pantaleon, who was formerly their patron) a ſort of garment worn anciently, conſiſting of breeches and ſtockings faſtened together, and both of the ſame piece.

PA'NTERS (in Hunting) nets, or toils to catch deer.

PANTHEO"LOGY (of παν θεολογια, gr. of παν all, and θεολογια divinity) the whole ſum, or body of divinity.

*PA'NTHEON*, gr. (of παν all, and θεος a god) a temple of Rome of a circular form, dedicated to all the gods. It ſtill ſubſiſts under the title of *Notre Dame della Rotonda*, and is dedicated to the Virgin and all the martyrs.

*PANTHER*, gr. (of παν all, and θηρ a wild beaſt) a fierce wild beaſt.

PA'NTLER, or PA'NTER (of *panetier*, fr.) an officer who keeps the bread in a king's or nobleman's houſe.

PANTO"METRE (of παντομετρον, gr. of παντα all, and μετρεω to meaſure) a mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring all ſorts of angles, heights, lengths, &c.

PA'NTOMIME (of παντομιμος, gr. of παντα all, and μιμος a mimic) a buffoon that mimics all parts.

PANTOU'FLE, or PANTO'FLE (of *pantoufle*, fr.) a ſlipper.

PA'NTRY (of *paneterie*, fr.) a room where the bread and cold meat are kept.

PAP (of *papilla*, lat. a dim. of *papula*, a ſwelling with many reddiſh pimples) 1 the nipple or teat of the breaſt. 2 a ſort of ſpoon meat for children.

*PAPA*, lat. (of παπας, gr. a father) 1 a name given to all biſhops till the time of Gregory the VIIth. when it began to be confined to the biſhops of Rome. 2 a child's name for a father.

PA'PACY, 1 the dignity of a pope. 2 the time of his government.

PA'PAL, belonging to the pope.

PAPA"VEROUS (of *papavereus*, lat. of *papaver* a poppy) of, or belonging to a poppy.

PAPERS, 1 writings, eſpecially thoſe belonging to a man's eſtate, trade, or the like. 2 manuſcript books. 3 public news papers.

PA'PER (of *papier*, fr. of *papyrus*, lat. a great Egyptian ruſh, whereof they made great leaves to write on) a ſubſtance made of rags, &c. pounded in a mill, uſed to write, or print on, &c.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS *flowers* (of *papilio* a butterfly, is a name given by botaniſts to ſuch a flower, as repreſents ſomething of a butterfly, with its wings diſplay'd. In theſe the *petala*, or flower leaves are always of a diform figure; they are in number four, and joined together at the extremities; the plants that bear theſe flowers are of a leguminous kind, as peas, vetches, &c.

*PAPILLA*, lat. the nipple, or teat of the breaſt.

PAPI"LLARY, belonging to, or like to a teat, or nipple.

PA'PIST (from *papa* the Pope) one that profeſſes the popiſh religion.

*PA'PUS*, lat. (in Botany) is that ſoft light ſubſtance, or down, which grows out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, as thiſtles, dandelyon, &c.

*PAR*, lat. equal, as to be at par, or equal.

PAR *of exchange* (among Merchants) is the value which the coin of one country, or nation, bears to that of another.

PA"RABLE (of παραβολη, gr. of παραβαλλω to compare) a fable, or allegorical inſtruction founded on ſomething real, or apparent in nature, or hiſtory.

† PARABLE (of *parabilis*, lat. of *paro* to get, or procure) eaſily had, procured, or enjoyed.

*PARA"BOLA*, lat. (of παραβολη, gr. of παραβαλλω to compare) is a curve, as EDF, made by cutting a cone by a plane DG, parallel to one of its ſides, as BC. See fig. 35.

*Carteſian* PARABOLA, is a curve of the ſecond order, made uſe of by Deſcartes, in the third book of his geometry, for finding the roots of equations of ſix dimenſions, by its interſections with a circle. Sir Iſaac Newton calls it a trident.

PARABO"LICAL, or PARABO"LIC, 1 belonging to a parable. 2 belonging to the parabola.

PARABO"LIC *pyramidoid*, is a ſolid figure thus named by Dr. Wallis.

PARABO'LIC *ſpace*, is the area contained between the curve of the parabola EDF, and a whole ordinate EF. See fig. 35.

PARABOLIC *ſpindle*, is a ſolid made by the rotation of a ſemi-parabola about one of its ordinates.

PARABOLOI'DES, or PARABO"LIFORM *curves*, are parabola's of the higher kind.

PARACE'LSIAN, a phyſician who follows the method of Paracelſus.

PARACENTE'SIS, (παρακεντησις, gr. of παρα with, and κεντεω to prick) an operation of ſurgery, commonly called tapping; perform'd to let the waters out of the belly in a dropſy. Some authors apply the term to all operations, either with the lancet, needle, or punch, and ſome reſtrain it to the making apertures in the head, breaſt, belly, and ſcrotum.

PARACE'NTRIC *motion* or *impetus*, is a term in the new aſtronomy, ſignifying ſo much as the revolving planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the ſun or centre of attraction. Thus if a planet in A moves to B, then is SB—SA = *b*B, the paracentric motion of the planet. See fig. 36.

PARACE'NTRIC *ſollicitation of gravity*, or *levity* (which is all one with the *vis centripeta*) is, in Aſtronomy, expreſſed by the line AL, drawn from the point A, parallel to the ray SB (infinitely nearer SA) until it interſects the tangent BL. See fig. 36.

PA"RACLETE (of παρακλητος, gr. of παρακαλεω to comfort) the comforter, the Holy Ghoſt.

*PARA'DE*, fr. 1 outward pomp, or great ſhew. 2 oſtentation, or vain glory. 3 the place in a garriſon, &c. where ſoldiers meet to put themſelves under arms. 4 (in Fencing) the parrying, or turning off any puſh or ſtroke.

*PARADIA'STOLE* 6 gr. (of παρα before, and διαστελλω to divide) a differencing, or a dilating a matter by interpretation.

PARADIGM, or PARADIGMA (of παρα with, and δεικνυμι to point out) an example, or inſtance of ſomething ſaid or done.

PA"RADISE (of פרדס, heb. of פרה, to make fruitful, and הדס a myrtle) 1 a garden of pleaſure. 2 the place of bliſs in heaven.

*Grains of* PARADISE, the name of a ſeed brought from Guiney, called alſo cardamomum maximum.

PA"RADOX (of παραδοξον, gr. of παρα contrary to, and δοξα opinion) a thing ſeemingly abſurd, becauſe contrary to the common opinion; but yet true in effect.

PARADO'XAL, or PARADO'XICAL, belonging to a paradox, ſurpriſing.

PARADOXO"LOGY (of παραδοξολογια, gr. of παραδοξον a paradox, and λεγω to ſay) a ſpeaking by paradoxes.

PA'RAGE (of *pareage*, fr.) equality of names, blood, or dignity, but more eſpecially of land, in the partition of an inheritance between co-heirs.

*PARAGO'GE*, 4 lat. (of παραγωγη, gr. of παραγω to prolong) a figure when a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word; as *dicier* for *dici*.

PARAGO"GICAL, of, or belonging to a paragoge.

*PA"RAGON*, fr. 1 a perfect model. 2 matchleſs, or without compare.

To PARAGON, to match, or make equal.

PA"RAGRAPH (of παραγραφος, gr. of παρα from, and γραφω to write) a pilcrow, whatſoever is compriſed in one ſection, the ſubdivi on of a ſection.

*PARALIPO'MENA*, lat. (of παραλειπω gr. to omit, or not ſpeak of) the two books of Chronicles, ſo called, becauſe they give an account of ſome things more largely, which had been left out, or paſt by in the hiſtory of the kings.

*PARALI'PSIS*, gr. (of παραλειπω to omit) a figure in rhetoric, wherein we pretend to omit any thing, which yet we ſpeak of.

PARALLA'CTICAL, or PARALLA'CTIC, or belonging to a parallax.

PARALLATICAL *angle* (in Aſtronomy) is the difference of the angles CEA, and BTA, under which the true and apparent diſtances of the object from the zenith A, are ſeen. See fig. 37.

PA"RALLAX (of παραλλαξις, gr. of παραλλαττω to vary, or alter) a changing, or alteration.

PARALLAX, or PARALLAX *of altitude* (in Aſtronomy) is CB. (or the angle TSE which may be taken for it) the difference between the true place B, of the planet S, and the apparent place C, of the ſame; this is equal to the difference between AB, the true diſtance from the zenith A, and the apparent diſtance AC. See fig. 37.

PARALLAX *of aſcenſion*, or *deſcenſion* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of the equinoctial, whereby the parallax of altitude augments the aſcenſion, and diminiſhes the deſcenſion of a planet.

PARALLAX *of declination* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of a circle of declination, whereby the parallax of altitude augments or diminiſhes the declination of a planet.

PARALLAX *of latitude* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of a circle of latitude, whereby the parallax of altitude augments or diminiſhes the latitude.

PARALLAX *of longitude* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of the ecliptic, whereby the parallax of altitude augments or diminiſhes the longitude.

PA"RALLEL, adj. (of παραλληλος, gr. of παρα even, and αλληλων each other) equally diſtant aſunder.

PARALLEL, ſub. compariſon of perſons, or things.

PARALLEL-*lines* (in Geometry) are thoſe that run always equi-diſtant from each other; ſo that if they were infinitely produced, they would neither go farther from, nor come nearer to each other. As the lines AB, CD. See fig. 8. Sir Iſaac Newton in his *Principia*, defines parallels to be ſuch lines as tend to a point infinitely diſtant.

PARALLEL *planes*, are thoſe planes which have all the perpendiculars drawn between them equal to each other; i. e. when they are every where equally diſtant.

PARALLEL *rays* (in Optics) are thoſe that keep an equal diſtance from the viſible object of the eye, which is ſuppoſed to be infinitely remote from the object.

PARALLEL-*ruler*, is an inſtrument of wood, or metal, conſiſting of two rules which open and ſhut parallel to each other.

PARALLEL *ſailing* (in Navigation) is the ſailing under a parallel of latitude; or ſailing parallel to the equator.

PARALLEL *ſphere*, is where the poles of the world are in the zenith and nadir, and the equinoctial in the horizon, which is the caſe of ſuch (if ſuch there be) who live directly under the north or ſouth poles. See fig. 45.

PARALLELS *of altitude*, are circles parallel to the horizon, imagined to paſs thro' every degree and minute of the meridian, between the horizon and the zenith. Theſe on the globe are repreſented by the diviſions on the quadrant of altitude in its motion round the globe, when 'tis ſcrew'd to the zenith of any place. They are repreſented in plans, by the lines DG, EK. See fig. 6.

PARAL-

PARALLELS *of latitude on the terreſtial globe*, are the ſame with parallels of declination on the celeſtial; and are circles parallel to the equinoctial, imagined to paſs thro' every degree and minute of the meridians between the equinoctial and each pole of the world; as RC, *nm*, TO, &c. See fig. 6.

PARALLELISM, the quality of a parallel, or that which denominates it ſuch.

PARALLE'LISM *of the earth's axis*, is the earth's keeping its axis in its natural revolution round the ſun, in a poſition always parallel to its ſelf, which it doth nearly, but not exactly; for tho' the difference be inſenſible in one year, it becomes ſenſible enough in many years.

PARALLE"LOGRAM (in Geometry) is a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel, and equal. Thus fig. 26. is a parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM, is alſo an inſtrument of wood or braſs, compoſed of five rulers, with ſockets to ſlide or ſet to any proportion, uſed to enlarge or diminiſh any map or draught, either in fortification, building, ſurveying, &c. It is alſo called Pentagraph.

PARALLELOGRAM *protactor*, is a ſemi-circle of braſs, with four rulers, in form of a parallelogram, made to move to any angle, one of which rulers is an index, which ſhews on the ſemi-circle the quantity of any inward or outward angle.

PARALLELOPI"PEDON (in Geometry) is a ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms, the oppoſite ſides of which are equal and parallel; or 'tis a priſm whoſe baſe is a parallelogram.

PARA"LOGISM (of παραλογισμος, gr. of παρα falſely, and λεγω to plead) a fallacious ſyllogiſm, or a pretended method of arguing, which is in reality fallacious and falſe.

To PARA"LOGIZE, to reaſon fallaciouſly, or falſely.

*PARALY'SIS*, gr. (of παραλυω to unlooſe) the palſy, a reſolution of the joints.

*A* PARALYTIC, one troubled with the palſy.

PARALY"TICAL, or PARALY"TIC (of παραλυτικος, gr. of παραλυσις the palſy) belonging to, afflicted with, or ſick of the palſy.

PA'RAMENT, or PA'REMENT (among Hunters) the red fleſh between the ſkin and body of the deer.

PA'RAMENTS, the robes of ſtate.

PARA"METER, by ſome, as Mydorgius, and others, called the *latus rectum* of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abſciſſa and any ordinate.

But in the ellipſis and hyperbola, it is a third proportional to two conjugate diameters.

PARAMOU'NT (of *para* to, and *montar*, to mount, ſp.) above all, ſovereign, abſolute.

*Lord* PARAMOUNT, the higheſt lord of a fee, of whom the meſn lords hold.

PARAMOU'R, a he or ſhe lover, or ſweetheart.

PARANY'MPH (of παρανυμφος, gr. of παρα to, and νυμφιος a bridegroom) 1 the perſon among the ancients, who waited on the bridegroom, and directed the nuptial ſolemnities; a bride-man. 2 one who makes a ſpeech in the univerſity in praiſe of thoſe who are commencing doctors.

*PA"RAPET*, fr. (of *paropetto*, ital. of *petto* the breaſt) (in Fortification) is an elevation of earth and ſtone upon the rampart, behind which the ſoldiers ſtand ſecure from the enemy's great and ſmall ſhot, and where the cannon is planted for the defence of the town, or fortreſs.

Every parapet, having its embraſures and merlons, is about ſix foot high on the ſide of the place, and from four to five in that towards the country. So that this difference of height forms a kind of glacis above, from whence the muſqueteers mounting the banquet of the parapet, may eaſily fire upon the moats, or at leaſt upon the counterſcarp. It ought to be from eighteen to twenty foot thick, if made of earth, and from ſix to eight if of ſtone.

This word *parapet* is alſo given to any line that covers men from the enemy's fire: ſo that there are parapets of barrels, of gabions, of bags filled with earth, &c.

PARAPET is alſo a little wall, raiſed breaſt high, on the brinks of bridges, or high buildings, to prevent people from falling over.

*PARAPHIMOSIS*, gr. (of παρα about, and φιμωσις a ligature) is a ſtrong retraction of the præpuce behind the *glans penis*.

PA'RAPHARNA'LIA, or PA'RAPHERNA'LIA (of παραφερνα, gr. of παρα beyond, and φερνη a portion, or dowry) all things that a woman brings her huſband beſides her dowry, and which were ſtill at her diſpoſal. Our lawyers mean thoſe goods which a widow claimeth over and above her jointure at her huſband's deceaſe, as furniture for her own chamber, jewels, &c.

PA"RAPHRASE (of παραφρασις, gr. of παρα alike, and φρ ζω to expound) an expoſition of the ſame thing by other words.

To PARAPHRASE, to make a paraphraſe, or comment upon.

PA"RAPHRAST, or PA'RAPHRA'SER, one who paraphraſes, or expreſſes the ſame thing by other words.

PARAPHRA"STICAL, of, or belonging to a paraphraſe

*PARAPHRENITIS*, gr. (in Phyſic) is an inflammation of the pleura about the diaphragm.

*PARAPLE'GIA*, gr. (of παρα much, and πλησσω to ſtrike) (in Phyſic) is a palſy, ſeizing all parts of the body below the head.

PARA-

PARAQUE'TO, the leſſer ſort of parrots.

*PARARYTHMOS*, gr. (of παρα and ρυθμος the pulſe) (among Phyſicians) is a pulſe not ſuitable to a perſon's age.

PA'RASSANG, a Perſian meaſure of ground, of different lengths.

*PARASCEU'E* 4, gr. (of παρασκευαζω to prepare) the veſper or eve before a ſunday, or holiday.

*PARSELE'NE* 5, gr. (of παρα near, and σεληνη the moon) a meteor in a wateriſh cloud, reſembling the moon; a mock moon.

*PARASIO'PESIS*, gr. (of παρασιωπαω to hold one's peace) a figure in rhetoric, when we pretend not to ſpeak of a thing, and yet ſufficiently hint it to be underſtood, or at leaſt increaſe a ſuſpicion, true or falſe.

PA'RASITE (of παρασιτος, gr. of παρα for, and σιτος victuals) a ſpunger, flatterer, or ſmell-feaſt.

PARASI'TICAL, like, or belonging to a paraſite.

PARASITICAL *plants* (in Botany) ſuch as grow on the trunks and branches of trees, from whence they receive their nouriſhment.

*PARASOL*, fr. an umbrello, or a ſort of ſcreen carried in the hand to defend a perſon from the ſun or rain: tho' the French call that a parapluie, which is uſed to keep off the rain.

*PARASTATÆ*, lat. (of παρα near to, and ιστημι to ſtand) 1 (in Anatomy) two tuberous varicous bodies adhering to the upper part of the teſticles. 2 (in Architecture) the ſame as *Pilaſters*; which ſee.

PA'RASYNA'NCHE (of παρασυν ϛχη, gr. of παρα, and συναγω to fetch) the quinſy, or a difficulty of reſpiration and deglutition, from an internal or external diſorder in the muſcles and glands, about the throat and larynx.

*PARASYNA'XIS*, gr. (of παρα and συναϛω to gather together) a conventicle, or unlawful meeting.

*PARA'THESIS*, gr. (of παρα and τιθημι to leave off) 1 a figure in rhetoric, when ſomething is only lightly touched, of which we promiſe to ſpeak more fully in a more proper place. 2 a figure in grammar, when two or more ſubſtantives are put in one caſe, oppoſition. 3 (in Printing) words contained in brackets, marked thus [ ].

PARAVAI'L, the loweſt tenant, or he who is a tenant to him who holds his fee of another.

† To PA'RBEAK, to vomit.

To PA'RBOIL (of *parbouillir*, fr.) to half boil.

*PA'RCÆ*, lat. the poetical fates or deſtinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox; they are three in number, viz. Clotho, Lacheſis, and Atropos, whereof the firſt holdeth the diſtaff, the ſecond draweth the thread of human life, the laſt cutteth it off.

PA'RCEL, 1 part or piece. 2 ſum, or number. 3 bundle, or packet.

PARCEL *makers*, two officers of the exchequer, who make the parcels of the eſcheator's accounts.

To PARCEL, to divide into parcels or portions.

PA'RCENERS, coparceners, joint-heirs, or tenants.

PA'RCENERY, whole without dividing; as to hold land in parcenery, i. e. jointly without dividing it.

To PARCH, to burn, ſcorch, or dry up.

PA'RCHMENT (of *parchemin*, fr. of *Pergamena*, lat. of Pergamus, a city near Troas, where it was invented) ſkins of ſheep, &c. dreſſed for writing on.

PA'RCINARY. See PARCENERY.

*PA'RDON*, fr. 1 remiſſion, or forgiveneſs. 2 (in the plural number) indulgences. 3 excuſe.

To PARDON, to forgive, or excuſe.

PA'RDONABLE, that may be pardoned.

PA'RDONERS, thoſe that ſold about the pope's indulgences.

To PARE, 1 to clip, or cut. 2 to chip off.

*PARE'CBASIS*, gr. (of παρα from, and εκβαινω to depart) a rhetorical figure, when the main ſubject is departed from; an excurſion, or digreſſion.

PAREGO'RICS 4, (of παρηγορικα, gr. of παρηγορίζω to aſſuage) medicines that comfort and aſſuage, or alleviate pain; anodynes.

*PAREI'L*, fr. equal, alike.

*PARE'LCON*, gr. (of παρελκω to protract) a grammatical figure, when a redundant word, or ſyllable is added, to the end of a word, as *adeſdum*, *ebodum*; for *ades*, *ebo*; ſometimes a whole ſeparate word redundant in a ſentence, as *nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam*, where *quicquam* is redundant..

PARE'LIUM, or PARHE'LIUM (of παρηλια, gr. of παρα near, and ηλιος the ſun) ſuch a phœnomenon as we call a mock-ſun, being the repreſentation of the true ſun, by way of reflexion in the clouds.

*PAREMENT*, fr. 1 an altar ornament. 2 (in Building) an entire courſe of ſtones.

PA'RENT (of *parens*, lat. of *pario* to beget, or have a child) 1 a father or mother. 2 (in the plural) father and mother. 3 a creator, or preſerver.

PA'RENTAGE, kindred, ſtock, family.

PARE'NTAL, of, or belonging to parents.

PARE'NTALS, feaſts at the funerals of relations.

*PARE'NTHESIS*, gr. (of παρα between, εν, and τιθημι to put) 1 words making a diſtinct ſenſe, and inſerted in a period, which being left out, the ſenſe remains intire; it is generally included between thoſe two marks ( ). 2 the marks that include thoſe words.

PARE'NTICIDE + (of *parenticida*, lat. of *parens* a parent, and *cædo* to kill) 1 one that

that kills his father or mother. 2 the crime of murdering one's parent.

PARE'RGA (of παρεργον, gr. of παρα near to, and εργον a work) 1 ornamental additions to a principal work. 2 little pieces, or paintings on the sides, or in the corners of the chief, or principal piece.

PA'RGET, the plaister of a wall.

PARHE'LION. See PARELIUM.

PA'RIAN *marble*, an excellent sort of white marble, dug near the city of Parium.

PARIA'TION (of *pariatio*, lat. of *pario* to make even) evenness of accounts.

PARI''LITY, likeness.

PARIS, [E. lon. 2°. 25'. lat. 48°. 50'.] the capital of the kingdom of France, and of the principality of the Isle of France, situate on the river Seyne, is of a circular form, about six leagues in circumference, and consequently stands on more ground than London; but those who have viewed both, are of another opinion; certain it is London is more populous. The houses are built of white hewn stone, and as every nobleman almost has a large palace, with courts and gardens, it must be allowed that these excel every thing of that kind in London. Paris is usually divided into three parts, 1 the town, which is the largest, situate on the north side of the river on a perfect level, and was formerly a bog; 2 the city, much the least, but most ancient, consisting of three little islands in the middle of the river, and lies low; 3 the University, which lies on the south side of the river, and has several little hills in it. It is an archbishop's see, and university, in which, 'tis said, there are a hundred colleges, tho' there are but fifty-four that bear that name; and of these there are but ten where exercises are performed. The Sorbonne is one of the finest colleges in Europe, from which the whole university is frequently called the Sorbonne. The chief manufactures of this city are those of gold and silver stuffs, wrought silks, velvet, gold and silver lace, ribbons, tapestry, linen, and glass. It contains 52 parishes, 134 monasteries, and has several public academies. It is situate 200 miles south east of London, 680 north east of Madrid, 550 west of Vienna, 1300 north west of Constantinople, and 700 north west of Rome.

PA''RISH (of παροικος, gr. of παρα near to, and οικος a house) a precinct or territory, which, in ecclesiastical affairs, is under the charge of a particular priest.

PARI'SHIONER, one that belongs to a parish.

PARISYLLA'BICAL (of *par* equal, and *syllaba* a syllable) having an equal number of syllables.

PA'RITY (of *paritas*, lat. of *par* equal) equality, evenness.

PARK (of *parc*, fr.) 1 a piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, by the king's grant or prescription. 2 a sheep pen.

PARK *of artillery*, is the place appointed for the encampment of the artillery, which is generally the rear of both lines of the army.

PARK *of artillery* at a siege, is a post fortified out of cannon-shot of the place besieged, where are kept all the arms and utensils necessary for a siege; great precaution is to be had about the park of artillery for fear of fire; therefore the centries have either pikes or staves made on purpose, for they are not allowed to stand with fire-locks.

PARK *of provisions*, is the place where the sutlers pitch their tents, and sell provisions to the soldiers; which is in the rear of each regiment.

PA'RLEY (of *parler*, fr. to speak) 1 a talking, or having a conference with. 2 (in Military affairs) is a signal made by beat of drum for a conference with the enemy; when any thing is to be proposed, as a cessation of arms to bring off the dead; or by the besieged, when they have a mind to deliver up the place upon articles of capitulation.

To PARLEY, to talk or converse with.

PA'RLIAMENT (of *parlement*, fr. of *parler* to speak) a senate, or chief council.

PARLIAMENT *of England*, is the greatest assembly, or the supreme court of the kingdom, consisting of the king and the three estates of the realm, viz. the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons, summoned together by the king's authority to treat of the weighty affairs of the kingdom, and particularly to make and repeal laws.

PARLIAMENTS *of France*, are courts established by the king to judge of the differences between particular persons, and to pronounce on appeals from sentences given by inferior judges. That of Paris is the principal, being the chief court of justice throughout the realm, consisting of six chambers.

PARLIAMENT (in the Temple and Inns of court) is an assembly, wherein they consult about the affairs of their respective houses.

PARLIAME'NTARY, belonging to, or agreeable with the method of parliament.

PA'RLOUR (of *parloir*, fr.) 1 a low room to receive company in. 2 the common room of a monastery, where people talk to the nuns, through a kind of grated window.

† PA'RLOUS, dangerous, or subtle.

PARMA'CITTY, or PARMACE'TI, the popular name for *sperma ceti*.

PA'RMESAN, excellent cheese made in the dukedom of Parma in Italy.

PA'RNEL, a lewd woman.

PARO'CHIAL (of *parochialis*, lat. of *parochia* a parish) of, or belonging to a parish.

*PARODO'NTIS*, gr. (of παρα hard by, and οδους a tooth) a swelling or inflammation in the gums.

PA'RODY,

PA″RODY (of παῤῥωδία, gr. of παρα, and ὠδος a way) 1 a popular maxim, adage, or proverb. 2 a turning of a ſerious poetical work into burleſque; or the applying verſes written on one ſubject, to another, by way of ridicule.

PAROE″MIA 4 (of παροιμια, gr. of παρα by, and οιμη the way) 1 a proverb. 2 (in Rhetoric) a proverbial manner of ſpeaking.

*PARO'LA*, ital. (in Muſic) the words of a ſong, or canto.

*PA'ROLE*, fr. a word, or promiſe.

PARO'LE (in Military affairs) is when a priſoner of war is permitted to go into his own country, upon his promiſing to return at the time appointed, unleſs exchanged.

*A Leaſe*-PAROLE, a leaſe by word of mouth.

PAROLE-*evidence*, verbal evidence, or by word of mouth.

*A Will*-PAROLE, a nuncupative, or verbal will.

*PAR MOION*, gr. (of παρα and ὁμοιος alike) 1 a figure in rhetoric, when words are ſomewhat alike, as *non oratorem ſed aratorem*. 2 a grammatical figure, when all the words of a ſentence begin with the ſame letter.

*PARONOMA'SIA*, gr. (of παρονομαζω, of παρα and ονομαζω to name) a rhetorical figure, when we play upon the words, or when we uſe words nearly alike in ſound, but of very different ſignifications, as *nam inceptio eſt amentium non amantium*. TER.

*PARONY'CHIA*, gr. (of παρα near to, and ονυξ a nail of the finger) a painful tumour appearing at the end of a finger; a whitlow, a whitflaw.

*PAR'OTIDES* 4, gr. (of παρα, and ωτος an ear) 1 the ſalivary glands, ſituate behind the ears. 2 tumours, or inflammations ariſing on the parotid glands.

PA″ROXYSM (of παροξυσμὸς, gr. of παροξυνω to ſowr, or provoke) the acceſs, or fit of an ague, or other diſeaſe.

*PARRHE'SIA*, lat. (of παν ῥῆσις, gr. of παν all, and ῥησις ſpeaking) free licence, or liberty of ſpeaking.

PA'RRICIDE (of *parricida*, lat. of *parens* a parent, and *cædo* to kill, or of *par* equal, and *cædo* to kill) 1 it is generally confined to a perſon that murders his father, mother, or any of his relations; but it ſignifies in general, he that kills his equal, i. e. any man, &c. 2 the crime or offence of a parricide.

PA'RROT, a well known bird.

To PA'RRY (of *parer*, fr.) to put by a thruſt in fencing.

To PARSE (a ſchool term) to expound a leſſon according to the rules of grammar.

PARSIMO'NIOUS (of *parſimonicus*, lat. of *parſimonia* nearneſs) frugal, ſaving, thrifty.

PA'RSIMONY (of *parſimonia*, lat. of *parco* to ſpare) ſparingneſs, thriftineſs, frugality, good huſbandry.

PA'RSLEY, a well known herb.

PA'RSNEP, or PA'RSNIP, a well known root.

*Yellow* PARSNIPS, carrots.

PA'RSON, a clergyman, or one in holy orders.

PA'RSONAGE, 1 rectorſhip, or ſpiritual living, ſet apart for the maintenance of the miniſter of a pariſh. 2 the rector's dwelling houſe.

PART (of *pars*, lat. of פרש, heb. to divide) 1 a piece of any thing. 2 a ſhare, or portion. 3 a member, as of a period. 4 country, place, or quarter. 5 ſide, or party. 6 duty, or proper buſineſs. 7 (in the plural number) natural endowments. 8 (in Logic) is that which is joined to any univerſal.

PARTS *of ſpeech*, all ſorts of words which enter the compoſition of diſcourſe.

To PART, 1 to divide into parts. 2 to ſeparate, or put aſunder. 3 to ſeparate, as man and wife do ſometimes. 4 to quit, or go from one. 5 to depart, or go away.

PA'RTAGE. partition, a ſharing, or dividing.

To PARTAKE, to participate, or take part of, or with.

PA'RTER, 1 a refiner of metals. 2 an arbitrator, or umpire.

*PARTE'RRE*, fr. a flower-garden before the ground front of a houſe.

*PA'RTIAL*, fr. (of *pars*, lat. a ſide, or party) 1 biaſſed by party zeal. 2 unjuſt, or wrongful.

PARTIA″LITY, a ſiding too much with a party, or being more on the one ſide than the other.

PA'RTIBLE, that may be parted.

To PARTI'CIPATE (of *participo*, lat. of *pars* a part, and *capio* to take) 1 to partake, or take ſhare of. 2 to divide, or communicate with.

PARTICIPA'TION, a participating, or taking part.

PARTICI″PIAL, belonging to, or having the quality of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE (of *pars* a part, and *capio* to take, lat.) one of the eight parts of ſpeech, being an adjective formed of a verb; ſo called, becauſe it taketh part of a noun, as gender, caſe, and declenſion; and part of a verb, as tenſe and ſignification; and part of both, as number and figure.

PA'RTICLE (of *particula*, lat. a dim. of *pars* a part) 1 a little part, or ſmall matter. 2 (in Grammar) a ſmall undeclined word.

PARTICLES (in Philoſophy) are the very ſmall parts of which any natural body is ſuppoſed to be compounded; and theſe are often called the conſtituent or component particles of any natural body.

PARTI″CULAR, adj. (of *particularis* lat. of *pars* a part, and *capio* to take) 1 proper, peculiar.

culiar. 2 ſingular, extraordinary, uncommon.

PARTICULAR, ſub. 1 a particular circumſtance. 2 an inventory of an eſtate. 3 a private perſon. 4 an intimate acquaintance.

PARTICULA'RITY, a ſingularity of humour.

To PARTI'CULARIZE, to mention particulars.

PA'RTILE (of *partilis*, lat. of *partio* to divide) that may be divided, diviſible.

PA'RTING, 1 ſeparation. 2 departing, or going away. 3 one of the refiners ways of ſeparating gold and ſilver, which is done by aqua fortis.

PA'RTISAN, or PA'RTIZAN (of *partiſan*, fr.) 1 a favourite. 2 a leader of a party in war. 3 a weapon much like a halbert. 4 an abettor of a party.

PARTI'TION, 1 diviſion, or parting. 2 a wall, &c. that divides one room from another. 3 a wall between two houſes, gardens, &c.

PA'RTNER, 1 one that goes ſhares with another. 2 a ſpouſe, or partner of one's bed. 3 one that dances with another.

PA'RTNERSHIP, the joining with ſome other perſon in ſome affair of conſequence, trade, &c.

PA'RTRIDGE, the name of a dainty fowl.

PARTU'RIENT (of *parturiens*, lat. of *parturio* to be in travel) traveling, being in labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTURITION, the act of bringing forth young.

PA'RTY (of *partie*, fr. of *pars*, lat. a part) 1 a perſon. 2 one that is at law with another. 3 a ſide in faction or war. 4 a ſet company. 5 a body, or detachment of ſoldiers ſent on any expedition.

PARTY-*jury*, a jury compoſed of half Engliſhmen and half Foreigners.

PA'RVITY, or PA'RVITUDE (of *parvitas*, lat. of *parvus* little) 1 littleneſs, ſmallneſs. 2 non-age, or minority.

PARU'LIS (of παρὰ near, and ὀλον a gum) an inflammation of the gums, attended with violent pain.

*PA'SCHA*, lat. (of ΠΟΕ, heb. a tranſit, or paſſing over) 1 the paſſover, a feaſt of the Jews, kept in commemoration of the angel's paſſing over the Iſraelites when he ſmote the Egyptians. 2 the feaſt of Eaſter.

PA'SCHAL, belonging to the Jewiſh paſſover, or the Chriſtian Eaſter.

PA'SCHAL *rents*, are ſynodical rents, or annual duties paid by the inferior clergy to the biſhop, at their Eaſter viſitations.

To PASH, to daſh together.

PA'SQUIL (of *Paſquin*) a ſcurrilous libel, the ſame as paſquinade.

*PASQUIN*, a mutilated ſtatue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of the Urſini, ſo called from a cobler of that name, famous for his gibes and ſneers. After his death, they dug up the ſtatue of an ancient gladiator before his ſhop, well cut, but maimed. This they ſet up in the place where it was found, and called it by the name of the defunct. From that time, all ſatires and lampoons are aſcribed to this figure, as the author, and are put in its mouth, or paſted againſt it.

PASQUINA'DE, properly a ſatirical libel, faſtened to the ſtatue of Paſquin. Hence by extenſion any ſatire, lampoon, or ſneer, ſerving to ſcoff at, and expoſe the public, or ruling powers.

PASS (of *paſſe*, fr.) 1 condition, or ſatisfaction. 2 a narrow paſſage. 3 a paſſport, or licence to travel. 4 a thruſt in fencing.

To PASS, 1 to go from one place to another, by croſſing a middle place. 2 to excel, or go beyond. 3 to ſend, or employ. 4 to make an act. 5 to be approved of. 6 to go, or be current, 7 to be done. 8 to ſuffice, or to ſerve turn. 9 to go over, or ceaſe.

PA'SSABLE, 1 that may be paſſed through. 2 current, or that will go. 3 indifferent, tolerable.

*PASSA'DE*, fr. 1 money, or alms given to paſſengers. 2 the manage of a horſe backward and forward. 3 a thruſt, or paſs in fencing.

*PASSA'GE*, fr. 1 the place through which one goes. 2 a going from one place to another. 3 the liberty of paſſing. 4 the fare for paſſing. 5 a place in a book, or diſcourſe. 6 a pipe, or conduit. 7 an event, or tranſaction. 8 a game with three dice.

*Birds of* PASSAGE, ſuch as come to us only at certain ſeaſons, and then diſappear again.

*PASSANT*, fr. paſſing, or going by.

PASSENGER, 1 one who travels by land or water. 2 a kind of ſmall trained hawk.

*PASS par tout*, fr. a maſter key, a key that opens any lock.

PASS-*port*, 1 a licence granted for the ſafe paſſage of a perſon from one place to another. 2 a licence granted for the importing and exporting of merchandizes, &c. without paying the duties. 3 a licence for importing or exporting ſuch goods as are deemed contraband, on paying duties.

*PASSE volant*, fr. (of *paſſer* to paſs, and *voler* to fly) a faggot in a falſe muſter of ſoldiers.

PASSIBI'LITY, an aptneſs, or capacity to ſuffer,

PA'SSIBLE (of *paſſibilis*, lat. of *patior* to ſuffer) capable of ſuffering.

PA'SSION (of *paſſion*, lat. of *patior* to ſuffer) 1 tranſport of the mind. 2 great deſire, or ſtrong inclination. 3 love, or affection. 4 anger, or choler. 5 pain, or ſuffering.

PASSION *week*, the week before Eaſter, kept in commemoration of our Saviour's paſſion.

PA'SSIONATE, 1 choleric, or ſoon angry. 2 done in a paſſion. 3 amorous, full of love. 4 that has a ſtrong inclination for.

PA'SSIVE (of *paſſivus*, lat. of *patior* to bear) apt to bear or ſuffer.

PA'SSOVER, 1 a feſtival among the Jews, kept in commemoration of the angel's paſſing over the houſes of the Iſraelites, when he ſmote the firſt-born of the Egyptians. 2 Eaſter, or a feſtival kept in memory of our Saviour's reſurrection.

PASTE, 1 a dough kneaded for pies, &c. 2 compoſition for ſticking things together. 3 a compoſition to fatten poultry.

PASTE-*board*, a kind of thick paper formed of ſeveral ſheets paſted together.

PA'STEL, the name of a plant, generally called woad.

PA'STERN, the diſtance between the fetlock and the coronet of the hoof.

PA'STIL (of *paſtille*, fr.) 1 a crayon for painting. 2 a compoſition of perfumes 3 a ſort of confectionary ware.

PA'STIME, ſport, or recreation.

To PA'STINATE (of *paſtino*, lat. of *paſco* to feed) to dig and open ground.

PASTINA'TION, the opening or preparing the ground for planting.

*PA'STOR*, lat. (of *paſco* to feed) properly a ſhepherd, and figuratively a church miniſter.

PA'STORAL, 1 belonging to a ſhepherd. 2 belonging to a miniſter of the church.

PASTORAL, ſub. a ſort of poem relating to the affairs of ſhepherds.

*PASTORA'LE*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies an air compoſed after a very eaſy, ſweet and gentle manner, in imitation of thoſe airs which ſhepherds are ſuppoſed to play.

PA'STRY, 1 the art of preparing paſte, and making tarts, &c. 2 work made on paſte. 3 the place where ſuch work is made.

PA'STRY *cook*, a raiſer of paſte, &c.

PA'STURABLE, that ſerves, or is fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE, paſture, or paſture ground.

PA'STURE, 1 ground reſerved for the feeding of cattle. 2 food, or fodder. 3 the viands of deer. 4 the feeding place of deer.

PA'STY, a pie made of fleſh, beaten up to a pulp, and highly ſeaſoned.

PAT, adj. proper, convenient, pertinent.

PAT, ſub. a little ſtroke.

*PA'TACHE*, fr. a ſmall ſhip.

PATACOO'N, a Spaniſh coin, worth about four ſhillings and eight pence.

PA'TAGONS, a people ſaid to be ten foot high, inhabiting Terra Magellanica in America.

PATAVI'NITY, the affected ſtile of the city of Padua in Italy, for which Livy is cenſured.

PATCH, 1 a piece ſewed upon a garment. 2 a little circular piece to wear on one's face. 3 a ſpot of ground.

To PATCH, 1 to mend with patches, or pieces. 2 to put patches on one's face.

PA'TE, the head.

PATE (in Fortification) is a kind of platform like what they call an horſeſhoe, not always regular, but generally oval, encompaſſed only with a parapet, and having nothing to flank it, and is uſually erected in marſhy grounds, to cover the gate of a town.

PATEFA'CTION (of *patefactio*, lat. of *pate* openly, and *facio* to make) a laying open, or diſcovering.

PATE'LLA, lat. (of *patera* a broad diſh) a bone which covers the fore part of the joint of the knee, called alſo mola and rotula, the knee-pan.

*Letters* PA'TENT, open writings ſealed with the broad ſeal of the kingdom, ſerving to convey the title or property of ſome grant, privilege of a new eſtabliſhment, &c.

PATENTEE', the perſon to whom the king has granted his letters patent.

PA'TER *guardian*, the head of a Franciſcan college.

*PATER-noſter*, lat. (i. e. our father) 1 the lord's prayer, ſo called from the two firſt words of it in Latin. 2 a ſtring of beads, ſerving to number the rehearſal of that prayer.

PA"TERERO. See PEDRERO.

PATE'RNAL (of *paternalis*, lat. of *pater* a father) fatherly, belonging to a father.

PATE'RNITY, fatherhood, or the quality of a father.

PATH, (of *παλος*, gr.) a track, or way.

PATH *of the vertex* (in Aſtronomy) the circle deſcribed by the vertex of any place, in the revolution of the earth round its axis.

*PATHE'MA*, gr. (of *πασχω* to be affected) 1 ſuffering, or paſſion. 2 (among Phyſicians) all preternatural conturbations wherewith the human body is moleſted.

PATHE"TIC, or PATHE"TICAL, adj. (of *παθητικος*, gr. of *παθημα* paſſion) that which ſtirs up the affections, or paſſions.

PA'THIC, ſub. a catamite, ſodomite, or one who ſuffers himſelf to be abuſed contrary to nature.

PATHOLO"GICAL, or PATHOLO"GIC, of, or belonging to pathology.

PATHO"LOGIST, one that treats of pathology.

PATHO"LOGY (of *παθολογια*, gr. of *παθος* paſſion, and *λογια* a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe on the paſſions, or that part of phyſic which treats of the cauſes and differences of diſeaſes.

PATHO'POEIA (of *παθοποιια*, gr. of *παθος* paſſion, and *ποιεω* to make) 1 the riſing of a paſſion. 2 (in Rhetoric) a method whereby the mind is moved to anger, hatred, pity, &c.

*PA'THOS*, gr. (of *πασχω* to be acted on) the moving the paſſions by a diſcourſe.

PA"TIBLE (of *patibilis*, lat. of *patior* to ſuffer) ſufferable, tolerable, that may be endured.

PATI"BULARY (of *patibulaire*, lat. of *patibulum*

*bulum*, lat. a gibbet) belonging to a gallows, or gibbet.

PA'TIENCE (of *patientia*, lat. of *patior* to ſuffer) a virtue enabling one to undergo misfortunes and afflictions calmly.

PA'TIENT, adj. that beareth quietly, and without reluctance.

PATIENT, ſub. 1 one under the care of a phyſician, &c. 2 (among Philoſophers) is the thing that is acted on, and is oppoſed to *agent*, or that which acts.

PATI'NE, a ſort of plate with which the chalice is covered at maſs.

PATI'SE, a reddiſh colour.

PA'TLY, fitly, ſeaſonably.

PA'TRIARCH (of πατριαρχης, gr. of πατηρ a father, and αρχος chief) a chief father, or the head of a family, church, or nation.

PATRIA'RCHAL, belonging to a patriarch.

PATRI''ARCHATE, the ſtate, dignity, or juriſdiction of a patriarch.

PATRI''CIAN, a noble Roman, a title given to the deſcendants of the firſt ſenators choſen by Romulus, and by him called *patres*, fathers.

PATRI''CIANS, ſectaries in the beginning of the third century, ſo called from their head Patricius, who held that the ſubſtance of the fleſh was not the work of God, but of the devil.

PA'TRICK, the titular ſaint of Ireland.

PATRIMO'NIAL, belonging to an eſtate of inheritance.

PA''TRIMONY (of *patrimonium*, lat. of *pater* a father) an inheritance from one's father or mother, an hereditary eſtate.

*St. Peter's* PATRIMONY, an Italian province belonging to the pope.

PATRINGTON, [E. lon. 15 min. lat. 53°. 42'.] a market-town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, on a river that falls into the Humber. It is a corporation of antiquity, and had formerly a good harbour, as the inhabitants ſay. Here is a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 142 computed, and 171 meaſured miles, and 43 from York.

PA'TRIOT (of *patria*, lat. a country) a father of his country, a public benefactor.

PA'TRIOTISM, the acting like a father to his country.

PATRIPA'SSIANS, heretics, who held that the Father and the Holy Ghoſt ſuffered as well as the Son.

PATROCINA'TION (of *patrocinatio*, lat. of *patronus* a patron) a defending, protecting, or maintaining the right of any one.

PATRO'L (of *patrouille*, fr.) is a night watch, conſiſting of five or ſix men, commanded by a ſerjeant, who are ſent from the guard to walk in the ſtreets, and prevent diſorder.

To PATROL, to go over the quarters of a town to obſerve what is doing in the ſtreets, and to be careful of the tranquillity and ſurety of the place.

PA'TRON (of *patronus*, lat. of *pater* a father) 1 a protector, or chief friend. 2 the perſon to whom a book, &c. is dedicated. 3 he that has made a bondman free. 4 the titular ſaint of a kingdom, town, &c. 5 one who has the right of preſentation to a benefice. 6 (among the Moors) one that has bought a Chriſtian ſlave.

PATRON *paramount*, the king, who is ſaid to be ſo to all the benefices in England.

PA''TRONAGE, 1 the right of preſentation to a benefice. 2 defence, or protection.

PA'TRONAL, belonging to a patron.

PA''TRONESS, a female patron.

To PA''TRONIZE, to protect, or defend.

PATRONY''MICS (of πατρωνυμικα, gr. of πατηρ a father, and ονομα a name) ſirnames derived from their fathers, or anceſtors.

PATTACOON, a Spaniſh coin in Flanders, worth about four ſhillings and eight pence ſterling.

PATTE, a little pye.

PATTEN, or PA'TTIN (of *patin*, fr.) a ſort of wooden clog, with a ſupporter of iron.

PA'TTERN (of *patron*, fr.) 1 a model, example, or plan. 2 a ſample, as a little bit of cloth, &c.

PA'VAGE, or PA'VIAGE, money paid towards the paving the ſtreets, or highways.

PA'VAN, 1 a grave Spaniſh dance. 2 the ſloweſt ſort of inſtrumental muſic.

PAUCI''LOQUOUS (of *paucilequus*, lat. *paucus* few, and *loquor* to ſpeak) that ſpeaketh little, or of very few words.

PAUCI'LOQUY, few words, or little talk.

PAU'CITY (of *paucitas*, lat. of *paucus* few) fewneſs, ſmall number, brevity.

PAU'DISHAW (i. e. an expeller of princes, or injuries) a title given to the grand ſignior.

To PAVE (of *paver*, fr.) to lay a way with ſtones.

PA'VEMENT, (of *pavimentum*, lat. of *pavio* to ram down) 1 a way paved with ſtones. 2 the ſtones with which a ſtreet is paved.

PAVESA'DO, or PAVOISA'DE, a target defence in a galley, to cover the ſlaves which row on the benches.

PAVE'SE, PAVI'CE, or PAVISE (of *pavois*, fr.) a large ſhield which covers the whole body.

PA'VIER, a maker, or mender of pavements.

PAVILA'DE, a ſhelter for rowers in a galley.

PAVI''LION (of *pavillon*, fr.) 1 a tent, or tabernacle of ſtate. 2 (in Architecture) the main part of a building.

PAUNCH (of *pantex*, lat. the belly) 1 the belly. 2 the inteſtines, or guts.

PA'VO, lat. (i. e. the peacock) a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

PAUSE (of *pauſa*, lat. of παυομαι, gr. to leave off) 1 a ſtop, a reſt, an intermiſſion. 2 (in Muſic) is a ſilence, or artificial intermiſſion of the voice or ſound, proportioned

to

to a certain measure of time, by the motion of the hand or foot.

To PAUSE, 1 to make a pause, or rest. 2 to consider, or reflect upon.

PAW, the fore foot of some beasts.

To PAW, 1 to fawn upon. 2 to snatch with his paws.

PAWN, a pledge.

To PAWN, to pledge.

PAWN-*broker*, one who lends money upon goods.

*PAX*, lat. Peace (among Papists) an image given to be kissed when they go the mass.

PAY (of *paye*, fr.) wages.

To PAY, 1 to discharge a debt. 2 to return, or make amends for. 3 to beat soundly. 4 (among Shipwrights) to cover the seams with hot pitch, &c. 5 (sea term) to let out, as to *pay* more cable.

PAY'ABLE, to be paid.

PAY'MENT, a sum of money, &c. paid at once.

PEA, a well known pulse.

PEACE, 1 rest, or quietness. 2 concord, or good intelligence. 3 the contrary of war. 5 silence, or being still. 6 reconciliation, or attonement. 7 quiet, or content.

PEACE *of God and the church*, vacation time.

*Clerk of the* PEACE, is an officer who draws up the processes, reads the indictments, and inrolls the acts in a session of the peace.

PEACE *of the King*, that peace and security both for life and goods, which the king affords to all under his protection.

PEA'CEABLE, still, quiet, calm.

PEA'CEFULNESS, quietness, inoffensiveness.

PEACH, a wall fruit, well known.

To PEACH, to impeach, or accuse.

PEACOCK, a tame fowl, remarkable for the extraordinary beauty of its plumage.

PEAHEN, the female of peacock.

PEAK, the sharp point of any thing, the top of a hill.

PEAK, a rocky, rough, barren, mountanous tract in Derbyshire, on the west side of the Derwent, but rich in lead, iron, and veins of antimony, and the vales feed abundance of sheep. It is much taken notice of on account of its vast caverns.

PEA'KING, of a puling, sickly constitution.

PEAL, a great noise, as of bells, thunder, &c.

PEAR, a well known fruit.

PEAR-*bit*, a sort of bit for horses.

PEAR-*main*, a sort of apple.

PEARCH, or PERCH (of *perche*, fr. of *pertica*, lat. of *pertingo*, to extend) 1 a rod or pole to measure land. 2 the name of a fresh-water fish. 3 a seat for fowls to rest upon.

To PEARCH, to light or sit upon, as a bird does.

PEARL (of *perle*, fr.) 1 the name of a precious stone that is bred in a shell-fish, &c. 2 (among Hunters) that part of a deer's horn which is above the burr. 3 (among Oculists) a web on the eye; for which see PANNUS. 4 (among Printers) the smallest sort of printing letters.

PEA'SANT (of *paisan*, fr. of *pais* the country) a country-man, a rustic.

PEASE, the plural of *pea*.

PEASE *cod*, 1 the husk, or shell of pease. 2 the pease and the shell together.

PEAT, a fuel dug out of mooriſh ground.

PE'BBLE, or PI'BBLE, a round hard stone.

*PECCADI'LLO*, sp. a small fault, or venial sin.

PE'CCANT (of *peccans*, lat. of *pecco* to offend) sinning, offending.

PECCANT *humour* (among Physicians) humours of the body that contains some malignity, or else abound too much.

*PECCAVI*, (lat. of *pecco* to do amiss) I have committed a fault.

PECK, a dry measure containing two gallons.

To PECK, to strike with the bill, as birds do.

PE'CTORAL, adj. (of *pectoralis*, lat. of *pectus* the breast) of the breast, belonging to the breast.

PE'CTORAL, sub. 1 a breast plate, or armour for the breast. 2 a medicine for the breast.

PE'CUL, a weight at Java, Japan, &c. equal to 132 lb. Averdupoise.

To PE''CULATE (of *peculor*, lat. of *pecus* a flock of sheep) to rob or defraud the public.

PECULA'TION, the robbing, or defrauding the public.

PECULA'TOR, he that commits peculation, or that robs the public.

PECU'LIAR, adj. (of *peculiaris*, lat. of *peculium* a private possession) 1 singular, or particular. 2 private, or proper. 3 intimate, or familiar.

PECULIAR, sub. a parish, or church that hath jurisdiction within itself, exempt from other ordinaries.

*Regal* PECULIAR, the king's chapel, which is exempted from all spiritual jurisdiction, and reserved to the immediate government of the king himself.

*Court of* PECU'LIARS, a court that takes cognizance of matters relating to parishes that are exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction.

PECU'LIARLY, particularly, singularly.

PECU'NIARY (of *pecuniarius*, lat. of *pecunia* money) of, or pertaining to money.

PECU'NIOUS, monied, or full of money.

PEDAGO'GISM, the office of a pedagogue.

PE'DAGOGUE of παιδαγωγος, gr. of παις a child, and αγω to conduct) a teacher, or instructor of youth.

PE'DAGOGY, instruction, discipline.

PE'DAL, adj. (of *pedalis*, lat. of *pes* a foot) of or belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, sub. the large pipes of an organ, serving to carry the sound an octave deeper than the rest; so called because played and stopped with the foot.

PEDA'NEOUS (of *pedaneus*, lat. of *pede* on foot) going on foot.

PE'DANT,

*PE'DANT*, fr. 1 an ordinary ſchool-maſter. 2 an affected, or conceited ſcholar.

PEDA'NTIC, after the manner of a pedant.

PE"DANTISM, or PE'DANTRY, the way, humour, or practice of a pedant.

To PE"DANTIZE, to act the pedant.

To PE'DDLE, to ſell things of ſmall value.

PEDEE' a foot boy, or ordinary drudge.

PE'DERAST, (of παιδεραστης, gr. of παις a boy, and εραω to love) a lover of boys; a buggerer, or ſodomite.

PE'DERASTRY, buggery, ſodomy, or luſting after boys.

PEDERE'RO, or PETTERE'RO (of *petardo*, ital.) a ſort of ſhip-artillery, generally made to open at the breech, to be loaded that way inſtead of at the muzzle; a murdering piece.

PE"DESTAL (of *pedeſtella*, lat. of *pes* a foot, and στυλος a column) in Architecture, is a ſquare body, with a baſe and cornice, ſerving as a foot for the columns to ſtand upon; it is different in the ſeveral orders.

The Tuſcan pedeſtal, being the moſt ſimple of all, hath only a plinth for its baſe, and an aſtragal crowned for its cornice.

The Doric pedeſtal (according to Palladio) borrowing the Attic baſe, ought to have for its height two diameters and one third of the column taken before; but no pedeſtals to this order are ſeen among the ancient buildings.

The Ionic pedeſtal is about two diameters and two thirds high.

The Corinthian pedeſtal hath the fourth part of the column for its height, divided into eight parts; whereof one muſt be allowed for the Cimaſium, two others for the baſe, and the reſt for the dye or ſquare.

The Compoſite pedeſtal ought to have the third part of the pillar for its height.

PEDESTAL *of a ſtatue*, is that on which figures or ſtatues ſtand.

PEDESTRIAN *ſtatue*, a figure or ſtatue ſtanding on foot.

PEDI"CULAR, or PEDI"CULOUS (of *pedicularis*, lat. of *pediculus* a louſe) louſy, or full of lice.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular foulneſs of the ſkin, very apt to breed lice, ſaid to have been one of the ten plagues of Egypt.

PE"DICULE (of *pediculus*, lat. a dim. of *pes*, a foot) 1 a little foot. 2 (in Botany) the foot-ſtalk of any ſtalk of any plant.

PE"DIGREE, genealogy, race, ſtock, or deſcent from anceſtors.

*PEDILU'VIUM*, lat. (of *pedes*, the feet, and *lavo* to waſh) a bath for the feet.

PE'DIMENT (in Architecture) is an ornament that crowns the ordonnance, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates, windows, niches, &c. It is generally of a triangular form, but ſometimes makes an arch of a circle.

PE'DLAR, one that ſells ſmall wares about the ſtreets, &c.

PEDOBA'PTISM (of παιδιον an infant, and βαπτισμος baptiſm) infant-baptiſm.

PEDO"METER (of πους, gr. a foot, and μετρον meaſure) 1 an inſtrument contrived to number the paces a man makes in walking any diſtance. 2 the perambulator.

PEEBLES [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 55°. 35'] a town of Scotland, on the river Tweed; the capital of the ſhire of Tweedale.

PEEK, 1 point, or ſummit. 2 grudge, or pique.

PEEL, 1 an inſtrument to ſet bread, &c. into an oven. 2 a thin board for carrying pies, &c. on. 3 the rind, or coat of fruit. 4 (among Printers) an inſtrument of wood to hang up the printed ſheets to dry.

To PEEL, 1 to take off the rind. 2 to ſcale off.

To PEEP, 1 to dawn, or break, as the day. 2 to begin to grow out, as horns, teeth, &c. 3 to look through a hole, or chink. 4 to cry, as chicken do.

PEER, 1 a nobleman. 2 a ſolid wall between two doors, or caſements. 3 a kind of pilaſter, or buttreſs. 4 a mole, or defence againſt the force of the ſea for ſhips to ride in ſafety. 5 (in the plural number) equals, or jurymen.

PEER *glaſs*, a large looking-glaſs, fit to be fixed on the part, or ſpace between two windows.

To PEER *upon*, to leer or peep at it.

PEE'RAGE, 1 the dignity of a peer. 2 an impoſition for the maintenance of a ſea-peer, or mole.

PEE'RDOM, the dignity of a peer annexed to a great fee.

PEE'RESS, a peer's lady, a noble woman.

PEE'RLESS, incomparable, that has no peer, or equal.

PEE'VISH, croſs, fretful, moroſe.

PEE'VISHNESS, moroſeneſs, fretfulneſs.

PEG, a ſmall pointed piece of wood, &c. for ſeveral uſes.

*PE"GASUS*, gr. (of πηγη a fountain) 1 the winged horſe of Perſeus, feigned to have ſprung from the blood of Meduſa. 2 a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of ninety three ſtars according to the Britannic catalogue.

*PELA'GIA*, lat. a ſhell-fiſh, called the purple.

PELA'GIANS, the followers of Pelagius, or Morgan, a Briton, who denied original ſin, and held many other erroneous opinions.

PELF, 1 riches, or wealth, unjuſtly heaped up. 2 paltry ſtuff. 3 (among Falconers) the refuſe and broken remains of a fowl, left after the hawk is relieved.

PE'LICAN, 1 the name of a bird. 2 an ancient piece of ordnance carrying a ball of ſix pounds. 3 a blind alembic, a chemical veſſel.

tel. 4 an inſtrument for drawing teeth.

PELL (of *pellis*, lat. of παιτωλης, gr. a cover) a ſkin of a beaſt.

PE'LLAGE, cuſtom or duty paid for ſkins of leather.

PELLAMOU'NTAIN, the name of an herb.

PE'LLET, any little ball.

PE'LLICLE (of *pellicula*, lat. a dim. of *pellis* a ſkin) a thin ſkin.

PE'LLITORY *of Spain*, the name of an herb brought from Spain.

PELLITORY *of the wall*, an herb ſo called from its growing on walls.

PELL-MELL, ſub. See PALL-MALL.

PELL-MELL, adv. (of *pêle-mêle*, fr. of *pêles* locks of wool, and *mêles* mingled together) confuſedly, without order.

*Clerk of the* PELLS, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every bill in a parchment roll, called *pellis receptorum*.

PELLU'CID (of *pellucidus*, lat. of *per* through, and *luceo* to ſhine) clear, bright, tranſparent.

PELLUCI''DITY, tranſparency.

PELT, 1 the ſkin of a beaſt without the wool. 2 a ſkin of any thing. 3 a target of ſkins like a half-moon.

PELT-*monger*, one who deals in ſkins.

PELT-*wool*, wool pulled off the pelt, or ſkin of a dead ſheep.

To PELT, 1 to throw ſtones, ſnow-balls, &c. at a perſon. 2 to annoy, to diſcharge ſmall ſhot. 3 to fret and fume.

*PE'LVIS*, lat. (a baſon) 1 the inferior cavity of the abdomen. 2 the cavity of the kidneys.

PEMBROKE, [W. lon. 5 deg. lat. 51°. 45′] the capital town of Pembrokeſhire, is the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt populous town in ſouth Wales, and was formerly a place of good ſtrength, having been ſurrounded with a wall with three gates, and had a caſtle ſeated on a rock. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, &c. It has a good market on ſaturday. 'Tis ſituate on the eaſt ſhore of Milford-haven, and has two good bridges over the creek. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Herbert. Diſtant from London 177 computed, and 214 meaſured miles.

PE'MBROKESHIRE, a county of ſouth Wales, in the dioceſe of St. David's, bounded on the north weſt, and ſouth by the Iriſh ſea, and by Cardigan and Caermarthen on the eaſt. It is 95 miles in circumference, contains about 420,000 acres, and is divided into ſix hundreds; in which are nine market towns, and forty-five pariſhes. The ſoil is rich and fertile, both for tillage and paſturage; and has many mines, eſpecially of coal; and it is well furniſhed with fiſh and fowl.

PE'MRIDGE, [W. lon. 2°. 50′. lat. 52°. 18′] a ſmall town in Herefordſhire, on the Arrow. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, a market on tueſday, and fairs on May day, and the 6th and 11th of November. Diſtant from London 108 computed, and 130 meaſured miles; and 13 from Hereford.

PEN (of *penna*, lat. of πέλομαι to fly) 1 a quill cut to write with. 2 a pen-man, or one that writes well or ill. 3 a writer, or author. 4 a coop for fowls. 5 an incloſure for ſheep, &c.

To PEN, 1 to write, or ſet down. 2 to indite, or couch in writing. 3 to put pieces of quills into a harpſichord, &c. 4 to coop, or ſhut up. 5 to ſtop the ſtream of a river.

PEN-*man*, a curious writer.

PEN *ſtock*, a flood-gate, or device to ſtop the current of a river, &c.

PE'NAL (of *pœnalis*, lat. of *pœna* pain, or puniſhment) belonging to, or appointed for pain and puniſhment.

PE''NALTY, a fine impoſed by way of puniſhment.

PE''NANCE, mortification, or a puniſhment enjoined to expiate ſome crime.

PENCE, the plural number of *penny*.

PE'NCIL (of *pencillus*, lat. a dim. of *penis* a tail) a ſmall inſtrument uſed in drawing, painting, &c.

PENCIL *of rays* (in Optics) is a double cone of rays joined together at the baſe, one of which has its vertex in ſome other point of the object, and the glaſs GLS for its baſe; and the other hath its baſe on the ſame glaſs, but its vertex in the point of convergence, as at C. Thus EGSC is a pencil of rays, and the line BLC, is called the axis of that pencil. See fig. 38.

*PE'NDANT*, fr. (of *pendeo*, lat. to hang) 1 an ear-jewel. 2 a ſtreamer, or long colours worn at the maſt head of a ſhip.

PE'NDANTS (in Botany) a kind of globules growing on ſtamina or chives, ſuch as are in the middle of tulips, lilies, &c.

PE'NDANT *feathers* (in Falconry) are thoſe which grow upon a hawk's thigh.

PENDE'NNIS, [W. lon. 5°. 30′. lat. 50°. 10′.] a peninſula of a mile and a half in circumference, at the mouth of Falmouth harbour; on which is one of the largeſt caſtles in England, built by Henry VIII. oppoſite St. Maws.

PE'NDENT (of *pendens*, lat. of *pendeo* to hang on) hanging down.

PE'NDULOUS (of *pendulus*, lat. of *pendeo* to hang on) hanging down, dangling.

*PE'NDULUM*, lat. 1 is a weight hanging at the end of a ſtring, chain, or wire, by whoſe vibrations, or ſwings to and fro, the parts or differences of time are meaſured. 2 a clock, watch, or movement, whoſe motions are regulated by ſuch a device.

PE'NDULUMS *royal*, are thoſe clocks whoſe pendulums ſwing ſeconds, and goes eight days,

days, a month, &c. ſhewing the hours, minutes, and ſeconds.

PENETRABI″LITY, aptneſs to be pierced.

PE″NETRABLE (of *penetrabilis*, lat. of *penetro* to penetrate) that may be penetrated.

PE″NETRANT (of *penetrans*, lat. of *penetro* to penetrate) piercing, penetrating.

To PE″NETRATE (of *penetro*, lat. of *penitus* inward) 1 to pierce. to go through. 2 to go deep into. 3 to ſcan, or look narrowly into. 4 to invade, or make one's way into.

PE″NETRATION, 1 piercing through. 2 ſagacity, or quickneſs of wit.

PENETRATION *of bodies* (in Philoſophy) is when two bodies are in the ſame place, ſo that the parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the dimenſions or places of the parts of the other.

PE″NETRA′TIVE, which eaſily penetrates, or is of a piercing quality.

PE′NGUIN, the name of an outlandiſh bird.

*PENICI′LLUS*, lat. (a dim. of *penis* a tail) a tent for wounds.

PE′NILE, painful, toilſome.

*PENI′NSULA*, lat. (of *pene* almoſt, and *inſula* an iſland) is a portion of land which is almoſt ſurrounded with water, and is joined to the continent only by an iſthmus, or narrow neck of land.

PENI′NSULATED, almoſt moated round.

*PENIS*, lat. a man's yard, the virile member, the prick.

PE′NISTONS, a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth.

PE″NITENCE (of *pœnitentia*, lat. of *pœniteo* to repent) repentance, an after ſorrow.

PE′NITENT, adj. ſorrowful for what he has done.

PENITENT, ſub. one who repents, or is ſorry for what he has done.

PENITE′NTIAL, adj. belonging to repentance.

PENITENTIAL, ſub. the book that directs prieſts in enjoining penance.

PENITE′NTIARY, 1 the prieſt, &c. that enjoins the offender his penance. 2 a place in Rome to hear confeſſion, and abſolve ſome particular ſins in.

PE′NKRIDGE, [W. lon. 2°. 10′. lat. 52°. 47′.] a town in Staffordſhire, with a bridge over the river Penk. It has a market on tueſday, and a fair on September the 29th, and here is one of the greateſt horſe fairs in the world. Diſtant from London 100 computed, and 121 meaſured miles, and 6 from Stafford.

PE′NNANT, is a ſhort rope made faſt at one end of the head of the maſt, or to the yard-arm, with a block at the other end, and a ſhiver to reeve ſome running rope into.

*PENNA′TA folia*, lat. or PENNA′TED, or *winged leaves* (among Botaniſts) are ſuch leaves as grow directly one againſt another, on the ſame rib, or ſtalk.

PE′NNER, 1 a caſe to put pens in. 2 a kind of pen to keep fiſh alive in.

*PE′NNON*, fr. a ſtandard with a long point.

PE′NNY, the twelfth part of a ſhilling.

PENNY *poſt*, a poſt office for conveying letters and ſmall parcels within the bills of mortality.

PENNY *weight*, an Engliſh Troy weight, containing twenty-four grains.

PENRI′SE, [W. lon. 4°. 15′. lat. 51°. 36′] a port town in ſouth Wales, in Glamorganſhire, ſituate on the Briſtol channel. It has a market on thurſday. Diſtant from London 155 computed, and 187 meaſured miles.

PENRITH, [W. lon. 2°. 16′. lat. 54°. 35′.] a large well built town in Cumberland, near the Petrel and the conflux of the Eimot and Loder. 'Tis eſteemed the ſecond in the county for trade and wealth; being noted for tanners, and having a good market on tueſday, and a great cattle market every tueſday from Whit-tueſday to Lammas day; and a fair on Whit-tueſday. The county ſeſſions are held here, though it is neither a corporation nor borough. Here is a charity-ſchool for 20 boys, and another for 50 girls. The market-place is large, and beautified by a town houſe of wood. Its church is handſome and ſpacious, the roof is ſupported by columns of one intire ſtone of a reddiſh colour, taken out of a quarry at the entrance of the town. Diſtant from London 221 computed, and 282 meaſured miles, and 18 from Carliſle.

PENRYN, [W. lon. 5°. 35′, lat. 50°. 20′.] a conſiderable borough town in Cornwal, at the entrance of Falmouth haven, by Pendennis caſtle. It is well watered by rivulets, and has an arm of the ſea on each ſide of it, with a good cuſtom-houſe and key, and other neat buildings. It drives a good trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fiſhery. K. James I. incorporated it, conſiſting of a mayor, eleven aldermen, twelve common council, a recorder, ſteward, &c. It has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on May day, July the 7th, and December the 21ſt. It has no church, but belongs to the pariſh of Gluvias, a quarter of a mile off. It ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by all the inhabitants who pay ſcot and lot. Diſtant from London 219 computed, and 264 meaſured miles; and 52 from Launceſton.

PENSANCE, [W. lon. 6°. 50′. lat. 50°. 12′.] a town at the bottom of Mount's bay, in Cornwal. 'Tis well built, and populous, and has many ſhips belonging to it, and ſeveral good gentlemen's families. Here is a market on thurſday, and fairs on March the 5th, Trinity-thurſday, and Holy-thurſday. Diſtant from London 231 computed, and 290 meaſured miles, and 72 from Launceſton.

PE′NSFORD, a town in Somerſetſhire, on the

the river Chew. It has a market on tuesday, and fairs on April the 25th, and October the 28th. Distant from London 104 computed, and 114 measured miles, and 8 from Bristol.

PE'NSILE (of *pensilis*, lat. of *pendeo* to hang) hanging, suspended.

PE'NSION (of *pensio*, lat. of *pendo* to weigh, or esteem) 1 a yearly salary, or allowance. 2 boarding.

*The* PENSION *of Gray's-Inn*, is the same which is called *Council* of Lincoln's-Inn, and *Parliament* in the two Temples, and is an assembly of the members of that society, who meet to consult about the affairs of the house.

PENSIONARY, the first minister of the states of the province of Holland. Also the chief minister in the government of each city in the province.

PENSIONER, 1 one who receives a pension. 2 one who is maintained in an hospital, or college at the king's expence. 3 (in the university of Cambridge) a scholar who pays for his commons.

*The king's* PENSIONERS, or *Gentlemen* PENSIONERS, the noblest sort of guard to the king's person.

To PE'NSITATE (of *pensito*, lat. of *penso* to weigh) to weigh, examine, or ponder often and long upon.

PE'NSIVE (of *pensif*, fr. of *penso*, lat. to consider) 1 thoughtful, or studious. 2 sad, or melancholy.

PE'NSIVELY, thoughtfully, sorrowfully.

PE'NSIVENESS, 1 thoughtfulness. 2 sorrowfulness.

PE'NTAGON (of πεντάγωνος, gr. of πέντε five, and γωνία an angle, or corner) a geometrical figure, having five sides and five angles; if all the sides be equal, and also the angles, 'tis called a regular pentagon.

PENTA''GONAL, or PENTA''GONOUS, belonging to a pentagon, or having five sides and five angles.

PENTAGRAPH, an instrument whereby designs or prints may be copied in any proportion, without a person's being skilled in drawing. It is otherwise called a parallelogram.

PENTA''METER (of πενταμέτρον, gr. of πέντε five, and μέτρον a measure) a sort of verse consisting of five feet.

PENTA'NGLE (of πέντε, gr. five, and *angulus*, lat. an angle) a geometrical figure having five angles.

PENTAPE''TALOUS *plants* (of πέντε five, and πέταλον a leaf) such as have a flower consisting of five leaves.

*PENTA''PTOTON*, gr. (of πέντε five, and πτῶσις a case) a noun declined with only five cases.

PE'NTATEUCH (of πέντε five, and τεῦχος a volume) a volume consisting of five books, as the five books of Moses, at the beginning of the Old Testament.

PE'NTECO'NTARCH (of πεντηκοντάρχος, gr. of πεντηκοντα fifty, and ἄρχος a ruler) a captain over fifty men.

PE'NTECOST (of πεντηκοστη, gr. the fiftieth) 1 the feast of the Jews, held in commemoration of the laws being given to Moses fifty days after their departure out of Egypt. 2 the feast of Whitsuntide, which is about fifty days after Easter.

PENTECO'STALS, pious oblations made formerly at the feast of Pentecost.

PE'NTEPHA'RMACON (of πέντε five, and φάρμακον an ingredient) a medicine consisting of five ingredients.

*PENTHEMI'MERIS*, gr. (of πέντε five, ἥμισυς half, and μέρις division) part of a verse consisting of two feet and a half, either long by nature, or made so.

PE'NTHOUSE, 1 the eves by which the water slideth from the wall. 2 any piece of building added to the main house. 3 a mantlet used in sieges.

*PENU'LTIMA*, lat. (of *pene* next to, and *ultima* the last) the last syllable of a word, save one.

*PENU'MBRA* (of *pene* almost, and *umbra* a shadow, lat.) (in Astronomy) is a faint kind of shadow, or the utmost edge of the perfect shadow, which happens at the eclipse of the moon; so that it is very difficult to determine where the shadow begins, and where the light ends.

PENU'RIOUS, 1 niggardly, miserly. 2 indigent, very poor.

PE''NURY (of *penuria*, lat. of πενία, gr. poor) want, extreme poverty.

PE'ONY, the name of a flower.

PE'OPLE (of *peuple*, fr. of *populus*, lat. a nation) 1 a nation under one government, comprizing all ranks. 2 the common sort, the multitude. 3 the whole of the subjects to a prince or state. 4 the laity, in opposition to the clergy. 5 a crowd, or number of men met together. 6 men in general.

To PEOPLE, to stock with people, or inhabitants.

PEPA'SMUS, (of πεπασμος, gr. of πεπαίνω to concoct) the digesting and ripening of morbid humours.

PEPA'STIC, of a digestive, or concocting quality,

PE''PPER, an Indian spice.

PEPPER *wort*, the name of an herb.

*Jamaica* PEPER, an aromatic fruit brought from Jamaica, commonly called all-spice.

*Wall* PEPPER, the name of a plant.

To PEPPER, 1 to season with pepper. 2 to gall, or vex. 3 to clap, or give the venereal disease.

*PE'PSIS*, gr. (of πέπτω to digest) concoction, digestion, or ripening.

PE'PTIC, that ſerves to digeſt.

PEPU'ZIANS, a branch of the Montaniſts, a ſect of heretics, who ſprung up in the ſecond century.

*PER*, lat. by.

PERA'CTOR, or PERA'CTER, an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying.

PERACU'TE (of *peracutus*, lat. of *per* and *acutus* pointed) 1 very ſharp, or keen. 2 artful, ingenious, witty. 3 nice, fine, ſubtle.

PERADVE'NTURE, perhaps, perchance, it may be ſo.

To PERA'GRATE (of *peragro*, lat. of *per* through, and *ager* a field) 1 to ramble, or wander through fields, woods and deſarts. 2 to travel, or ramble.

PERAGRA'TION, a travelling or rambling about.

† PERAGRATION *month* (in Aſtronomy) the ſpace of time between the moon's leaveing any point of the ecliptic, and her return to it again.

To PERA'MBULATE (of *perambulo*, lat. of *per* through, and *ambulo* to walk) to walk through, round, or about.

PERAMBULA'TION, a walking round about.

PERAMBULA'TION *of the foreſt*, is the walking of juſtices, or other officers about the foreſt, in order to ſurvey and ſet down the bounds of it.

PERAMBULA'TOR, the ſame as *ſurveying wheel*, uſed by ſurveyors, to meaſure roads, rivers, and all level lands, with great expedition.

PERCAPTURE, a wear, or place in a river made up with banks, dams, &c. for preſerving and catching of fiſh.

PERCEI'VABLE, or PERCE'PTIBLE, that may be perceived.

To PERCEI'VE (of *percipio*, lat. of *per* and *capio* to apprehend) 1 to begin to ſee, or diſcover. 2 to underſtand, or apprehend.

PERCE'PTIBLE, or PERCEIVABLE, 1 that may be ſeen. 2 that may be conceived, or underſtood.

PERCE'PTION, the perceiving, or having a clear apprehenſion of.

† PERCEPTI''VITY, the power of perceiving.

PERCH. See PEARCH.

PERCHA'NCE, peradventure, or perhaps.

PE'RCHERS, 1 Paris candles, anciently uſed in England. 2 a larger ſort of wax candles, which are uſually ſet upon the altar.

To PE'RCOLATE (of *percolo*, lat. of *per* through, and *colo* to ſtrain) to ſtrain through.

PERCOLA'TION, a ſtraining through.

PERCONTA'TION (of *percontatio*, lat. of *percontor* to enquire) a ſtrict enquiry.

PERCU'SSION (of *percuſſio*, lat. of *percutio* to ſtrike) a ſtriking or hitting one body againſt another.

*PER DELIQUIUM*, lat. (i. e. by melting) a term uſed by chemiſts for diſſolving in the air.

*PER DESCE'NSUM*, lat. i. e. by deſcent.

PE'RDIFOLS (of *perdo* to looſe, and *folia* leaves, lat.) ſuch trees or plants as ſhed their leaves in winter.

PERDI'TION (of *perditio*, lat. of *perdo* to deſtroy) ruin, or deſtruction.

PERDUE (of *perdu*, fr. loſt) loſt, or forlorn.

PERDUE, ſub. a ſoldier placed in a dangerous and almoſt deſperate poſt.

*To lye* PERDUE, to lie flat on one's belly, to lie cloſely in wait.

PERDUES, or *Enfans PERDUES*, the forlorn hope of an army.

PERDU'RABLE, permanent, or laſting.

PERDURA'TION, a laſting very long.

PEREGRINA'TION (of *peregrinatio*, lat. of *peregrinus* outlandiſh) a travelling into foreign countries.

PE''REGRINE, foreign, outlandiſh.

PEREGRINE *hawk* (among Falconers) a hawk of the falcon kind.

PE'REMPTORY (of *peremptorius*, lat. of *perimo* to take away) 1 final, or determinate. 2 magiſterial, or pragmatical. 3 poſitive, abſolute.

PERE'MTORILY, abſolutely, poſitively.

PERE'NNIAL (of *perennis*, lat. of *per* through, and *annus* the year) 1 laſting all the year. 2 everlaſting, perpetual.

PERENNIAL *fevers*, ſuch as have no intermiſſion.

PERFECT (of *perfectus*, lat. of *per* and *facio* to perform) 1 finiſhed, ended, compleated. 2 intire, complete. 3 exact, accurately ſkilled in. 4 excellent, rare. 5 arrant, notorious.

PERFECT *numbers*, are ſuch whoſe aliquot or even parts joined together, exactly make that whole number.

PERFECT *flowers* (among Floriſts) are ſuch as have the finely coloured leaves called *petala*, with the *ſtamina*, *apices* and *ſtylus*.

To PERFE'CT, to finiſh, or make perfect.

PERFE'CTION, 1 fulneſs, completeneſs. 2 excellence, great accompliſhments.

PE'RFECTNESS, the being perfect, or complete.

PERFI''DIOUS (of *perfidus*, lat. of *per* and *fidus* faithful) falſe, treacherous, unfaithful.

PE'RFIDY, or PERFI''DIOUSNESS, treachery, falſeneſs, breach of faith, or truſt.

PE'RFLABLE (of *perflabilis*, lat. of *per* thro', and *flo* to blow) that may be blown thro'.

PERFLATI'LE, that bloweth ſtrongly.

To PE'RFORATE (of *perforo*, lat. of *per* through, and *foro* to pierce) to pierce, or bore through.

PERFORA'TED (among Botaniſts) is when the leaves of any plant ſeem full of little holes.

PERFORA'TION, 1 a boring through. 2 a hole, or paſſage.

To

To PERFO'RM, 1 to accompliſh, execute, or effect. 2 to keep, or be as good as; as to perform one's promiſe.

PERFO'RMANCE, 1 performing, or accompliſhing. 2 the work done.

To PERFRI'CATE (of *perfrico*, lat. of *per* and *frico* to rub) to rub, or chafe all over.

PERFRICA'TION, a rubbing, or chafing thoroughly.

PERFU'ME (of *parfume*, fr.) 1 any thing that ſends forth a ſweet ſcent. 2 the ſcent itſelf.

To PERFU'ME, to give a ſweet ſcent to.

PERFU'MER, one who makes and ſells perfumes.

PERFU'NCTORY (of *perfunctorius*, lat. of *per* and *fungor* to diſcharge) done careleſly, or ſlightly.

PERHA'PS, it may be ſo.

PERIA'NTHIA (of περι about, and ανθος a flower, gr.) ſo ſome Botaniſts call thoſe little green leaves that incompaſs the bottom of a flower, which others call the empalement and calyx.

PERICA'RDIAN, or PERICA'RDIAC, belonging to the Pericardium.

*PERICA'RDIUM*, lat. (of περικαρδιον, gr. of περι about, and καρδια the heart) a membrane that ſurrounds the heart.

*PERICA'RPIUM*, lat. (of περικαρπιον, gr. of περι about, and καρπος the wriſt) a medicine applied to the wriſt, to cure an ague, &c.

*PERICA'RPIUM* (of περι about, and καρπος fruit) (in Botany) a membrane, or other ſubſtance incompaſſing the fruit, or ſeed of a plant.

PERICLITA'TION (of *periclitatio*, lat. of *periculum* danger) danger, peril, hazard.

*PERICRA'NIUM*, lat. (of περικρανιον, gr. of περι about, and κρανιον the ſkull) a ſtrong membrane that infolds the ſkull.

*PERIGÆ'ON*, *PERIGÆ'UM*, or *PERIGE'E*, (of περιγαιον, gr. of περι near, and γη the earth) is that point in the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible to the earth.

*PERIHE'LION*, lat. (of περι near and ἡλιος the ſun, gr.) is that part of a planet's orbit wherein it is neareſt the ſun.

PE'RIL (of *periculum*, lat. of *pereo* to periſh) danger, or hazard.

PE'RILOUS, dangerous, full of peril.

PERI'METER (of περιμετρος, gr. of περι about, and μετρον a meaſure) 1 the bounds of any figure. 2 a verſe which has a ſyllable above the juſt meaſure.

*PERIOCHA*, lat. (of περιοχη, gr. of περιεχω to comprehend) an argument containing the whole ſum of the matter, or diſcourſe.

*PERINÆUM*, or PERINE'UM (of περινεος, gr. of περι about, νεω to flow) the ſpace between the anus and parts of generation; ſo called becauſe that part is generally moiſt.

PERIOD (of περιοδος, gr. of περι and ὁδος a way) 1 perfect ſentence. 2 a full ſtop at the end of any ſentence, marked thus (.) 3 (in Arithmetic) a diſtance made by a comma or point, after every ſixth place or figure, for the readier naming the ſeveral places. 4 (in Aſtronomy) the intire revolution of a planet round the ſun. 5 (in Chronology) is a revolution of a certain number of years. 6 (in Phyſic) the ſpace between the coming of fits in intermitting diſorders.

PERIO'DICAL, 1 belonging to, or that hath its period. 2 that which performs its motion, or courſe regularly, ſo as to perform it in the ſame ſpace of time.

*PERIO'DUS ſanguinis*, lat. (among Phyſicians) a continual circulation of the blood thro' all the parts of the body.

*PERIOE'CI* (of περιοικος, gr. of περι about, and οικος a habitation) are thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame parallels, but under the oppoſite ſemicircles of the meridian; whence they have the ſame appearance of the heavenly bodies, the ſame ſeaſons of the year, viz. ſpring, ſummer, autumn, and winter, at the ſame time, as alſo the ſame length of days and nights; for 'tis the ſame climate, and at an equal diſtance from the equator: but the changes of noon and midnight are alternate one to another.

*PERIO'STEUM* (of περιοστεον, gr. of περι about, and οστεον a bone) an extremely ſenſible membrane covering the exterior ſurface of all the bones of the body, the teeth excepted.

PERIPATE'TIC, of, or belonging to the Peripatetics.

PERIPATE'TIC *philoſophy*, that philoſophy which is grounded upon the principles of Ariſtotle and his followers.

PE'RIPATE'TICS (of περιπατητικος, gr. of περι about, and πατεω to walk) a name given to the diſciples of Ariſtotle, becauſe they uſed to diſpute walking.

PERI'PHERY (of περιφερεια, gr. of περι about, and φερω to bear) the circumference, or boundling line of a circle, or any other regular curvilineal figure.

*PERI'PHRASIS*, gr. (of περι about, and φραζω to ſpeak) circumlocution, a figure in rhetoric, when that which might have been ſaid in one or two words, is, for greater ornament, expreſſed by many.

To PERI'PHRASIZE, to uſe circumlocutions.

PERIPHRA'STICAL, belonging to a periphraſis.

*PERIPLO'CA*, lat. the herb called dog's bane.

PERI'PNEUMO'NICAL, belonging to, or troubled with a peripneumony.

PERI'PNEUMONY (of περιπνευμονια, gr. of περι, and πνευμων the lungs) an inflammation of the lungs.

PERI'PTERS (of περι about, and πτερον a wing) a term in architecture, ſignifying a place encompaſſed about with columns with-

out, and a kind of wings about it.

*PERI'PEMA*, gr. (of περι about, and πυον pus) (in Phyſic) a collection of matter about any part, as round a tooth in the gums.

PERIRRHOE'A (of περιῤῥοια, gr. of περι about, and ῥεω to flow) a reflux of humours from the habit of the body into any one of the large emunctories of its excretion.

*PERISCELIS*, lat. (of περι about, and σκελη, gr. the leg) a garter; hence a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter is called *eques periſcelidis*.

PERI'SCII, or PERI'SCIANS (of περισκιος, gr. of περι about, and σκια a ſhadow) the inhabitants of the two frozen zones, or thoſe that live within the compaſs of the Arctic, and Antarctic circles; for as the ſun goes round about them ſeveral days at midſummer, without ever ſetting, ſo do their ſhadows; whence the name.

To PE'RISH, lat. (of *pereo*, of *per* through, and *eo* to fly) 1 to vaniſh, or diſappear wholly. 2 to be killed, ſlain, or cut off. 3 to be annihilated. 4 to go to ruin, or decay. 5 to die.

PE'RISHABLE, liable to periſh.

PERISSO'LOGY (of περισσολογια, gr. of περισσος abounding, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe abounding with words.

PERISTA'LTIC *motion of the guts* (of περισταλτικος, of περι ελω to wabble about) a ſort of worm like crawling or quibbling motion of them which is made by contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downward and voided.

PERI'STYLE (of περιστυλιον, gr. of περι about, and στυλος a pillar) a place encompaſſed with pillars ſtanding round about on the inſide.

PERI'SYSTOLE, gr. (of περι and συστολη a contraction) the time of reſt between the contraction and dilatation of the heart; or a pauſe or intermiſſion between the *Syſtole* and *Diaſtole*.

PE'RIT, a ſmall weight leſs than a grain.

*PERITONÆUM* (of περιτοναιον, gr. of περι about, and τεινω to extend) a thin ſoft membrane covering and containing all the viſcera of the lower belly.

PERITRO'CHIUM, a wheel concentric with the baſe of a cylinder, and moveable together with it about an axis. See AXIS in Peritrochio.

*PERITTOMA*, gr. (of περιττος ſuperfluous) 1 an excrement in the body after digeſtion. 2 the relicks of a diſeaſe.

PERJURA'TION, the being forſworn.

To PE'RJURE *one's ſelf*, to forſwear one's ſelf, or make a falſe oath.

PE'RJURY (of *perjurium*, lat. of *per* and *juro* to ſwear) 1 the breach of one's oath, by not performing what he hath ſworn. 2 the being forſworn, by taking a falſe oath.

PERIWIG (of *perruque*, fr.) a cap of human hair worn by men; a wig.

PE'RIWINKLE, 1 a ſhell-fiſh, called a ſea-ſnail. 2 an herb called vinca pervinca.

*PERIZO'MA*, gr. (of περι about, and ζωννυμι to gird) a ſort of girdle for people that are ruptured; a truſs.

To PERK *up*, to recover, or pick up again.

† PERLIBRA'TION (of *perlibratio*, lat. of *per* and *libro* to weigh) a weighing exactly.

† PERLIGA'TION (of *perligatio*, lat. of *per* and *ligo* to bind) a very hard binding.

PERMANENCE, or PE'RMANENCY, duration, continuance.

PE'RMANENT (of *permanens*, lat. of *per* and *maneo* to abide) durable, laſting.

PERMA'NSION, 1 a conſtant abiding or continuing. 2 a perſeverance, or perſiſting in.

PERMEABLE, that will let ſomething paſs thro' it, penetrable, that may be pierced.

To PE'RMEATE (of *permeo*, lat. of *per* through, and *meo* to paſs) to penetrate into, or through the pores of any body.

PERMEA'TION, a piercing into, or thro'.

*PER minima*, lat. (a phyſical term) ſignifying the perfect mixture of the ſmalleſt particles of ſeveral bodies or ingredients.

PERMI'SSION (of *permiſſio*, lat. of *permitto* to ſuffer, or allow) leave, or allowance.

To PERMI'T (of *permitto*, lat. of *per* and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to give leave, or ſuffer. 2 to grant to.

*A* PERMI'T, a note given by the officers of exciſe, for conveying ſpirits, tea, coffee, &c. from one place to another.

PERMUTA'TION (of *permutatio*, lat. of *per* and *muto* to change) 1 a changing, or altering. 2 an exchanging, bartering, or trucking.

PERMUTA'TION *of qualities* (in Mathematics) See VARIATION and COMBINATION.

To PERMU'TE, to exchange.

PE'RNANCY, taking or receiving tithes in pernancy, is taking ſuch as are or may be paid in kind.

PERNI'CIOUS (of *perniciosus*, lat. of *per* and *neco* to deſtroy) deſtructive, dangerous, very hurtful, of fatal conſequence.

*PE'RNIO*, lat. a tumour afflicting the feet and hands, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and ſometimes an ulcer; when they affect the hands, they are called chilblains, and kibes when the feet. They are occaſioned by the motion of the blood in the capillary veſſels being ſtopped by exceſſive cold.

PERNOCTA'TION (of *pernoctatio*, lat. of *per* through, and *nox* the night) a ſtaying out all night.

PERORA'TION (of *peroratio*, lat. of *per* through, and *oratio* a ſpeech) a concluſion of an oration, or ſpeech.

To PERPE'ND (of *perpendo*, lat. of *per* and *pendo* to weigh) 1 to weigh exactly. 2 to examine, or try exactly. 3 to conſider well.

PERPE'NDER, or PERPE'ND *ſtone* (among Builders) is a ſtone exactly fitted to the thickneſs of a wall, ſo as to ſhew its ſmoothed ends on both ſides.

PER-

PERPENDI'CULAR (of *perpendicularis*, lat. of *perpendiculum* a plumb-line) that is directly downright.

PERPENDICULAR (in Geometry) is when a right line ſtandeth ſo upon another, that the angles on either ſide are equal; then this right line which ſo ſtandeth, is perpendicular to that upon which it ſtandeth. A right line is ſaid to be

PERPENDICULAR *to a plane*, when 'tis perpendicular to more than two lines drawn in that plane. One plane is perpendicular to another, when a line in one plane is perpendicular to the other plane.

PERPENDICULA'RITY, the being perpendicular.

† PERPENSA'TION (of *perpenſatio*, lat. of *per* and *pendo* to weigh) 1 a ſtrict weighing, or poizing. 2 a due examining of matters.

PERPE'SSION (of *perpeſſio*, lat. of *per* and *patior* to ſuffer) an enduring, abiding, or ſuffering.

To PE'RPETRATE (of *perpetro*, lat. of *per* and *patro* to perform) 1 to effect, atchieve, perform, or go through with. 2 to commit, as a crime.

PERPE'TUAL (of *perpetualis*, lat. of *perpes* continual) 1 continual, uninterrupted, without ceaſing. 2 conſtant, permanent. 3 univerſal, always holding good. 4 eternal, endleſs, immortal. 5 that laſts for a perſon's life.

To PERPE'TUATE, to eternize, or make perpetual.

PE'RPETUITY, everlaſtingneſs.

To PERPLE'X (of *perplexor*, lat. of *per* and *plecto* to twine) 1 to confound, puzzle, or entangle. 2 to diſquiet, or trouble.

PERPLE'XABLE, full of perplexity.

PERPLE'XITY, 1 doubtfulneſs, irreſolution. 2 confuſion, or diſorder. 3 trouble, anguiſh of mind.

† PERPOTA'TION (of *perpotatio*, lat. of *per* and *poto* to drink hard) a debauching one's ſelf by continual drinking.

PE'RQUISITE, adj. gained by one's induſtry.

PE'RQUISITES, all manner of profits ariſing from an office or place, beſide the revenue or ſalary.

PERQUISI'TION (of *perquiſitio*, lat. of *per* and *quæro* to enquire) diligent enquiry.

PE'RRIERS, a ſort of great guns to ſhoot ſtones.

PERRU'KE (of *peruque*, fr.) a ſet of falſe hair, curled and ſewed on a cawl; a periwig, or wig.

PE'RRY, a drink made of the juice of pears.

*PER ſe*, lat. by himſelf, or itſelf; as electric *per ſe*.

*PER ſe* (among Chemiſts) is when any thing is diſtilled alone, without any mixture.

*PER ſe* (in Logic) a thing is ſaid to be ſo conſidered, when it is taken in the abſtract.

To PE'RSECUTE (of *per* and *ſequor*, lat. to hunt) 1 to trouble, or torment. 2 to importune.

PERSECU'TION, giving good men trouble upon account of their religion.

PE'RSECUTOR, an oppreſſor.

PERSEVE'RANCE (of *perſeverantia*, lat. of *perſevero* to perſevere) conſtancy, ſteadineſs, firmneſs, reſolution.

PERSEVE'RANT, conſtant, ſtedfaſt, firm.

To PERSEVE'RE (of *perſevero*, lat. of *per* and *ſeverus*, i. e. *conſtans* conſtant) to perſiſt, to hold on, or continue conſtant.

PE'RSEUS [2], a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of ſixty-ſeven ſtars, according to the Britanic catalogue.

PERSHORE, [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 52°. 10'] an ancient large town in Worceſterſhire, ſituate on the Avon, near its conflux with the Bow. It has a market on tueſday and ſaturday, and fairs on May the 31ſt, and June the 15th. Its chief manufacture is ſtockings. Diſtant from London 79 computed, and 102 meaſured miles, and 10 from Worceſter.

PE'RSIANS, the inhabitants, or natives of Perſia, a kingdom of Aſia.

PERSIAN *wheel*, an engine contrived for the overflowing of land, which lies on the borders, or banks of rivers.

PE'RSIC *order* (in Architecture) is when pillars, which ſupport the entablature, are made in the ſhape of men and women.

It had its riſe from the Lacedemonians, who having defeated the Perſians, as a mark of their victory erected trophies of the arms of their enemies, and then repreſented the Perſians under the figures of ſlaves, ſupporting their porches, arches, or houſes.

To PERSI'ST (of *perſiſto*, lat. of *per* and *ſiſto* to ſtand) 1 to abide, or hold on. 2 to continue in an opinion.

PERSI'STANCE, perſiſting, or continuing.

PE'RSON (of *perſona*, lat.) 1 a perſonage, a man or woman. 2 the outward form or ſhape of one's body. 3 (in Grammar) a term applied to verbs and pronouns, which being conjugated, are applied to the three different perſons.

PE'RSONABLE, 1 of a good preſence, or mien. 2 capable of maintaing a plea in court.

PE'RSONAGE, the ſame as *perſon*.

PE'RSONAL, 1 belonging to a perſon. 2 belonging to one's perſon, or body.

PERSONAL *eſtate*, any corporeal and moveable thing belonging to any man, being alive or dead.

PERSONAL *tithes*, ſuch as are paid out of ſuch profits as ariſe by labour of a man's perſon.

PERSONAL *verb* (in Grammar) a verb conjugated with all the three perſons, and in both numbers.

PERSONA'LITY, or PERSONALTY, 1 perſonal

perſonal reflection. 2 (in Law) an action brought againſt the right perſon. 3 (in Divinity) that which conſtitutes the perſons in the Godhead. 4 the property of being a diſtinct perſon.

To PE'RSONATE, 1 to act the part of another perſon. 2 to repreſent another.

PE'RSONATE, a ſort of benefit, or title to a collegiate church.

*PERSONA'TI* (among Botaniſts) are ſuch flowers as repreſent the gaping mouths of ſome living creatures.

To PE'RSONALIZE, or PERSONIFY, the feigning a *perſon*, or attributing a perſon to inanimate beings.

*PERSPE'CTIVE*, fr. (of *per* and *ſpecio*, lat. to ſee) is an art that gives us rules for the repreſenting objects on a plane, after the ſame manner as they would appear to our ſight, if ſeen through that plane, which is ſuppoſed as tranſparent as glaſs.

*Aerial* PERSPECTIVE, is a proportional diminution of the lineaments and colours of a picture when the objects are ſuppoſed to be above the ground line, or aloft in the air. This is a part of painting, and conſiſts wholly in the conduct of the colours.

*Linear* PERSPECTIVE, is the diminution of thoſe lines in the plane of a picture, which are the repreſentation of other lines very remote.

*Practical* PERSPECTIVE, is the method of delineating that which is apparent to our eyes, or that which our underſtanding conceives in the ſame forms that we ſee objects.

*Speculative* PERSPECTIVE, is the knowledge of the reaſons of the different appearances of objects, according to the ſeveral poſitions of the eye that beholds them.

PERSPICA'CIOUS (of *perſpicax*, lat. of *per* and *ſpecio* to ſee) quick-ſighted, quick-witted, quick of judgment and underſtanding.

PERSPICA''CITY, quickneſs of apprehenſion.

PERSPICU'ITY (of *perſpicuitas*, lat. of *per* and *ſpecio* to ſee) clearneſs, or plainneſs.

PERSPI''CUOUS, 1 clear, tranſparent. 2 evident, plain, manifeſt.

PERSPI'RABLE, capable of perſpiration.

PERSPIRA'TION, 1 a breathing, or ſteaming through. 2 (among Phyſicians) a breathing, or ſweating out of humours through the pores of the ſkin.

To PERSPI'RE (of *perſpiro*, lat. of *per* thro', and *ſpiro* to breathe) to tranſpire, or breathe through.

† To PERSTRI'NGE (of *perſtringo*, lat. of *per* and *ſtringo* to touch lightly) to touch lightly, or glance at.

To PERSUA'DE (of *perſuadeo*, lat. of *per* and *ſuadeo* to adviſe) 1 to adviſe, or put one upon. 2 to make one believe, or convince one.

PERSUA'SION, 1 ſollicitation, or inſtigation. 2 belief, or opinion. 3 religion.

PERSUA'SIVE, or PERSUA'SORY, apt to perſuade, that has the power to convince.

PERT, 1 briſk, or lively. 2 ſaucy, impertinent. 3 talkative, prating, babbling. 4 ſmart, ſubtile.

To PERTA'IN (of *pertineo*, lat. of *per* and *teneo* to hold faſt) to appertain, or belong to.

PERTH, [W. lon. 3°. 10'. lat. 56°. 25'.] a town of Scotland, ſituate on the river Tay; the capital of the county of Perth.

PERTINA'CIOUS (of *pertinax*, lat. of *per* and *tenax* ſtiff) ſelf-willed, obſtinate, ſtubborn, wilful.

PERTINA'CITY, or PERTINA'CY, obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs.

PE'RTINENCE, fitneſs, or ſuitableneſs.

PE'RTINENT, fit, pat, ſuitable to the purpoſe.

† PERTI'NGENCY, a reaching to.

† PERTI'NGENT (of *pertingens*, lat. of *pertineo* to reach to) reaching to, or touching.

PE'RTNESS, 1 livelineſs, briſkneſs. 2 talkativeneſs, chattering. 3 ſaucineſs, audacity. 4 ſmartneſs, ſubtilty.

To PERTURB, or to PERTU'RBATE (of *perturbo*, lat. of *per* and *turbo* to diſturb) to diſturb, to trouble, to diſorder, to diſtract.

PERTURBA'TION, 1 great trouble, or diſturbance. 2 indiſpoſition, or diſorder of body. 3 any troubleſome paſſion, or motion of the mind.

PERTURBA'TOR, a diſturber.

PERTURBA'TRIX, a female diſturber.

PERU', a province in America.

To PERVA'DE (of *pervado*, lat. of *per* thro', and *vado* to move) to go over, or through.

PERVE'RSE (of *perverſus*, lat. of *per* and *verto* to turn) froward, croſs, prepoſterous, croſs-grained.

PERVE'RSITY, or PERVE'RSNESS, frowardneſs, croſſneſs, ill nature.

To PERVE'RT (of *perverto*, lat. of *per* and *verto* to turn) 1 to turn upſide down. 2 to trouble, or overthrow. 3 to ruin, or undo. 4 to bring over to a party, or opinion.

PERVESTIGA'TION (of *perveſtigatio*, lat. of *per* and *veſtigo* to trace) a diligent ſearch, or enquiry.

PERVICA'CIOUS. See PERTINACIOUS.

PE'RVIOUS (of *pervius*, lat. of *per* through, and *via* a way) paſſable, eaſy to be paſſed through.

PE'RVIOUSNESS, the being paſſable.

PERU'SAL, a reading over.

To PERU'SE, to look, or read over.

PERU'VIAN *bark*, a bark of a tree, growing in Peru in America. See CORTEX *Peruvianus*, and QUINQUINA.

PESSA'GE, a cuſtom paid for weighing wares.

PE'SSARY (of *peſſaire*, fr. of πεσσος, gr. either of πεσσω to ſoften, or of πισυς a fleece) a ſolid medicine of an oblong form, to be conveyed into the natural parts of a woman,

man, to put a ſtop to, or provoke the menſes, or on other occaſions, in diſorders of the womb.

PEST (of *peſtis*, lat. a plague) 1 a plague, or peſtilence. 2 bane, or ruin. 3 miſchief, or calamity.

PEST *houſe*, an hoſpital for thoſe that are ſick of the plague.

To PE'STER, 1 to plague, or trouble. 2 to infeſt, or frequent.

PE'STERABLE *wares*, ſuch as are very cumberſome, and take up much room in a ſhip's hold, &c.

PESTI''FEROUS (of *peſtifer*, lat. of *peſtis* the plague, and *fero* to bring) 1 that which brings, or cauſes the plague in man or beaſt. 2 deadly, mortal, pernicious. 3 infectious, contagious, unwholeſome.

PE'STILENCE (of *peſtilentia*, lat. of *peſtis* the plague) 1 the plague, or peſt. 2 the murrain, or other contagion in cattle.

PE'STILENT, or PESTILE'NTIAL, 1 contagious, infectious, unwholeſome. 2 pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of the plague.

PESTILENTIAL *fevers* (among Phyſicians) are ſuch which do not only afflict the patient with a vehement heat, but alſo with a malignant and venomous quality.

PE'STLE (of *piſtillum*, lat. of *pinſo* to pound) an inſtrument to pound, or ſtamp with in a mortar.

PET, diſguſt, diſtaſte, or diſpleaſure.

*PE''TALA*, lat. (of πέταλον, gr. a leaf, of πέταω to extend or ſtretch out) a word generally applied to the beautiful ornamental leaves of flowers; and according to the number of theſe, the flowers are called monopetalous, tetrapetalous, pentapetalous, &c.

*PE'TALISM* (of πεταλισμος, gr.) a kind of baniſhment for five years at Syracuſe, by votes written on πεταλον, that is, a leaf; and was much the ſame as the oſtraciſm at Athens.

*PETARD*, fr. (in Fortification) is an engine of metal in form of a high crowned hat with narrow brims, which being filled with very fine powder, well primed, and then fixed with a madrier or plank, bound faſt down with ropes running through handles, which are round the rim of the mouth of it, ſerves to break down gates, barriers, draw-bridges, &c.

PETARDEE'R, one who manages, or applies a petard.

PE'TER-*pence*, a tribute paid formerly to the pope, which was a penny for every houſe.

PETERA'ROE 4, a ſmall iron cannon. See PEDERERO.

PETERBOROUGH, [W. lon. 15 min. lat. 52°. 33'.] a city of Northamptonſhire, ſituate on the Nen. It is a biſhoprick, but one of the leaſt and pooreſt in England, tho' one of the oldeſt towns. The cathedral, ſaid to be one thouſand years old, is a noble Gothic fabric, 160 yards in length, 34 in breadth, and 62 in heighth; the weſt front is 156 feet in breadth, curiouſly adorned with columns, and ſupported by three of the loftieſt arches in the kingdom. The city is not large, having but one church, beſides the cathedral, but the houſes are well built, the ſtreets regular, enjoys a pretty good trade by means of the Nen, which is navigable to the town, and has a good wooden bridge over it. Here is a very handſome market houſe, over which the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held. The market is on ſaturday, the fairs on June the 29th, Auguſt the 6th, and September the 25th, the laſt for three days. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, and aldermen. All its officers are elected by the dean and chapter, conſiſting of ſix prebendaries, who are lords of the manor. Its juriſdiction extends over 32 towns and hamlets. Diſtant from London 62 computed, and 76 meaſured miles, and 37 from Northampton.

PETERSFIELD, [W. lon. 1°. 5'. lat. 51°. 5'.] a borough town in Hampſhire, in the road from London to Portſmouth. 'Tis populous, and not ill built. It ſends two members to parliament; has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on June the 29th, and November the 30th. Diſtant from London 45 computed, and 55 meaſured miles, and 14 from Wincheſter.

PE''THERTON, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 51°. 10'.] a market town in Somerſetſhire, on the Parrot. It has a market on tueſday, and a fair at Midſummer for ſix days. Diſtant from London 119 computed, and 131 meaſured miles, and 41 from Briſtol.

*PE''TIT*, fr. petty, little.

PE''TIT *treaſon* (in Law) is when a ſervant kills his maſter, a wife her huſband, a ſecular or religious man his prelate or ſuperior, to whom he owes faith and obedience.

*PETI''TIO principii*, lat. i. e. petitioning or begging the queſtion (in Logic) is a precarious ſuppoſing a thing to be true, which is uncertain, and behoves him to prove.

PETI''TION (of *petitio*, lat, of *peto* to requeſt) 1 a requeſt to a ſuperior. 2 demand, or deſire. 3 the action of the plaintiff.

To PETI''TION, to preſent, or put up a petition.

PETITIONER, or PETI'TIONEE', he or ſhe that preſents, or puts up a petition.

PE'TRARY (of πέτραρια, gr. of πέτρα a rock, or great ſtone) an engine uſed formerly to caſt ſtones.

PETRE'SCENT (of πέτρα, gr. a ſtone, and *creſco*, lat. to grow) a growing into, or becoming a ſtone.

PETRIFICA'TION, or PETRIFA'CTION, a changing any body into a ſtony ſubſtance, when it had no ſuch nature before.

To PE''TRIFY (of *petrifico*, lat. of πέτρα gr. a ſtone,

a ſtone, and *facio*, lat. to make) to turn or grow into a ſtone.

PETROBRU'SIANS, the followers of Peter Bruys, a prieſt, who departed from the church of Rome in the year 1126. They were againſt infant baptiſm, re-baptized ſuch as had been baptized in their infancy, and are charged with ſundry errors by the Romiſh writers.

*PE'TROLE'UM*, lat. (of πέτρελαιον, gr. of πέτρα, a rock, and ἔλαιον oil) an oil, or liquor that flows from a rock, commonly called oil of Petre.

PETRONE'L (of *petrinal*, fr.) a horſeman's gun.

PE'TTICOAT, or PE''TICOAT, a garment worn by women, well known.

PE'TTIFO'GGER (of *petit*, fr. little, and *fogene*, ſax. a ſolicitor) a ſilly lawyer, a pretender to the law, a trouble town, a quack in law, without any knowledge of it, or conſcience.

PE'TTIFOGGING, the practice of a pettifogger.

PE'TTISH, peeviſh, froward, apt to take pet, or be angry.

PE'TTITOE, pigs feet, liver, &c.

*PE'TTO*, ital. the breaſt, as to keep a thing in petto, is to keep it concealed in one's breaſt.

PE'TTY (of *petit*, fr.) little, ſmall, inconſiderable.

PETTY-*bag*, a certain office in chancery.

*Clerks of the* PETTY-*bag*, three officers who record the return of all inquiſitions out of every ſhire; make all patents of cuſtomers, gaugers, comptrollers, &c. each record being put into a little bag.

PETTY *larceny*, ſmall theft, when the thing ſtolen does not exceed the value of twelve pence.

PETTY-*pattees* (of *petit pâtez*, fr.) a ſort of ſmall pies made of march pane, and filled with ſweet meats.

PETTY *finglers* (among Falconers) the toes of a hawk.

PETTY *tally*, a competent allowance of victuals, according to the number of the ſhip's company.

PE''TULANCY (of *petulantia*, lat. of *peto* to aſſail) malapertneſs, ſaucineſs, abuſiveneſs.

PE''TULANT, 1 rude, ſaucy, malapert. 2 luſtful, wanton, obſcene.

PETWORTH, [W. lon. 44 min. lat. 51 deg.] a large, handſome, populous town in Suſſex. It is ſituate in a healthy air, and on an aſcent, and is adorned with ſeveral gentlemens ſeats, particularly the magnificent ſeat of the dukes of Somerſet. Here is a market on ſaturday, and a fair on November the 20th. Diſtant from London 39 computed, and 46 meaſured miles, and 24 from Lewes.

PE''VETS, the ends of a ſpindle in any wheel of a clock, or watch.

PEW, a partitioned ſeat in a church.

PE'WET, a ſea-bird.

PE'WTER, 1 a white mixed metal well known. 2 diſhes, plates, &c. of pewter.

PEW'TERER, a maker, or dealer in pewter.

*PHÆNO''MENA*, gr. (of φαινω to appear) appearances of meteors, or any other ſigns, in the air or heavens.

PHÆNO''MENON (in Natural Philoſophy) ſignifies any appearance, effect, or operation of a natural body, which offers itſelf to the conſideration and ſolution of an enquirer into nature.

*PHAGEDÆ'NA*, lat. (of φαγεδαινα, gr. of φαγω to devour) an ulcer with ſwelled lips, that eats the fleſh and neighbouring parts in the bottom and edges of the ulcer. *Wiſeman.*

PHAGEDAE'NICS, medicines that eat down fungous or ſuperfluous fleſh.

PHAGEDAE'NIC *water* (in Chemiſtry) a mixture of mercury ſublimate and lime water.

PHALANGA'RIANS, the ſoldiers of a phalanx.

PHALA'NGEARY, belonging to the phalanx.

*PHA'LANX*, (of φαλαγξ, gr. of חָיַל, chald. to contend) 1 a body of foot among the Macedonians, being a four ſquare army, conſiſting of 8000 footmen ſet in cloſe array, with their ſhields and pikes turned croſs ways; ſo that it was almoſt impoſſible to break them. 2 (in Anatomy) one of thoſe little bones which compoſe each of the fingers and toes.

PHANA''TIC (of φαινω, gr. to appear) one that pretends to revelations and new lights, or one that has vain dreams or viſions; now a diſſenter from the eſtabliſhed church is by ſome ſo called.

PHANA''TICAL, of, or belonging to a phanatic.

PHA'NTASM (of φανταϛμα, gr. of φαινω to appear) an apparition, a viſion, a ſpirit, an idle conceit.

PHA'NTASMATO''GRAPHY (of φανταϛμα an appearance, and γραφη a deſcription) a treatiſe, a diſcourſe of celeſtial appearances.

PHANTA''STICAL, or PHANTA'STIC, full of fancies, or whims.

PHA'NTASY. See FANCY.

PHA'NTOM. See FANTOM.

PHARE (of φαρος, gr. of φως a light, and ὁραω to ſee) a light-houſe near the ſea.

PHARISA'ICAL, 1 belonging to the phariſees. 2 hypocritical, or like the phariſees.

PHARISA'ISM, 1 the religion of the phariſees. 2 hypocriſy.

PHA'RISEES (of φαρισαιος, gr. of פָּרַשׁ, heb. to explain, or expound) a ſect of the Jews, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the people, and applied themſelves to the ſtudy of the law, pretending to more holineſs than others.

PHARMACEU'TIC, belonging to medicines.

*PHARMACEU'TICE* s, gr. (of φαρμακον a medicine, and τεχνη art) the knowledge of medicines, or art of compounding them.

PHA'RMACOCHI''MIA (of φαρμακον a medicine, and χεω to prepare) that part of chemiſtry which treats of the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO''LOGY (of φαρμακον, gr. a medicine, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe or treatiſe on the art of preparing medicines.

*PHARMACOPOE'IA*, gr. (of φαρμακον a medicine, and ποιεω to make) a diſpenſatory, a treatiſe deſcribing the preparation of the ſeveral kinds of medicines.

*PHARMACOPOE'IUS*, a medicine-maker, an apothecary.

PHARMACO''POLIST (of φαρμακοπωλης, gr. of φαρμακον, a medicine, and πωλεω to ſell) an apothecary, a ſeller of medicines.

PHA'RMACY (of φαρμακια, gr. of φαρμακον a medicine) that branch of medicine which teaches the preparation and mixture of medicines.

PHA'RSANG, a Perſian meaſure of divers lengths, as of thirty, forty, or ſixty furlongs.

*PHARYNX*, (of φαρυγξ, gr. of φαω to ſpeak and ῥεω to flow) the upper opening of the œſophagus or gullet, where the action of ſwallowing commences, and is chiefly performed.

PHA'SES (of φασις, gr. of φημι to ſhew) appearances, or the manner in which things appear to us.

PHASES (in Aſtronomy) ſignifies the ſeveral poſitions in which the planets (eſpecially the moon) appear to our ſight, as obſcure, horned, half illuminated, or full of light, which, by the help of a teleſcope, may likewiſe be obſerved in Venus and Mars.

*PHA'SMA* (gr. of φαινω to appear) an apparition, a ſight, or viſion.

PHEA'SANT, a dainty fowl, well known to ſportſmen.

PHEASANT-*poult*, a young pheaſant.

PHI''AL (of φιαλη, gr. a glaſs veſſel to drink in) a ſmall glaſs bottle, corruptly called a vial.

PHILADE'LPHIANS (of φιλος a lover, and αδελφος a brother) a ſect called the family of love.

PHILADE'LPHUS, one that loves his brethren.

PHILAGA'THUS (of φιλαγαθος, gr. of φιλος a lover, and αγαθος good) a lover of goodneſs.

*PHILA'NTHROPOS*, gr. (of φιλος a lover, and ανθρωπος a man) a lover of mankind.

PHILA'NTHROPY, love of mankind, a general benevolence towards the human ſpecies.

PHILA'RGYRUS (of φιλαργυρος, gr. of φιλος a lover, and αργυρος money) a lover of money, a miſer.

*PHILAU'TIA*, gr. (of φιλος and αυτος himſelf) ſelf love, or the love of one's ſelf.

*PHILELEU'THEROS*, gr. (of φιλος a lover, and ἐλευθερια liberty) a lover of liberty.

*PHILIATROS*, gr. (of φιλος and ἰατρος a phyſician) a ſtudent in phyſic.

PHILI'PPICS, a name given to the biting orations of Demoſthenes againſt Philip king of Macedon; and to the fourteen orations of Cicero againſt Mark Antony.

PHILIPS-NORTON, [W. lon. 2°. 28'. lat. 51°. 22'.] a market-town in Somerſetſhire, between Bath and Frome; which has a market on friday, and a fair on May day. Diſtant from London 84 computed, and 104 meaſured miles, and 20 from Briſtol.

PHILOHISTO'RICUS (of φιλοϊστορικος, gr. of φιλος a lover, and ἱστορια hiſtory) a lover of hiſtory.

PHILO''LOGER (of φιλολογος, gr. of φιλος and λογια a diſcourſe) 1 a humaniſt, one given to the ſtudy of learning or eloquence. 2 a lover of diſcourſe.

PHILOLO''GICAL, of, or belonging to philology.

PHILO'LOGY (of φιλολογια, gr. of φιλος and λογια a diſcourſe) 1 the ſtudy of humanity, or love of learning. 2 loquacity, or the love of diſcourſe.

PHI''LOMATH (of φιλομαθης, gr. of φιλος a lover, and μαθησις learning) 1 a lover of learning in general. 2 a lover of the mathematics.

PHILOMA'THY, 1 the love of learning in general. 2 the love of the mathematics.

*PHILO'NIUM*, lat. (of φιλο, the name of its author) an anodyne electuary.

PHILOSOPHA'STER, a paltry philoſopher.

PHILO''SOPHER, one ſkilled in philoſophy, or a lover of learning and wiſdom, one who applies himſelf to the ſtudy of nature and morality.

PHILOSO''PHICAL, of, or belonging to philoſophy,

To PHILO''SOPHISE, to diſpute, reaſon, examine, &c. like a philoſopher.

PHILO''SOPHY (of φιλοσοφια, gr. of φιλος a lover or friend, and σοφια wiſdom or knowledge) 1 the ſtudy of wiſdom or knowledge in things rational, natural and moral. 2 firmneſs, or conſtancy of mind.

*Natural* PHILOSOPHY, is the ſcience of natural bodies, and their various affections, motions and operations. This is either *General*, which relates to the properties and affections of body in general. Or, *Particular*, which conſiders matter as formed or diſtinguiſhed into ſuch and ſuch ſpecies, or determinate combinations,

*Moral* PHILOSOPHY. See ETHICS.

PHILOSOPHY, certain principles upon which all the inquiries made thereby do turn; as corpuſcular philoſophy, experimental philoſophy.

PHILOSOPHY, is alſo uſed for the particular doctrine of ſome conſiderable philoſopher eſpouſed by his followers; as Carteſian philoſophy, Newtonian philoſophy.

PHILOSTO'RGY (of φιλοστοργια, gr. of φιλος and στοργη natural affection) natural affection, the love of parents towards children.

PHILOTE'CHNUS (of φιλοτεχνος, gr. of φιλος a lover, and τεχνη art) a lover and encourager of arts.

PHILO'TIMY (of φιλοτιμια, gr. of φιλος and τιμη honour) love of honour.

PHILOXE'NY, (of φιλοξενια, gr. of φιλος and ξενια hoſpitality) hoſpitality, kindneſs to ſtrangers.

PHI'LTER, or PHI'LTRUM (of φιλτρον, gr. of φιλεω to love) a medicine or charm to procure love.

*PHIMO'SIS*, gr. (of φιμωσις a ligature, of φιμοω to bind) a diſeaſe of the penis, wherein the præputium is ſo ſtrongly conſtringed upon the glans, that it cannot be drawn back.

PHLEBO''TOMIST, a blood-letter, a ſurgeon.

PHLEBO''TOMY (of φλεβοτομια, gr. of φλεψ a vein, and τεμνω to cut) the art, or operation of letting blood, or of opening a vein.

PHLEGM (of φλεγμα, gr. of φλεγω to burn) 1 one of the humours of the body. This is ſuppoſed to be the prevailing humour in ſlow, cold, heavy people inclined to ſeriouſneſs and ſtudy. 2 (among Chemiſts) a wateriſh diſtilled liquor, oppoſite to a ſpirituous one. 3 (among Phyſicians) a ſlimy excrement of the blood, often cauſed by too much nitrous air. 4 an inflammation.

PHLE'GMAGO'GUES (of φλεγμα phlegm, and αγω to lead) medicines to purge, or draw away phlegm.

PHLEGMA'TIC, 1 full of, or troubled with phlem. 2 heavy, or ſerious.

*PHLE'GMONE*, gr. (of φλεγω to burn) an inflammation, attended with a conſiderable ſwelling in the part, cauſed by the arterial blood ſtagnating in the leſſer canals, being at the ſame time continually preſs'd againſt by other blood, in its circular motion.

PHOE'BUS (of φοιβος, gr. of φως βιω, i. e. the luminary of life) 1 a name of Apollo, the foreteller of future events, and the god of phyſic and of poetry. 2 the ſun, ſol.

*PHOE'NIX*, lat. (of φοινιξ, gr. of φονος blood) a bird breeding in Arabia, of the bigneſs of an eagle, whereof there is never but one. She liveth five hundred years, according to moſt writers; ſome ſay three hundred and forty, others one thouſand four hundred and ſixty, and when ſhe is come to her end, ſhe maketh her neſt of hot ſpices, which being ſet on fire by the heat of the ſun, ſhe burneth, and out of her aſhes there ariſeth a worm, which afterward groweth to be a phœnix. Tertullian, St. Ambroſe, Zeno Veronenſis, and others, bring this bird as a rational argument of a reſurrection; and it might be ſo to them, being heathens to whom they writ, as being atteſted and deſcribed by their beſt authors; but others of the fathers doubt the truth of this relation, yea ſeveral poſitively deny it; and it is now well known to be a fiction.

PHOENIX *inſurance office*, an office in London for inſuring houſes, &c. from accidents by fire, whoſe emblem or device is a phœnix.

PHO'SPHORUS (of φωσφορος, gr. of φως light, and φερω to bring) 1 the planet Venus when ſhe goes before the ſun, or the morning ſtar, lucifer. 2 a chemical preparation, which being expoſed to the air, ſhines in the dark, and actually takes fire of itſelf.

PHOTI''NIANS, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from Photinus biſhop of Sirmium, who renewed the errors of Sabellius, Cerinthus, and Ebion; and added, that Jeſus Chriſt was not only meer man, but began to be Chriſt when the Holy Ghoſt deſcended upon him in Jordan.

PHRASE (of φρασις, gr. of φραζω to ſpeak) 1 a manner of ſpeech peculiarly belonging to ſome particular occaſion, art, or language. 2 a ſhort ſentence.

PHRASEO''LOGY (of φρασις a phraſe, and λογια a diſcourſe) 1 diction or ſtyle. 2 a collection of phraſes, or elegant expreſſions.

PHRE'NSY, (of φρενιτις, gr. of φρην the underſtanding) a conſtant and vehement delirium, or diſtraction, accompanied with an acute fever, raving and waking, proceeding from an inflammation of the brain.

PHRE'NTIC, belonging to, or troubled with the phrenſy; raving, diſtracted.

PHRO'CIAN, a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the conſtellation of Canis minor.

PHRY'GIAN *mood*, 1 a warlike kind of muſic, ſuch as the Phrygians made uſe of. 2 a ſprightly meaſure in dancing.

PHTHI'SIC (of φθισις, gr. of φθιω to conſume, or waſte away) a conſumption of the lungs.

PHTHI'SICAL, troubled with the phthiſic.

PHYLA'CTERIES (of φυλακτηρια, gr. i. e. things to be obſerved) 1 ſcrolls of parchment wherein were written ſome paſſage of ſcripture, worn by the phariſees on their foreheads, arms, and the bodies of their garments. 2 a charm, ſpell, or amulet.

PHYLLI'REA, the name of an ever-green plant, mock-privet.

PHY'SICAL, 1 belonging to, or really exiſting in nature. 2 belonging to natural philoſophy. 3 belonging to the art of medicine.

PHYSI'CIAN, a doctor of phyſic, a perſon who profeſſes medicine, or the art of curing diſeaſes.

PHY'SIC, 1 the ſcience of medicine, or art of

of curing diſeaſes. 2 remedy in general. 3 a purge.

PHY'SICS (of φυσιν, gr. of φυσις nature) the ſcience of nature, or of all natural beings, or whatſoever concerns the ſyſtem of this viſible world.

PHYSIO"GNOMER, or PHYSIO"GNONIST, one ſkill'd in phyſiognomy.

PHYSIO"GNOMY (of φυσιογνωμια gr. of φυσις nature, and γιωμαν opinion) 1 the ſcience of diſcovering mens natures by their looks. 2 the looks, or countenance.

PHYSIO"LOGER, one who is verſed in phyſiology.

PHYSIO"LOGY (of φυσιολογια, gr. of φυσις nature, and λογια a diſcourſe) 1 phyſics, or natural philoſophy, the ſcience of all natural bodies, and of their proper natures, various affections, motions, and operations. 2 that part of phyſic which treats of the compoſition and ſtructure of man's body.

PHYTI"VOROUS (of φυλη, gr. a plant, and *voro* lat. to devour) that eats or devours plants.

PHYTO"LOGY (of φυλολογια, gr. of φυλη a plant, and λογια a diſcourſe) a treatiſe or diſcourſe on plants.

PHYZZ, the face, or countenance.

PIA"CULAR (of *piacularis*, lat. of *piaculum* a ſacrifice) expiatory, having power to atone.

*PIA-MATER*, lat. (among Anatomiſts) the inmoſt ſkin incloſing the brain.

*PIANISSIMO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies extreme ſoft, or ſlow.

PIA'NNET, the little wood-pecker, a bird.

*PIANO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies ſoft, or low.

PIA'STER, a foreign coin about the value of a crown.

*PIAZZA*, ital. a portico, or covered walk ſupported by arches. The word literally ſignifies a broad open place, or ſquare.

*PICA*, lat. 1 a depravation of appetite, frequent in girls and women with child, which cauſes the patient to long for things unfit for food, or incapable of nouriſhing. 2 a printing letter, of which there are three ſorts, viz. ſmall, great, and double.

To PICK, 1 to cleanſe, or ſeparate from filth, &c. 2 to gather, or pull. 3 to chooſe, or take one's choice. 4 to ſteal, or filch. 5 to trim, or adorn. 6 to gather up.

*A* PICK, 1 a tool uſed by divers artificers. 2 (among Printers) a blot occaſioned by dirt on the letters.

PICK-*axe*, an inſtrument uſed in digging.

PICK-*lock*, 1 an iron to pick or open locks with. 2 a perſon that uſes a pick-lock.

PICK-*purſe*, a kind of herb.

PICK-*thank*, a tale-bearer, or one that tells ſtories to curry favour.

PI'CKAGE, money paid in fairs for breaking of the ground to ſet up booths or ſtalls.

PICKAROO'N, 1 a pirate ſhip. 2 a pirate, or ſea robber.

PI'KEREL, a young pike fiſh.

PI'CKERING, [W. lon. 32 min. lat. 54°. 20'.] a pretty large town in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſhire, ſituate on a hill among the wild mountains of Blackmoore. It has a plentiful corn market on monday, and a fair for three days at Holy-croſs tide. Diſtant from London 170 computed, and 220 meaſured miles, and 28 from York.

PICKE'T (of *piquet*, fr.) a game at cards.

PICKET (in Fortification) is ſometimes uſed for a ſtake, ſharp at one end, to mark out the ground and angles of a fortification, when the engineer is laying down the plane of it. There are alſo larger pickets, which are drove into the earth, to hold together faſcines or faggots, in any work caſt up in haſte. And pickets are alſo ſtakes drove into the ground near the tents of the horſe in a camp, to tie their horſes to. And pickets are alſo drove into the ground before the tents of the foot, to reſt their muſkets or pikes round about them in a ring.

*To ſtand upon the* PICKET, is a puniſhment inflicted on a horſeman who hath committed ſome conſiderable offence, which is to have one hand drawn up as high as it can be ſtretched, and then he is to ſtand on the point of a picket or ſtake, only with the toe of his oppoſite foot; ſo that he can neither ſtand nor hang well, nor eaſe himſelf by changing feet.

PI'CKLE, PICTEL, or PICLE (of *piccolo*, ital.) a ſmall cloſe, or little parcel of land incloſed with a hedge.

PICKLE, a ſeaſoning made of brine, vinegar, ſpices, &c.

To PICKLE, to preſerve in pickle.

PICKLES, plants, fruit, or other vegetable matter pickled for ſauce.

*PICTORE'SQUE*, fr. like a picture.

PI'CTURE (of *pictura*, lat. of *pingo* to paint) the image, or repreſentation of a thing made in painting or carving.

To PICTURE, to deſcribe, or repreſent.

To PI'DDLE, 1 to eat here and there a bit. 2 to ſtand trifling.

PIE, 1 a diſh of meat, fruit, &c. baked in paſte. 2 a mag-pie, a bird.

PIE-*bald*, 1 black and white like a mag-pie. 2 bald in patches.

PIECE, 1 a part of the whole. 2 a pound ſterling, or twenty ſhillings. 3 a certain number of ells, or yards of cloth or ſtuff. 4 money coined. 5 a picture, or repreſentation. 6 a work, or performance. 7 part, or duty. 8 a patch on a garment, &c. 9 an inſtrument, as a fowling-piece, &c.

PIECE *of eight*, a Spaniſh coin; that of Mexico and Seville is worth about four ſhillings and ſix-pence farthing, that of Peru four ſhillings and three pence farthing.

PIECE *of ordnance*, includes all ſorts of great guns and mortars made uſe of in an army.

*Battering* PIECES, large ſorts of guns uſed at ſieges; ſuch as twenty-four pounders.

*Field* PIECES, a ſmaller ſort, carrying balls of ten or twelve pounds.

PIECE *of wine*, cyder, &c. a caſk full of thoſe liquors.

To PIECE, 1 to patch, or mend with pieces. 2 to patch up a matter.

To *fall to* PIE'CES, 1 to crumble to pieces. 2 to be demoliſhed. 3 to fall out. 4 to be in labour.

PIED, ſported, or ſpeckled.

*PIED-DROIT*, fr. (in Architecture) is a ſquare pillar differing from a pilaſter in this reſpect, that it hath no baſe or capital. It is taken alſo for a part of the jambs of a door, or window.

*PIEDOU'CHE*, fr. (in Architecture) is a little ſquare baſe ſmoothed, and wrought with mouldings; which ſerves to ſupport a buſt or ſtatue drawn half way, or any ſmall figures in relief.

*PIE'NO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies full.

To PIEP, to cry like a chick.

PIE-*powder court*, a court held in fairs to redreſs all grievances and diſorders.

To PIERCE (of *percer*, fr.) 1 to bore through. 2 to penetrate. 3 to grieve, or trouble.

PIE'RCER, 1 he that pierces through. 2 an inſtrument to broach a veſſel.

PI'ETY (of *pietas*, lat. of *pius* godly) 1 godlineſs, devotion, religion. 2 love for one's country, parents or relations. 3 juſtice, righteouſneſs.

*PIFFARO*, ital. an inſtrument ſomewhat like a haut-boy.

*PI'FFERO*, ital. a flagelet, or ſmall flute.

PIG, a young ſwine.

*PIGEON*, fr. the name of an eatable bird.

PIGEONS *foot*, the name of an herb.

*PIGER Henricus*, lat. (i. e. ſlothful Henry) a chemical veſſel that diſtils very ſlowly.

PI'GGIN, a wooden veſſel, with a handle for holding liquids.

PI'GMENT (of *pigmentum*, lat. of *pingo* to paint) paint wherewith women colour their faces; or any preparation to impart colours to bodies.

PIKE, 1 a weapon of offence, formerly uſed in the infantry, conſiſting of a ſhaft of wood ten or twelve foot long, headed with a flat pointed ſteel. 2 a river fiſh.

PILA'STER (in Architecture) is a kind of ſquare column, ſometime ſtanding free, and detached from the wall, but more uſually contiguous to it, or let within it, ſo that it does not ſhew above the fourth or fifth part of its thickneſs. The pilaſter is different in ſeveral orders, and borrows occaſionally the name of each, having the ſame ornaments and the ſame proportions with the columns.

PILCH, 1 a covering for a ſaddle. 2 a piece of flannel to wrap a young child in. 3 a fur-gown.

PILCHARD, a ſea fiſh like a herring.

PI'LCHER, a piece of flannel to wrap up a young child in, a piſſen clout.

PI'LCROW, a paragraph.

*PILE*, fr. 1 (in Antiquity) a pyramid of wood whereon the bodies of the deceaſed were laid to be burnt. 2 (in Architecture) a great ſtake rammed into the earth for a foundation to build upon in marſhy ground. 3 a maſs of maſon's work in form of a pillar. 4 a maſs, or body of building. 5 the arms ſide of a piece of money.

PILES, a diſeaſe in the fundament, the hæmorrhoides.

PILE *wort*, an herb.

To PI'LFER, to ſteal ſmall things.

PI'LGRIM, a devout traveller to ſome holy place.

PI'LGRIMAGE, a journey for that purpoſe.

PILL (of *pilula*, lat. a dim. of *pila* a ball) a phyſical pellet.

To PILL, 1 to rob, or plunder. 2 to fleece, or uſe extortion.

PILL *garlick*, 1 one whoſe hair is fallen off by a diſeaſe. 2 a perſon ſlighted, and had in little or no eſteem.

To PI'LLAGE, to plunder, rifle, or rob.

PILLAGE, plunder.

PI'LLAR (in Architecture) is a kind of round colum diſengaged from any wall, and made without any proportion, being always too maſſy or too ſlender; ſuch are the pillars that ſupport the vaults of Gothick work.

PI'LLION, a ſort of ſoft ſaddle for a woman to ride on behind a man.

PI'LLORY (of *pilori*, fr. of πυλη a door and οραω to ſee, as ſome fancy) a wooden frame or engine, on which cheats, and other offenders ſtand, to be examples of public ſhame.

PI'LLOW, a ſort of cuſhion to lay one's head on.

PILO"SITY (of *piloſitas*, lat. of *pilus* a hair) hairineſs, roughneſs.

PI'LOT, 1 one that conducts ſhips into harbours, or places of ſafety. 2 a ſteerſman, or one that ſtands at the helm and ſteers the ſhip.

*The* PILOT *bird*, a bird about the Caribbee iſlands in America, that gives notice to ſhips that paſs that way.

PI'LOTAGE, money paid to a pilot for conducting a ſhip.

PIMP, a procurer of, or attendant upon whores.

To PIMP, to play the pimp.

PI'MPERNEL, the name of an herb.

PI"MPLE, a little wheal.

PIN, (from *ſpina* a thorn) 1 a little piece of braſs wire, pointed at one end and headed at the other. 2 an oblong piece of wood, nine of which make up a ſort of play generally called nine pins. 3 a peg to hang any thing on. 4 a cock, or ſtyle, as of a dial.

To PIN, 1 to faſten with a pin. 2 to faſten on.

PIN *and web*, a horny induration of the membranes of the eye, not much unlike a cataract.

PIN *wheel* (of a clock) the ſame with the ſtriking wheel.

PI'NCERS, an iron inſtrument for various uſes.

To PINCH (of *pincer*, fr.) 1 to nip with the fingers. 2 to wring, as ſhoes do. 3 to reduce to neceſſity. 4 to uſe hardly. 5 to nip, or taunt. 6 to grieve, or vex. 7 to ſuffer, or be at a pinch.

PINCH, 1 a nip with the fingers. 2 a ſtrait, or great neceſſity. 3 the time when a thing muſt be done. 4 as much as can be taken up between the finger and thumb.

PI'NDA'RIC, a ſort of poetry in imitation of Pindar, whoſe ſtrains are prodigious lofty, and almoſt inimitable.

PINE, the pine tree.

To PINE, to languiſh, to conſume and waſte away with grief.

PI'NFOLD, a place to pen up cattle in.

PI'NGLE, a ſmall cloſe.

PINGUI'DINOUS (of *pinguedo*, lat. of *pinguis* fat) fat, groſs, unwieldy.

† PI'NGUITY, fatneſs.

PI'NION, 1 the wing of a fowl. 2 the tip of the wing of a fowl. 3 the firſt quill of a gooſe's wing. 4 (in a watch) that leſſer wheel which plays in the teeth of another.

PINION *of report*, is that pinion of a watch which is equally fixed on the arbor of the great wheel.

To PI'NION *one*, to bind his hands and arms faſt.

PINK, 1 a ſort of ſhip with a round ſtern, and bulging very much at the ſides. 2 the name of a flower. 3 a ſort of fiſh.

To PINK, 1 to cut little holes in cloth. 2 to wink with the eye. 3 to make a hole through.

*The* PINN, a noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

PI'NNACE, 1 ſmall ſea veſſel with a ſquare ſtern, and uſing both ſails and oars. 2 one of the boats belonging to large ſhips of war.

PI'NNACLE (of *pinacle*, fr.) 1 the battlement, or higheſt part of a building, or ſpire. 2 the apex, or height.

*PINNATA folia*, lat. winged leaves (among Botaniſts) are ſuch leaves of plants as are deeply jagged, or indented, and which have their parts reſembling feathers.

PINNE (in Falconry) a diſeaſe in a hawk's foot.

PI'NNER, 1 a maker of pins. 2 a pounder of cattle. 3 a ſort of dreſs for a woman's head.

PI'NSON, a pump, or ſhoe without a heel.

PINT, an Engliſh meaſure for liquors, two of which make a quart.

PI'NTEL, or PI'NTLE, 1 man's yard. 2 (in Gunnery) an iron pin, which keeps the cannon from recoiling. 3 (in a Ship) the hooks by which the rudder hangs to the ſtern poſt.

PI'NULES, the ſights of an aſtrolabe, or any mathematical inſtrument.

PIONEE'R (of *pionier*, fr.) a digger in an army, or a labourer to level ways, caſt up trenches, undermine forts, &c.

PI'ONY, or PE'ONY, the name of a plant that bears a large red flower.

PI'OUS (of *pius*, lat. godly) 1 religious, godly, devout. 2 dutiful, as to parents, or ſuperiors. 3 bearing tender affection to one's country, or relations.

PIP, 1 a white ſpot or ſcale under the tip of the tongue in poultry. 2 the green ſickneſs. 3 the ſpot upon cards.

To PIP, to take away the pip.

PIPE, 1 a flute, a muſical inſtrument. 2 a conduit, or channel. 3 voice. 4 an inſtrument to ſmoak tobacco in. 5 a butt, or half a tun, a wine meaſure containing two hogſheads, i. e. one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons. 6 the Great Roll in the Exchequer.

*Clerk of the* PIPE, an officer of the exchequer, who charges down in a great roll, made up like a pipe, all accounts and debts due to the king, drawn out of the remembrancer's office.

PIPE *office*, a court in the treaſury, where the clerk of the pipe ſits as preſident.

PIPE *tree*, a tree bearing two ſorts of flowers, the white and the red.

To PIPE, 1 to play on a pipe. 2 to ſmoke tobacco. 3 to be piping, as ſickly people be.

PI'PER, 1 a player on a pipe. 2 a ſmoaker of tobacco.

PI'PEREDGE *tree*, the barberry buſh.

PI'PERINE, things partaking of the chief qualities of pepper, whether ſimples or compounds.

PI'PKIN, a ſmall earthen pot with a handle to it.

PI'PPIN, an excellent ſort of apple.

PIQUE [1], diſtaſte, ſpleen, grudge.

*PIQUE'T* [2], fr. ſharp, nipping, biting.

PIQUE'T, or PICKET, a game at cards.

PI'RACY, the trade, or practice of a pirate.

PI'RATE (of *pirata*, lat. of πειρατης, gr. of πειραζω to ſeize) 1 a ſea robber, or rover; one that robs on the high ſeas, without the permiſſion of any prince or ſtate. 2 a plagiary of books.

To PI'RATE, 1 to rob on the ſea. 2 to play the plagiary.

PIRA'TICAL, belonging to a pirate.

PI'SCANY, a privilege of fiſhing.

PI'SCARY, 1 fiſh-market. 2 a place for keeping fiſh.

PISCARY, a liberty of fiſhing.

*PISCES*, lat. (the fiſhes) the twelfth ſign or conſtellation of the zodiac, conſiſting of a

hundred

hundred and nine ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue.

PISCI'VOROUS (of *piſcivorus*, lat. of *piſcis* fiſh, *voro* to devour) that feeds upon, or devours fiſh.

PI'SCULENT, full of fiſhes.

PI'SMIRE, an ant, or emmet.

PISS, urine.

To PISS, to make water, or evacuate urine.

*PISSASPHALTUS*, lat. (of πισσασφαλτος gr. of πισσα pitch, and ασφαλτος bitumen) pitch and bitumen mingled naturally.

PISTA'CHO *nut*, a ſmall nut growing in Syria and Egypt of a ſpicy ſmell.

*PISTILLUM*, 1 a peſtle. 2 (in Botany) a little upright part in the middle of the calyx, or the leaves of flowers.

PI'STOL (of *piſtolet*, fr.) a ſmall ſort of fire arms.

To PI'STOL, to wound or kill with a piſtol ſhot.

PISTO'LE, a Spaniſh piece of gold worth ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence.

*PISTON*, fr. the ſucker of a pump, ſyringe, &c.

PIT, 1 a hole in the ground. 2 that ſpace between the galleries and the ſtage of a play-houſe; ſo called from being ſunk below the level of the ſtage. 3 the ſpectators in the pit.

PIT-*fall*, a gin to catch birds.

PITCH (of *pix*, lat.) 1 an oily bituminous ſubſtance well known, drawn chiefly from pine and fir trees. 2 ſtature, or ſize. 3 meaſure, limits, bounds.

*Burgundy* PITCH, the cleareſt pitch melted with oil of turpentine.

*Naval* PITCH, 1 that drawn from old pines burnt. 2 that ſcraped off the ſides of old veſſels.

To PITCH, 1 to daub over with pitch. 2 to throw, or fling. 3 to put down. 4 to fix, or ſettle. 5 to pave with ſmall ſtones. 6 to fall upon, as to pitch upon one's head. 7 to alight, as a bird. 8 to appoint, or aſſign.

PITCH (in Architecture) is the angle which a gable-end, and conſequently the whole roof of a building is ſet to.

PI'TCHER, an earthen water-pot.

PI'TCHFORK, an inſtrument uſed by huſbandmen.

PI'TCHING *pence*, a duty paid in fairs and markets for the ſelling of commodities.

PI'TEOUS, 1 full of pity. 2 wretched, or miſerable.

PITH, 1 the inward part or marrow of a tree, &c. 2 the light ſtuff that is within a quill.

PI"THY, 1 full of pith, or marrow. 2 ſubſtantial, full of good matter.

PI"TIFUL, 1 that deſerves to be pitied. 2 ſorry, or wretched. 3 compaſſionate, or full of pity.

PI"TILESS, unmerciful, void of pity.

PI'TTANCE (of *pitance*, fr.) the ſmall portion of victuals given to monks in colleges.

PI'TTANCER, the monk appointed to provide or diſtribute victuals in a monaſtery.

*PITU'ITA*, lat. phlegm, one of the four humours found in the bodies of animals, and is a more heavy and viſcid part of the blood.

PITU'ITOUS 4 (of *pituitoſus*, lat. of *pituita* phlegm) phlegmatic, wateriſh, or full of phlegm.

PI"TY (of *pitie*, fr.) 1 compaſſion, commiſeration. 2 ſad thing, or misfortune.

To PI"TY, to take pity, or compaſſion on.

*PIU'*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies *a little more*, and increaſes the ſtrength of the ſignification of the word it is joined with, as,

*PIU allegro*, ital. i. e. play a little more gay and briſk than *allegro* by itſelf requires.

*PIU piano*, ital. ſignifies more ſoft and low, than *piano*, when ſet by itſelf.

*PIU preſto*, ital. i. e. play quicker than *preſto* itſelf requires.

*PIVA*, ital. an haut-boy.

*PI"VOT*, fr. is a piece of iron like a top, ſet into the ſole or ring at the bottom of a gate, ſo as to bear it up and give it motion.

PI'ZZLE, the griſly part of the penis of a beaſt.

*Cloven* PIZZLE, a diſeaſe in ſheep.

PLACABI"LITY, placable temper, or eaſineſs of being pacified.

PLA'CABLE (of *placabilis*, lat. of *placeo* to pleaſe) eaſily appeaſed, or ſoon pacified.

PLA'CAERT, or PLACART (of placaert, dut.) a proclamation or ordinance iſſued by the ſtates of Holland.

*PLA'CARD*, fr. 1 a table wherein orders, &c. are written and hung up. 2 a leaf of paper paſted to a wall or poſt for public view. 3 a particular licence whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawful games. 4 the forepart of a woman's petticoat.

*PLACE*, fr. 1 a room or ſpace wherein a thing or perſon is or may be. 2 a paſſage, as a place of ſcripture. 3 a town, or hold. 4 employment, office, or poſt. 5 rank, or quality. 6 part, or duty.

PLACE (in Philoſophy) is either abſolute, or relative.

*Abſolute* PLACE is that part of ſpace which any body takes up and fills.

*Relative* PLACE, is the apparent, ſecondary, or ſenſible poſition of any body, according to the determination of our ſenſes, with reſpect to other contiguous or adjoining bodies.

PLACE *of arms*, when taken in general, is a ſtrong city, which is pitched upon for the magazine of any army; but (in Fortification) it generally ſignifies the body of a fortreſs.

PLACE *of arms in a garriſon*, is a large open ſpot of ground in the middle of the city, where the great ſtreets meet, or elſe between the ramparts and the houſes, for the garriſon

to

to rendezvous in, upon any ſudden alarm, or other occaſion.

PLACE *of arms of a trench*, or *of an attack*, is a poſt near it, ſheltered by a parapet, or epaulment, for horſe or foot to be at their arms, to make good the trenches againſt the ſallies of the enemy.

*Geometric* PLACE, is a certain extent wherein each point may indifferently ſerve for the ſolution of an indetermined problem, when it is to be reſolved geometrically.

*Simple* PLACE (in Geometry) is when the point that ſatisfies the problem is found in a line, whether right or curve, and that by the reaſon of the want of one condition only, to render the problem determinate altogether.

*Solid* PLACE (in Geometry) is when three conditions are wanting to the determination of the point ſought, and ſo it will be found in a ſolid; and this may be included under either a plane, curve, or mixt ſuperficies, and thoſe either determinate, or indefinitely extended.

*Superficial* PLACE (in Geometry) is when there being two conditions wanting to determine any point that ſatisfies any problem, that point may be taken throughout the extenſion of ſome ſuperficies, whether plane or curve.

PLACE *of the ſun, ſtar*, or *planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the ſign, degree, and minute of the zodiac, which the object is in; or it is that degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the beginning of Aries, which is cut by the objects circle of longitude; and therefore it is often called, *the longitude of the ſun, ſtar*, or *planet*.

*Apparent* PLACE. See APPARENT *place*.

PLACE (in Fortification) is generally taken for the fortreſs, or ſtrong hold, and is either regular, or irregular.

*Regular* PLACE, is that whoſe ſides and angles are equal.

*Irregular* PLACE, is that whoſe angles and ſides are unequal.

To PLACE, 1 to put, or lay. 2 to procure an employment.

*PLACE'NTA*, lat. (a cake) the womb cake; a ſoftiſh roundiſh maſs found in the womb of a pregnant woman, and generally excluded after the fœtus.

PLACID (of *placidus*, lat. of *placeo* to pleaſe) 1 quiet, ſoft, eaſy. 2 meek, mild. 3 benign, kind, gracious. 4 patient, conſtant, unmoved.

*PLACITA*, lat. pleas, or pleading.

*PLACITA'TOR*, lat. a pleader.

*PLA'CITUM*, lat. 1 ſentence, an opinion, an ordinance, a decree. 2 an aphoriſm, a maxim.

PLA'CKET, the open part of a woman's petticoat.

PLAD, 1 a ſort of mantle worn by the Scotch Highlanders. 2 the ſtuff of which their mantle is made.

PLAGIA'RIAN, of, or belonging to a plagiary.

PLA'GIARISM, the practice of a plagiary.

PLA'GIARY (of *plagiarius*, lat. of *plagium* theft) 1 one that ſtealeth other mens children, or ſervants. 2 a book-thief, or one that ſtealeth or filcheth from other mens writings, and pretendeth himſelf to be the author.

PLAGUE, 1 the peſtilence; a very acute, deſtructive, malignant, and contagious diſeaſe, uſually proving mortal. 2 peſt, or bane. 3 a troubleſome perſon. 4 puniſhment, or judgment.

To PLAGUE, to vex, teaze, or torment.

PLAIN, adj. (of *planus*, lat. of ἁπλανης, gr. ſmooth) 1 even, ſmooth, flat. 2 open, not obſtructed. 3 ſimple, without ornament. 4 clear, evident, manifeſt. 5 that is not formal. 6 downright, ſincere, candid. 7 fair, honeſt, juſt.

PLAIN, adv. diſtinctly, intelligibly.

PLAIN, ſub. 1 a level extent, or country. 2 a tool that carpenters and joiners uſe. 3 a level ſurface.

PLAIN *chart* (in Navigation) is that whoſe degrees of longitude and latitude are of the ſame length. Or, it is that whoſe degrees of longitude are of the ſame length in every degree of latitude.

PLAIN *ſailing*, the method of keeping a ſhip's reckoning on a plain chart, or that on which the degrees of latitude and longitude are equal.

PLAIN *ſcale*, is a thin ruler of wood, or metal, whereon are graduated the lines of chords, ſines, tangents, ſecants, leagues, rhumbs, &c. and is of ready uſe in moſt parts of the mathematics, particularly in Navigation.

PLAIN *table*, an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying of land, whereby the plain is taken on the ſpot without any future protraction, or plotting.

PLAINT, 1 complaint, or lamentation. 2 the exhibiting of any action, perſonal or real in writing.

PLAI'NTIFF, the complainant, or perſon who has entered a complaint or action againſt another.

PLAI'STER. See PLASTER.

PLAIT, 1 a fold in a garment, &c. 2 a treſs of hair.

*PLAN*, fr. 1 a draught, or delineation. 2 a ſcheme, or draught of a project.

PLANCE'RE (in Architecture) is the under part of a roof of a corona; which is the ſuperior part of the cornice, between two cimaſiums.

PLA'NCHER (of *planche*, fr.) a plank, or board.

PLA'NCHING, the laying the floor of a building.

PLA'NE (in Geometry) a plain figure; or a ſurface lying evenly between its bounding lines. 2 PLANE

PLANE *of a dial*, is the ſurface on which any dial is ſuppoſed to be deſcribed.

*Geometrical* PLANE (in Perſpective) is a plane ſurface, parallel to the horizon, placed lower than the eye; wherein the viſible objects are imagined without any alteration, except that they are ſometimes reduced from a greater to a leſſer ſize.

*Horizontal* PLANE (in Perſpective) is a plane which is parallel to the horizon, and which paſſes through the eye, or hath the eye ſuppoſed to be placed in it.

PLANE *of gravitation*, or *gravity in any heavy body*, is a plane ſuppoſed to paſs through its centre of gravity.

PLANE (in Fortification) is the repreſentation of a work in its breadth and heighth.

PLANE *horopter* (in Optics) is that which paſſeth through the horopter, and is perpendicular to the plane of the two optical axes.

PLANE *number*, is that which may be produced by the multiplication of two numbers one by another; thus 6 is a plane number, becauſe it is produced of the multiplication of 3 by 2; for twice 3 is 6.

PLANE *problem* (in Mathematics) is ſuch an one as can be ſolved geometrically by the interſection either of a right line and a circle, or of the circumferences of two circles.

PLANE *of reflexion* (in Catoptrics) is that which paſſes through the point of reflexion, and is always perpendicular to the plane of the glaſs, or reflecting body.

PLANE *of refraction*, is a ſurface drawn through the incident and refracted ray.

PLANE *ſurface*, is that which lies evenly between its bounding lines; and as a right line is the neareſt diſtance from one point to another, ſo a plane ſurface, is the ſhorteſt extenſion from one line to another.

*Vertical* PLANE (in Optics and Perſpective) is a plane ſurface which paſſeth along the principal ray, and conſequently through the eye, and is perpendicular to the geometrical plane.

PLA'NE, an edged inſtrument uſed to ſhave wood ſmooth.

PLA''NET (of πλανήτης, gr. of πλαναω to wander) a celeſtial body revolving round the ſun as a centre, and continually changing its poſition with reſpect to the other ſtars. They are diſtinguiſhed into *primary* and *ſecondary*. We now number the earth among the primary planets, becauſe we know it moves round the ſun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury do; and that in a path or orbit between Mars and Venus.

*Primary* PLANETS, called alſo ſimply, and by way of eminence, *planets*, are thoſe ſix which move round the ſun as their proper centre, viz. Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Earth or Tellus, Venus, and Mercury.

*Secondary* PLANETS, called alſo *ſatellites*, thoſe that accompany or move round ſome primary planet, as the centre of their motion; ſuch are the Moon moving round our Earth, and thoſe moving round Saturn and Jupiter.

*Inferior* PLANETS, are thoſe primary planets which move in an orb between the earth and the ſun, viz. Venus and Mercury.

*Superior* PLANETS, are thoſe primary planets farther off from the ſun than our earth is, viz. Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars.

PLA''NETARY, belonging to the planets.

PLANIFO'LIOUS *flowers* (in Botany) are ſuch as are made up of plain leaves ſet together round the centre in circular rows.

† PLANI''LOQUY (of *planiloquium*, lat. of *planus* plain, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a ſpeaking plainly.

PLANI''METRY (of *planus*, lat. plain, and μετρεω, gr. to meaſure) the art of meaſuring all ſorts of plain ſurfaces.

To PLA'NISH, to make plain, as ſilverſmiths, pewterers, &c. do.

PLA''NISPHERE (of *planiſphærium*, lat. of *planus* plain, and *ſphæra* a ſphere, or globe) the circles of the ſphere deſcribed *in plano*, or on a plane; or it is a plane or flat projection of the ſphere. And thus the maps either of heaven or earth are called *planiſpheres*, as alſo other aſtrolabical inſtruments.

† PLA'NITY (of *planitas*, lat. of *planus* plain) plainneſs, clearneſs.

PLANK, a board.

PLANT (of *planta*, lat. an herb) 1 an herb. 2 a young tree to ſet. 3 the ſole of the foot.

*Imperfect* PLANTS (in Botany) are ſuch as either really want both flower and ſeed, or elſe ſeem to do ſo.

To PLANT, 1 to ſet trees, herbs, &c. 2 to people a country. 3 to fix cannon, &c. 4 to introduce, or make known, as to plant the goſpel. 5 to fix or ſettle.

PLA'NTAIN, the name of an herb.

PLA'NTAR (of *plantaris*, lat. of *planta*, the ſole of the foot) belonging to the ſole of the foot.

PLANTA'TION (of *plantatio*, lat. of *planto* to plant) 1 a place planted with trees, herbs, &c. 2 a colony, or ſettlement of people in a foreign country.

*PLANTA ſeminalis*, lat. (among Botaniſts) the little plant which lies in miniature in every ſeed.

PLA'NTER, 1 one who plants, or ſets. 2 one who has a plantation.

PLANTI''GEROUS (of *plantiger*, lat. of *planta* a plant, and *gero* to bear) bearing, or producing plants.

PLASH, a puddle, or place full of ſtanding water.

To PLASH, 1 to daſh with water, &c. 2 (among Gardeners) to bend, or ſpread the boughs of trees.

PLA'STER,

PLA'STER, 1 a compoſition of lime and hair to parget or cover the nudities of a building. 2 a medicinal compoſition of a ſolid conſiſtence; emplaſter. 3 a piece of linnen, or leather ſpread over with ſuch compoſition, to be applied externally to wounds.

To PLASTER, to cover a wall over with mortar, or parget.

*PLA'STICE* 3, lat. (of πλασσω, gr. to faſhion or mould) the art of making figures in clay or earth.

PLA'STIC, ſkilful in making ſtatues of earth.

PLA'STIC *virtue* (among Philoſophers) that faculty which can form or faſhion any thing; a term invented to expreſs the faculty of generation, or vegetation.

PLASTO'GRAPHY (of πλαςογραφια, gr. of πλαςος fiction, and γραφω to write) a fictitious, or falſe writing.

To PLAT, to weave ruſhes, &c. into each other.

PLAT-*band* (in Architecture) is a ſquare moulding, having leſs projection than height; ſuch are the faces of an architrave, and the plat band of the modillions of a cornice.

PLATE, 1 gold, or ſilver diſhes. 2 a prize. 3 a flat piece of metal, china, &c. to eat on. 4 a plain thin piece of metal. 5 (in the plural number) kickſhaws, or ragoos ſerved at table between the courſes and before the fruit.

To PLATE, 1 to cover with a thin plate of gold, or ſilver. 2 to reduce any kind of metal into plates, or thin pieces.

PLA'TEN, or PLATINE (of *platine*, fr.) the plate of a printer's preſs.

PLA'TFORM (in Architecture) is a row of beams that ſupport the timber-work of a roof, and lie on the top of the wall, where the entablature ought to be raiſed. Alſo a kind of terraſs-walk on the top of a building, from whence we may take a fair proſpect of the adjacent gardens or fields: ſo an edifice is ſaid to be covered with a platform, when it hath no arched roof.

PLA'TFORM (in Fortification) is a place prepared on the ramparts for the raiſing a battery of cannon; or it is the whole piece of fortification raiſed in a re-entering angle.

PLATO'NIC, belonging to Plato, or his tenets.

PLATONIC *bodies* (in Geometry) are ſolids whoſe ſurface is compoſed of regular and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal. Such as the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icoſahedron. There can be no more regular bodies beſides theſe.

PLATONIC *love*, is a love abſtracted from all corporeal groſs impreſſions and ſenſual appetites, and conſiſts not in any carnal fruition, but in contemplation and ideas of the mind, ſo called from Plato that divine philoſopher.

PLATONIC *year*, is every 36,000th year, at which time ſome philoſophers imagined that all perſons and things would return to the ſame ſtate as they now are. In this ſpace, nearly, the poles of the world revolve about the poles of the ecliptic. See *Philoſop. Britan.*

PLA'TONISM, the doctrine and ſentiments of Plato and his followers.

PLATOON, or PELOTON (of *peloton*, fr.) a ſmall ſquare body of muſqueteers, ſuch as is uſed to be drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow ſquare to ſtrengthen the angles.

PLA'TTER, a broad diſh.

*PLATYCO'RIA*, gr. (of πλατυς broad, and κορη the ball, or apple of the eye) a diſeaſe in the eye when it cannot ſhut.

*APLAU'DITE*, lat. (i. e. clap your hands) a clapping of hands in token of applauſe, or approbation of any action, &c.

PLAU'SIBLE (of *plauſibilis*, lat. of *plaudo* to applaud) 1 that which is well accepted, and received with favour. 2 ſpecious, colourable, ſeemingly fair.

PLAUSIBI'LITY, 1 the appearance, or poſſibility of ſucceſs. 2 a ſpeciouſneſs, a ſeeming fairneſs.

PLAY-*houſe*, a theatre, or place where dramatic performances are repreſented.

PLAY, 1 game, or divertiſement. 2 a ſhew, or ſpectacle. 3 a comedy, or tragedy. 4 ſport, mad trick.

PLEA, 1 that which either party alledges for himſelf in court. 2 excuſe, or pretence.

To PLEAD, 1 to defend, or excuſe. 2 to acknowledge, or diſown. 3 to alledge, or pretend.

PLEA'SANT (of *plaiſant*, fr.) 1 delightful, charming. 2 facetious, agreeable. 3 impertinent, ridiculous.

PLEA'SANTNESS, or PLEA'SANTRY, 1 amiableneſs, delightfulneſs. 2 jeſt, raillery, humour.

To PLEASE (of *plaire*, fr.) 1 to content, or ſatisfy. 2 to pleaſure, or oblige. 3 to humour, or be complaiſant to. 4 to be pleaſed, to be willing.

PLEA'SURABLE, pleaſant, agreeable.

PLEA'SURE (of *plaiſir*, fr.) 1 content, joy, delight. 2 diverſion, recreation. 3 good turn, or office, kindneſs, ſervice. 4 will, deſire. 5 commands.

To PLEASURE, 1 to content, or ſatisfy. 2 to humour, or delight. 3 to oblige, or lay an obligation on.

PLEBEI'AN (of *plebeius*, lat. of *plebs* the multitude, or common people) one of the vulgar ſort.

PLEBEI'TY, meanneſs of quality.

PLEDGE, 1 pawn, or ſurety. 2 bail, or ſurety. 3 a hoſtage in war. 4 a proof, or teſtimony.

To PLEDGE, 1 to pawn, or engage. 2 to be ſurety to one for the reſt of the company, that he ſhall receive no harm while he is drinking; a cuſtom occaſioned by the prac-

tice of the Danes heretofore in this kingdom, who frequently uſed to ſtab or cut the throats of the natives while they were drinking.

PLE'DGET, or PLE''GET (among Surgeons) a flat tent made to lay upon a wound, as after letting blood, &c.

*PLEI'ADES* 3, gr. (of πλεω to ſail) an aſſemblage of ſeven ſtars in the neck of the conſtellation Taurus. They are thus called, as being terrible to mariners, by reaſon of the ſtorms that frequently ariſe with them.

PLE'NARTY, a term uſed when a benefice is full.

PLE'NARY (of *plenier*, fr. of *plenus*, lat. full) full, intire, complete.

PLENI''POTENCY (of *plenus*, lat. full, and *potentia* power) full power.

PLE'NIPOTE'NTIAL, belonging to a plenipotentiary.

PLE'NIPOTE'NTIARY, one that has full power from a prince or ſtate, to treat and conclude upon all things contained in his commiſſion.

PLE'NISTS (of *plenum*, lat. full ſpace) a ſect of philoſophers who admit of no vacuum, as the Carteſians, &c.

PLE'NITUDE, 1 fullneſs. 2 (among Phyſicians) the ſame with *Plethory*.

PLE'NTEOUS, or PLE'NTIFUL, abundant, having ſufficient of.

PLE'NTY (of *plenitas*, lat. of *plenus* full) abundance, great ſtore.

PLE'ONASM (of πλεονασμος, gr. of πλεονάζω to overflow) 1 a figure in Grammar, when a letter or ſyllable is added, either to the beginning, middle, or end of a word. 2 a figure in Rhetoric, when ſome ſuperfluous words are added, to expreſs the earneſtneſs of the ſpeaker, and a greater certainty of the matter.

PLERO''TICS (of πληρωτικα, gr. of πληρόω to fill up) medicines which breed fleſh, and fill up wounds; incarnatives, ſarcotics.

PLE''THORA, or PLE''THORY (of πληθωρα, gr. of πληθω to be full) is when the veſſels are fuller of good and laudable humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate of health, and ariſeth either from a diminution of ſome natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher, or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viſcera can digeſt.

PLETHO''RIC, troubled with a plethory.

*PLEU'RA*, gr. a thin double membrane, which covers all the inward cavity of the thorax.

PLEU'RISY, an inflammation of the pleura, accompanied with a continual fever, ſtitches in the ſide, and difficulty of breathing.

PLEU'RORTHOPNOE'A (of πλευρῖτις the pleuriſy, ὀρθος ſtreight, and πνοη, gr. breath) a diſeaſe of the ſide, when the patient cannot breathe unleſs he ſit up.

PLI'ABLE, or PLI'ANT, flexible, yielding, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

PLI'CA, a diſeaſe among the Polanders, which cauſes their hair to cling together like a cow's tail.

PLI'CATURE (of *plicatura*, lat. of *plico* to fold) a folding, or plaiting.

PLIGHT, ſtate, or condition of the body.

To PLIGHT, to engage, or promiſe ſolemnly.

PLINTH (in Architecture) is a ſquare piece or table, under the mouldings of the baſes of columns and pedeſtals.

PLITE, an ancient ſort of meaſure, ſuch as our yard, or ell.

*PLO'CE* 2, gr. a figure in Rhetoric, in which a word is by way of emphaſis ſo ſeparated, that it expreſſes not only the thing ſignified, but alſo the quality of it.

To PLOD, 1 to labour earneſtly in a buſineſs, 2 to have one's head full of.

† PLORABU'ND (of *plorabundus*, lat. of *ploro* to lament, and *abundantia* abundance) making great lamentation.

PLOT, 1 a ſecret and ill deſign. 2 a conſpiracy. 3 an intrigue. 4 the fable of a drama. 5 a piece, or ſpot. 6 a ſea chart.

To PLOT, 1 to conſpire, or machinate. 2 to adviſe, or conſult. 3 to draw a plan.

PLOTTER, a conſpirator.

PLOTTON. See PLATOON.

PLO'VER (of *pluvier*, fr.) a ſort of fowl.

PLOUGH, or PLOW, 1 an inſtrument to till the ground. 2 a mathematical inſtrument made of box or pear-tree, uſed by ſeamen to take the height of the ſun or ſtars, in order to find the latitude. 3 (among Book-binders) a tool to cut the leaves of the book ſmooth. 4 a tool uſed by carpenters, &c. 5 (in Law) a hide of land.

PLOUGH-*alms*, a penny which every ploughman anciently paid to the church.

PLOUGH-*land*, a certain quantity of land, near an hundred acres.

PLOUGH *monday*, the next Monday after twelfth-day, when our northern ploughmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

To PLUCK, to pull with a twitch.

PLUCK, 1 the heart, lights and liver of a calf, or ſheep. 2 a ſudden pull, or twitch

*Fire*-PLUCK, a pump made in ſeveral parts of London and Weſtminſter, to ſupply engines with water, in caſe of fire.

PLUG, a large wooden peg wherewith to ſtop a water-pipe, or the like.

*PLU'MAGE*, fr. (of *pluma*, lat. a feather) 1 the feathers of a bird. 2 a bunch of feathers tied together for ornament. 3 (among Falconers) the feathers under a hawk's wing.

PLUMB, or PLUM, 1 a fruit well known. 2 a word uſed by the Londoners for a hundred thouſand pounds.

PLUMB *line*, or PLUMB-*rule*, an inſtrument uſed by carpenters, &c. to find whether

ther a pillar, wall, &c. ſtands upright.

*PLU'MBAGINE*, fr. 1 lead naturally mingled with ſilver. 2 lead turned almoſt into aſhes by the vehemence of the fire.

PLU'MBEOUS, or PLU'MBEAN (of *plumbeus*, lat. of *plumbum* lead) 1 leaden, or of lead. 2 of the colour of lead.

PLUMBERY (of *plumbum*, lat. lead) the art of caſting, preparing, and working lead.

PLUME (of *pluma*, lat. a feather) 1 a tuft of feathers for ornament. 2 (in Botany) is that part of the ſeed of a plant divided at its looſe end into ſeveral pieces like a bunch of feathers, which in its growth becomes the trunk. 3 (in Corn) is that part which ſhoots out towards the ſmaller end of the ſeed. 4 (among Falconers) the general colour, or mixture of the feathers of a hawk.

PLUME *allum*, a mineral, a kind of talk.

PLUME-*ſtriker*, a paraſite,

To PLUME, 1 to pluck, or pick the feathers off. 2 to ſtrip one of his money, cloaths, &c. 3 to value one's ſelf on ſome advantage.

PLUMI''GEROUS (of *plumiger*, lat. of *pluma* a feather, and *gero* to bear) bearing feathers.

PLU'MING (among Falconers) is when a hawk ſeizes on a fowl and plucks the feathers from its body.

PLU'MMER, a dealer, or worker in lead.

PLU'MMET, 1 a plumb-line uſed by maſons, carpenters, &c. 2 a large piece of lead to ſound the depth of the ſea. 3 a pencil of caſt lead to rule lines on paper withal.

PLUMO''SITY (of *plumoſitas*, lat. of *pluma* a feather) full of feathers.

PLUMP, fat, full of fleſh.

To PLUMP, 1 to ſwell, or increaſe. 2 to make a noiſe on falling into the water.

PLU'NDER, booty got by plundering.

To PLUNDER, to rob, ſpoil, or take away by violence.

To PLUNGE, to dip over head and ears.

PLUNGE, trouble, or perplexity.

PLU'NGEON, a diver, a water fowl.

PLU'NKET *colour*, a ſort of blue colour.

PLU'RAL (of *pluralis*, lat. of *plura* many) that containeth many.

PLU'RALIST, a clergyman who hath ſeveral benefices.

PLURA''LITY (of *pluralitas*, lat. of *plura* many) 1 more than one, multiplicity. 2 greater number, majority.

*PLUS*, lat. (i. e. more) a term in Algebra commonly uſed for *majis* or *magus* more. Its character is +. Thus 4 + 10 = 14, is read four plus ten is equal to fourteen.

PLUSH, 1 ſort of ſtuff with a knap or ſhag on one ſide like velvet. 2 (among Botaniſts) the middle of roſes, anemonies, &c. which ſome call thrum, or thrummy head.

PLU'VIAL (of *pluvialis*, lat. of *pluo* to rain) 1 rainy, or ſhowery. 2 bringing, or cauſing rain.

PLU'VIOUS (of *pluvioſus*, lat.) very rainy, full of rain.

To PLY (of *plier*, fr.) 1 to apply one's ſelf to a thing. 2 to bend. 3 to bend, or make to bend. 4 to be intent upon. 5 to attend at a certain place, in order to get a fare. 6 to turn to windward, as a ſhip.

PLY''MOUTH, [W. lon. 4°. 27'. lat. 50°. 26'.] a port town of Devonſhire, ſituate between the Plym and Tamar, juſt before their influx into the Britiſh channel. From a meer fiſhing town this place is become the biggeſt in the county, and is one of the chief magazines in it; occaſioned by its port, the ſafeſt in England, and capable of containing one thouſand ſail. It is defended by ſeveral forts, mounted with near three hundred guns. About two miles up the mouth of the Tamar are two docks, one wet, the other dry, with all conveniences for building and re-building of ſhips. This town has a good pilchard fiſhery, drives a conſiderable trade to the Streights and the Weſt-Indies, and has a cuſtom-houſe, two churches, a charity-ſchool, four hoſpitals, a work-houſe, and two printing-houſes. 'Tis a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council, a recorder and town-clerk, and ſends two members to parliament. Between this town and the ſea, is a hill called the Kaw, with a delightful plain on the top. Its markets are on monday, thurſday, and ſaturday, and its fairs October the 18th, and the thurſday after St. Luke's day. Diſtant from London 173 computed, and 215 meaſured miles, and 40 from Exeter.

PLYMPTON, [W. lon. 4°. 20'. lat. 50°. 25'.] a populous town in Devonſhire, ſituate on a rivulet that falls into the Plym; and conſiſts of two ſtreets of ordinary houſes. It is a borough, ſending two members to parliament, and was incorporated by Q. Elizabeth, under a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, a bailiff, town clerk, &c. It has a guild-hall ſupported by ſtone pillars, where the corn market is kept, which is on ſaturday. The fairs are on February the 14th, March the 25th, Holy-thurſday, June the 24th, Auguſt the 1ſt, and October the 18th. Diſtant from London 180 computed, and 220 meaſured miles, 5 from Plymouth, and 36 from Exeter.

PNEUMA''TICAL, or PNEUMA''TIC (of πνευματικος, gr. of πνευμα the wind) that acts by the force of the wind, or air.

PNEUMA''TICS, is the doctrine of the gravitation and preſſure of elaſtic, or compreſſible fluids, as air.

PNEUMATO''LOGY (of πνευμα a ſpirit, and λογια a diſcourſe) an account of ſpirits; alſo a treatiſe of the air.

PNEUMATO''MPHALUS (of πνευματομφαλος, gr. of πνευμα wind, and ομφαλος

the navel) a swelling in the navel, occasioned by wind.

*PNEUMATO'SIS*, gr. the generation of the animal spirits, which is performed in the cortical substance of the brain.

PNEUMO'NICS (of πνευμων, gr. the lungs, or of πνευμα the breath) medicines proper in diseases of the lungs in which respiration is concerned.

To POACH (of *pocher*, fr.) 1 to boil eggs without their shells. 2 to catch illegally any game.

PO'CARD, a water fowl.

POCK, a pimple, or pustle of the small pox.

PO'CKET, 1 a little bag worn in a garment. 2 half a sack (of wool.

POCKET *bays* among Fowlers) short nets for taking pheasants alive.

PO'CKIFY'D, or PO'CKY, that has got the French pox.

POCKLINGTON, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 53°. 50'.] in the west-riding of Yorkshire; has a market on saturday, and a fair on July the 20th, and November the first. Distant from London 152 computed, and 183 measured miles, and 16 from York.

POCKS, a distemper among sheep.

*PO'CO*, ital. (in Music) signifies *a little less*, and is just the contrary to *piu*, and therefore lessens the strength of the signification of the words joined with it.

*PO'CO allegro*, ital. (in Music) signifies that it must not be play'd quite so fast as when *allegro* stands alone.

*POCO piu allegro*, ital. (in Music) signifies a little more brisk, than *allegro* alone requires.

*POCO largo*, ital. signifies not quite so slow as *largo*, when it stands alone.

*POCO presto*, ital. (in Music) signifies not quite so quick as *presto* itself requires.

POD, the shell or husk of any pulse.

*PODAGRA*, gr. (of πους a foot, and αγρα a capture) the gout in the feet.

POD'AGRICAL, gouty-footed.

PO'DDERS, people employed to gather pease and beans.

PODE'STA, or PODE'STATA, ital. a kind of magistrate in Venice, Genoa, &c.

*PODEX*, lat. the arse, the bum, the breech.

PO'EM (of *poema*, lat. of ποιημα, gr. of ποιεω to make) a piece of poetry, a composition in verse.

PO'ESY (of ποιησις, gr. of ποιεω to make) 1 the art of making verses. 2 a poem, or piece of poetry.

PO'ETA'STER, a paltry poet.

PO'ET [2], one who writes, or makes verses.

PO'ETESS [3], a female poet.

PO'ETICAL, or PO'ETIC, (of *poeticus*, lat.) of, or belonging to poetry, or poets.

POETICAL *justice*, is when at the close of a performance the persons are rewarded or punished according to their deserts.

POETICAL *rising and setting of the stars*. This is peculiar to the ancient poetical writers; for they refer the rising and setting of the stars always to that of the sun; and accordingly make three sorts of poetical risings and settings, *Cosmical*, *Acronical*, (or as some write it *Acronyctal*) and *Heliacal*. See those words.

† To POETRI'ZE, to play the poet, to make verses.

PO'ETRY, (of ποιητικη, gr. of ποιεω to make) poesy; the art of composing poems, or pieces in verse.

POGE, a cold in a horse's head.

POI'GNANCY [3], or POI'NANCY, sharpness, or sting.

POI'GNANT [2], or POI'NANT (of *poignant*, fr.) sharp, tart, biting, satirical.

POINT (of *pointe*, fr.) 1 the sharp top of any thing. 2 a cape, or promontory. 3 head, or chief matter. 4 a sort of lace to tye with. 5 issue, or pass. 6 a stop, or character used to mark the divisions of a discourse. 7 design, or purpose. 8 a sort of needle work. 9 the gnomon, or style of a dial. 10 (among Navigators) eleven degrees, fifteen minutes, or one thirty-second part of the mariner's compass. 11 (in Geometry) is that which is supposed to have neither breadth, length, or thickness.

POINT-*blank*, a term in Gunnery, signifying that a shot or bullet goes directly forward to the mark, and does not move in a curve, as bombs and highly elevated random shots do.

POINT *of concourse* (in Optics) is that point where the visual rays, being reciprocally inclined, and sufficiently prolonged, meet together in the middle, and cross the axis. This point is most usually called the *Focus*, and sometimes *the point of Convergence*.

POINT *of concurrence* (in Perspective). See PRINCIPAL *point*.

POINT *of Divergence*. See VIRTUAL *point*.

POINT *of distance* (in Perspective) is a point in the horizontal line, so far distant from the principal point as the eye is distant or remote from the same.

POINT *of sight*. See PRINCIPAL *point*.

POINT *of Incidence* (in Optics) is that point on the surface of a glass, or other body, on which any ray of light falls; or, as some express themselves, it is that point of the glass, which a ray parts from, after its refraction, and when it is returning into the rare medium again.

POINT *of inflexion of a curve*. See INFLEXION *point of a curve*.

*Sensible* POINT, is the least particle of matter or space that can possibly be discerned.

To POINT, 1 to make sharp at the end. 2 to make with points and stops. 3 to level, or drive at. 4 to level at, as a cannon at a mark. 5 to stand and look at, as a pointer does at his game. 6 to hold out the finger at.

*POINTE*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each note one from another, in a very plain and diſtinct manner.

To POISE, 1 to weigh with the hand. 2 to put in an equilibrium.

*POISON*, fr. venom, or whatever is able to hinder the natural courſe of the ſpirits.

To POISON, 1 to give poiſon, in order to kill. 2 to put poiſon into any thing. 3 to infect with an ill ſmell. 4 to corrupt, or vitiate. 5 to miſrepreſent by malicious reports.

POI'SONOUS, 1 belonging to, or full of poiſon. 2 dangerous, pernicious.

POI'TRAL, 1 a breaſt-plate. 2 a horſe's breaſt-leather.

POKE, a bag.

To POKE, to grubble, or feel with the finger, or any tool.

POKES, gowns with long ſleeves.

POLAR (of *polaris*, lat. of *polus* the pole) of, or belonging to the pole.

POLAR *circles* (in Aſtronomy) are two leſſer circles of the ſphere parallel to the equinoctial, one twenty-three degrees and a half from the north-pole, the other the ſame diſtance from the ſouth. Thus *rs*, *fd*, are the polar circles. See fig. 6.

POLAR *dials*, are thoſe whoſe planes are parallel to ſome great circle that paſſes thro' the poles, or parallel to ſome one of the hour circles; ſo that the pole is neither elevated above, nor depreſſed below the plane; therefore the dial can have no centre, and conſequently its ſtile, ſubſtile, and hour lines are parallel. This therefore will be a horizontal dial to thoſe that live under the equinoctial.

POLAR *projection*, is a repreſentation of the earth, or of the heavens projected on the plane of one of the polar circles.

POLA"RITY, is the property of the magnet, or of a piece of oblong iron touched by a magnet, to point towards the poles of the world.

POLE (of *polus*, lat. of πολος, gr. of πολεω to turn) 1 a long ſtick. 2 a perch or rod, a meaſure containing ſixteen feet and a half.

POLES *of the world*, are two points in the axis of the equator, each 90 degrees diſtant from its plane; one pointing north, which is therefore called the *North*, or *arctic pole*; the other ſouthward, which is therefore called the *South*, or *antarctic pole*. Thus P is the north pole, and S the ſouth. See fig. 6.

POLE (in Mathematics) is a point 90 degrees diſtant from the plane of any circle, and in a line erected perpendicular in its centre; which line is called the axis. And from this polar point may circles be deſcribed on the globe or ſphere, as they are on a plane from their centre.

POLE-*ſtar*, a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, the laſt in the tail of Urſa minor, and is very near, tho' not exactly, the north pole of the world.

POLE *of glaſs* (in Optics) is the thickeſt part of a convex, but the thinneſt of a concave glaſs; and if the glaſs be truly ground, it will be exactly in the middle of its ſurface. This is ſometimes called *the vertex of the glaſs*.

POLES *of the ecliptic* (in Aſtronomy) are points in the ſolſtitial colure 23 degrees 30 minutes diſtant from the poles of the world; and through theſe all circles of longitude in the heavens do paſs, as the hour circles do thro' the poles of the equator.

POLES *of a dial*, are the zenith and nadir of that place in which the dial would be a horizontal one.

POLE-*axe*, a battle-axe.

POLE-*cat*, a wild cat, that ſtinks abominably.

POLEDAVIS, a kind of coarſe canvas uſed in packing up wares.

POLE"MICAL, or POLE"MIC, belonging to controverſy, or diſpute.

POLE'MICS (of πολεμικα, gr. of πολεμος war) diſputations, treatiſes, of diſcourſes about controverſial points.

POLE"MOSCOPE, an oblique kind of proſpective glaſs, contrived for the ſeeing of objects that do not lie directly before the eye, as opera glaſſes.

PO"LICY (of *politia*, lat. of πολιτια, gr. civil government, of πολις a city) 1 the government of church or ſtate. 2 craft, ſubtility, or cunning management.

POLICY *of inſurance*, an inſtrument or writing given by inſurers to make good the thing inſured.

To PO"LISH (of *polio*, lat. to make ſmooth) 1 to make ſmooth. 2 to burniſh, or make bright. 3 to civilize, or refine one's manners.

POLI'TE (of *politus*, lat. of *polio* to poliſh) 1 trim, neat, ſpruce. 2 genteel, accompliſhed.

PO"LITIC, 1 of or belonging to politics. 2 cunning, crafty, ſubtile.

POLI'"TICAL, belonging to policy.

POLITI"CIAN, a ſtateſman, one ſkilled in politics.

PO"LITICS (of πολιτικα, gr. of πολιτευω to rule) 1 the art of governing. 2 policy, or addreſs. 3 books that treat of government.

PO"LITURE (of *politura*, lat. of *polio* to poliſh) 1 poliſhing, or trimming. 2 neatneſs, politeneſs.

PO"LITY, the art of government.

POLL, 1 the head. 2 the hind part of the neck. 3 the votes of electors for parliament men.

To POLL, 1 to ſhave the head. 2 to give one's vote for a member of parliament.

PO'LLARD, 1 a chevin, or chub-fiſh. 2 bran with ſome meal in it. 3 a ſpurious coin, being ſince prohibited. 4 a tree that has been uſually lop'd, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from timber trees. 5 (among Hunters)

Hunters) a ſtag, or male deer that has caſt his head.

To POLLU'TE (of *pollŭo*, lat. of *per* and *luo*, i. e. *lavo* to waſh) 1 to defile, corrupt, or mar. 2 to infect, poiſon, or envenom. 3 to violate, or break.

POLLU'TION, uncleanneſs.

*Nocturnal* POLLUTION, an involuntary voiding the ſemen in the night, during ſleep.

PO'LLUX, a fix'd ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the ſign Gemini.

*PO'LTRON*, fr. a coward, or hen-hearted fellow.

POLTRO'NERY, cowardice.

POLYACOU'STICS (of πολυς many, and ακυστικα, of ακυω to hear) inſtruments contrived to multiply ſounds.

POLYA'NTHOS (of πολυς many, and ανθος a flower) 1 any plant bearing many flowers. 2 the name of a flower of the primroſe kind.

PO'LYARCHY (of πολυαρχια, gr. of πολυς many, and αρχη government) a government in the hands of many.

*POLYCHRE'STON*, gr. (of πολυς and χρηστος profitable) a ſovereign medicine for many diſeaſes.

*POLYCHRO'NIOS*, gr. (of πολυς and χρονος time) a diſeaſe that afflicts the patient for a long time.

POLY"GAMIST, one that hath more wives or huſbands than one at once.

POLY"GAMISTS, a ſect of heretics in the ſixteenth century, who held that it was lawful for a man to have as many wives as he pleaſed.

POLY"GAMY (of πολυγαμια, gr. of πολυς, and γαμος marriage) 1 the having more wives or huſbands than one at the ſame time. 2 (in the Canon Law) the having a plurality of wives ſucceſſively.

PO'LYGLOT (of πολυς and γλωττα the tongue) that is in many languages.

POLYGLOTT, a bible printed in ſeveral languages.

PO"LYGON (of πολυγωνιος, gr. of πολυς many, and γωνια an angle) ſignifies in general any figure that has many ſides and angles, tho' no figure is called by that name, unleſs it have more than four or five angles.

*Regular* POLYGON, is that whoſe ſides and angles are all equal.

*Irregular* POLYGON, is that whoſe ſides and angles are unequal.

*Exterior* POLYGON (in Fortification) is the diſtance of one point of a baſtion from the point of another, reckoned all round the work.

*Interior* POLYGON (in Fortification) is the diſtance between the centres of any two baſtions, reckoned all round as before.

POLY'GONAL, having the ſhape or properties of a polygon.

POLYGONAL *numbers*, are ſuch as are the ſums or aggregates of ſeries of numbers in arithmetical progreſſion, beginning with unity; and ſo placed that they repreſent the form of a polygon.

PO"LYGRAM (of πολυγραμμος, gr. of πολυς many, and γραμμη a line) a geometrical figure, conſiſting of many lines.

POLYHE'DRON (of πολυεδρα, gr. of πολυς many, and εδρα a baſe) 1 (in Geometry) a ſolid body comprehended under many rectilinear ſides or planes. 2 (in Optics) a glaſs conſiſting of ſeveral plain ſurfaces, diſpoſed into a convex form; a polyſcope, a multiplying glaſs.

POLYHY'MNIA (of πολυμνεια, gr. of πολυς and υμνος a hymn) one of the nine muſes, the preſident of hymns and ſongs play'd on the lute, &c.

POLY"LOGY (of πολυλογια, gr. of πολυς and λογος a word) much talking.

POLYNO'MIAL (of πολυωνυμος, gr. of πολυς many, and ονομα a name) having many names.

POLYNOMIAL *roots* (in Algebra) are ſuch as are compoſed of many names, parts, or members; as $a+b+c+d$.

PO'LYO'PTRUM (of πολυς many, and οπτομαι to ſee) a glaſs through which objects appear multiplied but diminiſhed.

POLYPE"TALOUS (of πολυς many, and πεταλον a leaf) having many leaves.

POLYPE'TALOUS *flowers* (among Floriſts) are ſuch as conſiſt of more than ſix diſtinct flower leaves.

POLYPHA'RMACAL (of πολυφαρμακος, gr. of πολυς and φαρμακον a medicine) abounding with medicines.

POLYPHO'NES (of πολυς and φωνη a voice) inſtruments to multiply ſounds.

PO'LYPO'DY (of πολυποδιον, gr. of πολυς many, and πους a foot) an herb that grows in an odd manner out of walls, trees, &c.

*POLY"PTOTON*, gr. (of πολυς and πιπτω to terminate) 1 that hath many caſes, or terminations. 2 a figure in Rhetoric, in which ſeveral caſes of the ſame noun, or tenſes of the ſame verb, are uſed in the conjoined clauſes.

*PO"LYPUS*, lat. 1 a fleſhy tumour, or excreſcence ariſing on the inſide of the noſtrils. 2 a morbid excreſcence in the heart, conſiſting of a tough concretion of grumous blood lodged therein. 3 any ſort of animal or fiſh that has many feet. 4 a name given to a new-diſcovered animalcule.

PO"LYPYRE'NOUS (of πολυς, and πυρηνος, of πυρος bread-corn) that hath plenty of corn.

PO"LYPYRE'NOUS *fruits* (among Botaniſts) ſuch fruit either of trees or herbs as contain two or more kernels or ſeeds within them.

PO"LYSCOPES (of πολυς many, and σκοπεω to view) multiplying glaſſes, or ſuch as repreſent to the eye one object as many.

POLIS-

POLISPASTON (of πολισπαστον, gr. of πολυ many, and σπαω to draw) a machine consisting of an assemblage of several pullies, used to raise huge weights.

† POLYSPER'MOUS *plants* (of πολυσπερμος, gr. of πολυ; many, and σπερμα seed) are such as have more than four seeds succeeding each flower.

PO'LYSYLLA''BICAL, belonging to a polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABICAL *echoes*, are such as repeat many syllables, or words distinctly.

PO''LYSY'LLABLE (of πολυς many, and συλλαβη a syllable) a word that hath many syllables, or more than three.

*PO''LYSY'NDETON*, gr. (of πολυς many, and συνδισμι conjunctions) a figure in speech that abounds with copulative conjunctions. Such is *me præ cæteris et colit, et observat, et diligit.*

PO''MACE (of *pomaceum*, lat of *pomum* an apple) the pressings after making cyder.

*POMA'TUM*, lat. a sweet kind of ointment, formerly made of apples; whence its name.

POMCI''TRON, a kind of fruit somewhat like a lemon.

To POME (of *pommer*, fr. of *pomum*, lat. an apple) to grow into a head.

POME-*paradise*, the fruit generally called a *John-apple*.

POMEGRA'NATE, a round fruit, full of grains and kernels.

POMI''FEROUS (of *pomifer*, lat. of *pomum* an apple, and *fero*, lat. to bear) bearing apples.

POMI''FEROUS *plants* (in Botany) such as bear the largest fruit, covered with a thick rind, or bark.

POMIFEROUS *trees* (among Botanists) are such as have flowers on the top of their fruits, and their fruit shaped like an apple.

PO'MMEL (of *pomeau*, fr.) 1 a round ball on the top of a building. 2 the nob on a saddle, on the hilt of a sword, &c.

To POMMEL, to bang, to maul, to beat soundly.

POMP (of πομπη, gr. ostentation) 1 state, grandeur. 2 pageantry, or triumphal procession. 3 the vanity of worldly things.

PO'MPETS, printers ink-balls, wherewith they put the ink on the letter.

*PO'MPHOLYX*, gr. (i. e. a bubble on water) the soil that cometh off brass, which is so light that it flieth up, and sticketh to the roof and sides of the work-house.

PO'MPION, or PU'MPKIN, a large sort of fruit of the nature of melons.

PO'MPOUS (from *Pomp*) stately, glorious, grand.

POND, a pool of standing water.

To PO'NDER (of *pondero*, lat. of *pondus* a weight) to weigh, or consider.

PONDERO''SITY, great weight.

PO'NDEROUS, 1 weighty, massy, substantial, 2 weighty, pithy.

PO'NIARD (of *poignard*, fr. of *poignee*, a handful) a dagger.

*PONTA'C*, fr. a sort of wine.

PO'NTAGE (of *pontagium*, lat. of *pons* a bridge) 1 a contribution for the repairing of bridges. 2 a bridge-toll.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, [W. lon. 1°. 5'. lat. 53°. 42'.] a borough town in the west-riding of Yorkshire, not far from the conflux of the Are and Dan; it is very neat, about a mile in length, and in a sweet situation. It sends two members to parliament, and was incorporated by Richard III. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and burgesses. Here is a market on saturday, and fairs on Trinity eve, the week before Palm-sunday noted for horses, and September the 1st. It has a charity-school for 24 boys and 12 girls. Distant from London 133 computed, and 169 measured miles, and 26 from York.

PO'NTIF, or *PO'NTIFEX*, (of *pontifex*, lat. a prelate) a high priest; a person who has the superintendance and direction of divine worship.

PONTI''FICAL, belonging to a pontifex, or prelate.

PONTI'FICA'LIBUS, 1 pontifical ornaments, or that wherein a prelate performs divine service. 2 best apparel.

PONTI''FICATE, 1 the popedom, or the dominions of the bishop of Rome. 2 the reign of a pope. 3 the dignity of a pontiff or prelate.

*PO'NTON*, fr. a bridge of boats.

PONTYPOOL, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 51°. 45'.] a small town in Monmouthshire, noted for iron mills. It has a market on saturday, and fairs on April the 11th, July the 29th, and September the 29th. Distant from London 119 computed, and 146 measured miles, and 17 from Monmouth.

PO'NY, a little Scotch horse.

POOL, a pond, or place of standing water.

POOL, [W. lon. 2°. 6'. lat. 51°. 15'.] a considerable sea-port town in Dorsetshire, surrounded on all sides by Luxford lake, except on the north, where it has a wall and a gate. It is a borough town and county incorporate, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, a sheriff, a coroner, town-clerk, bailiffs, and common-council; and it sends two members to parliament. The houses, which are about four hundred, are of stone, but mostly low. The church, which is a royal peculiar, is large, but low and dark, and above two hundred years old. The harbour is good and deep, and near two hundred vessels belong to this port, which are employed in its foreign trade, especially in the Newfoundland fishery. This place is noted for vast plenty of Mackrel in the season, but more especially for fine oisters. Here are markets on monday and thursday, and fairs begin-

beginning on May day, and November the 2nd, and lasting 16 days each. Distant from London 88 computed, and 110 measured miles, and 31 from Dorchester.

POOP, the highest part of a ship's hull astern.

To POOP, to fart, or break wind downward.

POOR, 1 needy, indigent. 2 mean, pitiful. 3 lean, meager. 4 a word of pity, or kindness. *The* POOR *of a parish*, are those who are a burden to, and charge upon a parish.

POPE (of *papa*, lat. father) a name anciently given to all bishops; but about the eleventh century, Gregory VII. ordered it to be peculiarly applied to the bishop of Rome.

PO'PEDOM, 1 the dignity of a pope. 2 the jurisdiction, or dominions of a pope. 3 the reign of a pope.

PO'PERY, the Romish religion.

PO'PINGEY, or PO'PINJAY, a sort of parrot of a greenish colour.

PO'PLAR, the name of a tree.

PO'PPY, the name of a plant, and its flower.

PO''PULACE, or PO''PULACY (of *populus* the multitude) the multitude, the vulgar, or common sort of people.

PO''PULAR, 1 of, or belonging to the common people. 2 epidemical, or general. 3 that courts the favour of the common people. 4 beloved by the people.

POPULA''RITY, 1 the endeavouring to please the people. 2 the populace, the mobile.

† To PO'PULATE (of *populo*, lat. of *populus* the people) 1 to depopulate, to spoil, or lay waste. 2 to people, or stock a country.

† PO''PULA'TION, devastation, or laying waste.

PO''PULOUS, full of people.

PO'RCELAIN, or PO'RCELANE (of *porcelaine*, fr.) 1 the chalky earth of which china ware is made. 2 the ware itself. 3 a little kind of white sea shell found on the shores along with the sponges.

PORCH (of *porche*, fr. of *porticus*, lat. of *porta* a door) a portico, over the entrance of a building.

PO'RCUPINE, a kind of creature armed with sharp darts and prickles, resembling writing pens.

To PORE, to look close.

PORE (of πορος, gr. of πειρω to go through) a little hole in the skin through which sweat and vapours pass insensibly out of the body.

PORES (in Philosophy) are small interstices, spaces, or vacuities between the particles of matter that constitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them.

PO'RIME [2], (of πορισμα, gr. of πειρω to go through) is a theorem, or propositon so easy to be demonstrated, that it is almost self-evident; as that a chord is all of it within a circle, &c.

† *PORISMA*, ge. (of ποριζω to get before hand) is a term used by geometrical writers to signify a kind of theorem, in the form of a corollary, which is dependant upon, or deduced from some other theorem already demonstrated.

† PORI'STIC *method* (in Mathematics) is that which determines when, by what way, and how many different ways a problem may be resolved.

PORK, fr. the flesh of a young swine.

PORKER, a young swine.

PORLOCK, [W. lon. 3°. 40'. lat. 51°. 20.] a town in Somersetshire, situate on the Bristol channel. It has a market on thursday. Distant from London 136 computed, and 164 measured miles, and 63 from Bristol.

PORO''SITY, a being full of pores.

PO'ROUS, full of pores.

PO'RPHYRY (of πορφυρίτης, gr. of πορφυρα purple) a kind of hard marble of a purple colur, spotted with white.

PO'RPOISE, a sea hog, one of the species of whales.

PORRA'CEOUS (of *porraceus*, lat. of *porrum* a leek) greenish, like the blades of leeks.

PO'RRENGER, a kitchen utensil for liquid things.

PO'RRIDGE, soop, or pottage.

PORT (of *portus*, lat. of *porta* a gate) 1 a haven or place of shelter where ships arrive with their freight, and custom for goods is taken. 2 a gate of a city. 3 a hole for a great gun to shoot through. 4 the larboard, or left side of a ship. 5 red wine from Oporto, a city and port town of Portugal. 6 the court of the grand seignior. 7 the city of Constantinople. 8 mein, or air.

PO'RTABLE (of *portabilis*, lat. of *porto* to carry) that may be carried.

PO'RTAGE, or PO'RTERAGE, money paid for a porter's carrying goods, &c.

PO'RTAL (of *portella*, lat. a dim. of *porta* a gate) 1 a lesser gate, where there are two of a different bigness. 2 a kind of arch of joiners work before a door.

PORTCU'LLICE [3], 1 (in Fortification) signifies several great pieces of wood laid or joined a-cross one another, like an harrison, and at the bottom it is pointed at the end of each bar with iron; these formerly used to hang over the gate-ways of fortified places to be ready to let down in case of a surprize, when the enemy should come so soon, as that there was no time to shut up the gates; but now-a-days the orgues are more generally used, as being found much better. See ORGUES. 2 one of the four marshals, or pursuivants at arms.

To PORTE'ND (of *portendo*, lat. of *porro* long before, and *tendo* to spread) to foretel, to forebode, to ominate.

PORTE'NT, omen, or prodigy.

PORTE'NTOUS, ominous, or betokening some future event.

PO'RTER, 1 (of *portator*, lat. of *porta* a door) a door-

r a door-keeper. 2 (of *porteur*, fr. *porto* lat. to carry) one who carries burdens. 3 London ſtrong beer.

*PORT-CRAION*, fr. a pencil-caſe.

PORTER *of the verge*, one who carries a white rod before the judges.

PORT-*fire*, a compoſition of meal-powder, ſulphur, and ſalt-petre, drove into a caſe of paper, to ſerve inſtead of a match to fire guns.

PO'RTGLAIVE (of *porteur* a carrier, and *glaive* a ſword, fr.) one who carries the ſword before a prince or magiſtrate.

PO'RTGREVE, or PO'RTREVE, the chief magiſtrate in certain towns on the ſea coaſt.

*PO'RTICO*, ital. (of *porta*, lat. a gate) (in Architecture) is a kind of gallery raiſed upon arches, where people walk under ſhelter. It has ſometimes a ſoffit or cieling, but is more commonly vaulted.

PO'RTION (of *portio*, lat. of *pars* a part) 1 a part, or ſhare. 2 a dowry, or what a woman gives her huſband in marriage.

PORTLAND, a peninſula in Dorſetſhire, oppoſite to Weymouth. It was formerly an iſland, and is indeed called ſo ſtill, tho' in a manner joined to the main land by that ſhelf of ſand called Cheſil-bank. It has plenty of corn, and good paſture for ſheep, but fewel is ſcarce. The entrance to it is defended by Portland caſtle, built by Henry VIII. and another more lately built, called Sandford caſtle. Moſt of the inhabitants are ſtone-cutters, the whole iſland being in a manner one continued rock of fine white free ſtone, of which St. Paul's, and moſt grand fabrics in England, are built.

PO'RTLINESS, a grand, or majeſtic mein.

PO'RTLY, ſtately, majeſtic.

PORTMA'NTLE, or PORTMA'NTEAU (of *portmanteau*, fr.) 1 a piece of joiners's work faſtened to a wall to hang cloaths on. 2 a cloak-bag to carry neceſſaries in a journey.

PO'RTMOTE, a court held in ſea port towns.

PORTRA'ITURE (of *portrait*, fr.) a picture, or repreſentation of a perſon, and eſpecially a face, done from the life.

To PO'RTRAY, 1 to draw, or paint. 2 to ſet out in a lively manner.

PO'RTSALE, 1 an outcry, or public ſale to them that bid moſt. 2 a ſale of fiſh as ſoon as it is brought into the harbour.

PORTSMOUTH, [W. lon. 1°. 6'. lat. 50°. 48'.] a borough and port town of Hampſhire, ſituate on a fine bay of the Engliſh channel, oppoſite to the Iſle of Wight; one of the moſt ſecure and capacious harbours in England, being capable of receiving a thouſand ſail; and the mouth of the harbour, which is not ſo broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, is ſecured on Goſport ſide by four forts, and a platform of above twenty guns level with the water, and on the other ſide by South-ſea caſtle built by Henry VIII. and to the land ſide it is defended by a regular fortification. Here great part of the royal navy is built, and laid up; and here are ſome of the greateſt docks, yards, and magazines of naval ſtores in Europe. The general rendezvous for the royal navy is at Spithead, on the eaſt ſide of the Iſle of Wight, oppoſite to Portſmouth. The town being low, and full of ditches, is reckoned aguiſh; the ſtreets are not over clean, nor the ſmells very agreeable, the place being in want of freſh water; and proviſions and lodging are very dear, the town being continually full of ſeamen. The civil government is by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council. Its two repreſentatives in parliament are choſen by the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes. The markets are on tueſday, thurſday, and ſaturday; the fair on the 29th of June for a fortnight. A ſort of ſuburb has been built of late years called Portſmouth-common, which is like to outſtrip the town itſelf for number and beauty of houſes, and the rather, as it is independent on the laws of the garriſon, and free from the duties of the corporation. It gives the title of Earl to one of the noble family of Wallop. Diſtant from London 60 computed, and 73 meaſured miles, and 33 from Wincheſter.

PORTUGAL, the moſt weſterly kingdom of Europe, ſituate between 7 and 10 degrees of weſt longitude, and between 37 and 42 degrees of north latitude, bounded by Spain on the north and eaſt, and by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt and ſouth, being about 300 miles long, and 100 broad. The country produces vines, olives, oranges and lemons; but very little of corn: their trade is very conſiderable, and they have plantations and ſettlements in Aſia, Africa, and America. The public annual revenue amounts to one million ſterling, but the king receives a greater revenue from the mines of Brazil. Notwithſtanding it is one of the richeſt kingdoms in the world, it one of the weakeſt; for they have neither fleets nor armies to defend their ſea coaſts, or frontiers. It is an abſolute monarchy, and the crown is hereditary.

*PO'SAUNE*, ital. an inſtrument of muſic, made uſe of as a baſs to a trumpet.

POSE, a rheum in the head.

To POSE, to puzzle, or non-plus.

POSI'TION (of *poſitio*, lat. of *pono* to place) 1 a diſpoſition, or ſituation. 2 an affirmation, or ſtate of a queſtion.

POSITION, otherwiſe called the *rule of falſe*, is a rule in arithmetic, wherein any number is taken at pleaſure to work the queſtion by, inſtead of the number ſought; and ſo by the error, or errors found, we find the number required. The rule is of two kinds, viz. ſingle, and double.

*Single* POSITION, is when there happens in

the propoſition of ſome partition of numbers into parts proportional, and then at one operation the queſtion may be reſolved.

*Double* POSITION, is when there can be no partition in the numbers to make a proportion; therefore you muſt make a ſuppoſition twice, proceeding therein according to the tenor of the queſtion.

POSITION (in Logic) is the ground-work upon which an argument is founded.

POSITION (in Philoſophy) is the property of place, expreſſing the manner of any natural body's being in a particular place.

PO"SITIONAL, of, or belonging to poſition.

PO"SITIVE (of *poſitivus*, lat. abſolute) 1 abſolute, or certain. 2 real, neither relative nor arbitrary. 3 headſtrong, or opiniative.

POSITIVE *degree* (in Grammar) the firſt degree of compariſon; which ſignifies the thing ſimply and abſolutely, without comparing it with others.

POSITIVE *divinity*, that which is according to the poſitions and tenets of the fathers of the church.

POSITIVE *quantities* (in Algebra) are ſuch as are of a real and affirmative nature, and either have, or are ſuppoſed to have the affirmative or poſitive ſign + before them, and is always uſed in oppoſition to the negative quantities, which are defective, and have the ſign — before them.

† PO"SITURE, diſpoſition, or ſituation.

PO'SNET, a ſkillet, a kitchen utenſil.

*PO'SSE comitatus*, lat. (i. e. the power of the country) all the men that can bear arms in a country.

To POSSE'SS (of *poſſideo*, lat. of *pos*, i. e. *potis* able, and *ſedeo*, q. d. *habeo* to hold) 1 to own, or have one's own uſe and poſſeſſion. 2 to enjoy, or be maſter of. 3 to tranſport, or animate, as a paſſion does. 4 to prepoſſeſs. 5 to ſeize, or make one's ſelf maſter of. 6 to occupy, or take up. 7 to torment, or vex.

POSSE'SSION. 1 actual enjoyment. 2 an eſtate, in goods or lands.

POSSE'SSIVE, belonging to, or implying poſſeſſion.

POSSE'SSIVES (in Grammar) are ſuch adjectives as ſignify the poſſeſſion of, or property in ſome thing.

PO'SSET, milk turned with ale.

POSSIBI"LITY, a likelihood, a being poſſible.

PO'SSIBLE (of *poſſibilis*, lat. of *poſſum*, to be able to effect) that may be, or that is likely to come to paſs.

POST (of *poſte*, fr.) 1 a ſtation, or place ſoldiers are to defend. 2 the place where a man's work is. 3 employment, or place. 4 an expeditious way of travelling. 5 the meſſenger that carries letters. 6 a piece of timber put into the ground.

*Advanc'd* POST (in Military affairs) is a ſpot of ground, ſeized by a party to ſecure their front, and to cover the poſts that are behind them.

To POST, 1 to place. 2 to enter an account from one book to another.

*POST*, a Latin prepoſition, ſignifying *after*.

PO'STAGE, money paid for the carriage of letters and packets by the poſt.

POST *communion*, the office ſaid after the communion at divine ſervice.

To POST *date*, to after-date, or put a new or falſe date.

POST-*diluvians* (of *poſt* after, and *diluvium* the flood) thoſe generations of people ſince the flood.

POST *office*, an office for conveying letters, &c. to any place.

POSTE'RIOR (of *poſterior*, lat. that cometh after) 1 that cometh or followeth after. 2 after, later, worſe.

POSTERIO"RITY, a being or coming after.

*One's* POSTE'RIORS, or POSTE'RIOURS, the breech, or back-ſide.

POSTE"RITY (of *poſteritas*, lat. of *poſterus* that followeth after) 1 offſpring, race, or they that ſhall come after. 2 future time.

*PO'STERN*, fr. a back-door.

POSTERN (in Fortification) is a falſe door uſually made in the angle of the flank, and of the courtin, or near the orillons, for private ſallies.

PO'STHUME, ſub. a poſthumous child, or one born after its father's death.

PO'STHUMOUS (of *poſthumus*, lat. of *poſt* after, and *humatus* buried, or interred) 1 born after the father's death. 2 publiſhed after the author's death.

† PO'STIC (of *poſticus*, lat. of *poſt* behind) that is behind, or on the backſide.

PO'STIL (of *apoſtille*, fr.) a ſhort note, or expoſition.

POSTI'LLER, he that writes poſtils.

POSTI"LLION (of *poſtil'on*, fr.) 1 he that rides upon one of the foremoſt of the coach-horſes. 2 a poſt's guide, or fore-runner.

POSTMERI"DIAN (of *poſtmeridianus*, lat. of *poſt* after, and *meridies* mid-day) paſt the meridian, or mid-day, in the afternoon.

To PO'STPONE (of *poſtpono*, lat. of *poſt* behind, and *pono* to ſet) 1 to ſet behind, or make leſs account of. 2 to leave, or neglect. 3 to defer, or put off, till another time.

PO'STSCRIPT (of *poſt* after, and *ſcribo* to write) an addition, or ſomething added at the end of a letter, or other writing.

PO'STULATE (of *poſtulatum*, lat. of *poſtulo* to deſire) 1 a petition. 2 a demand.

PO'STULATES (in Mathematics) are ſuch eaſy and ſelf-evident ſuppoſitions, as need no explanation, or illuſtration to render them intelligible; as that a right line may be drawn from one point to another, &c.

POSTULA'TION, 1 a petition, or requeſt. 2 a demand.

*PO'STURE*,

*POSTURE*, fr. 1 the poſition of the body. 2 ſtate, or condition. 3 order, or diſpoſition.

POSY, or POSEY, 1 a device, or motto. 2 a noſegay.

POT, 1 a veſſel to put liquor or other things in. 2 a certain meaſure, a quart. 3 ſort of head-piece.

POT *aſhes*, a fixed ſalt, made chiefly with the aſhes of fern.

POTABLE (of *potabilis*, lat. of *poto* to drink) drinkable, that may be drank.

POTAGE, broth, or ſoop.

POTANCE, or POTENCE, that ſtud in a watch, wherein the lower pevet of the verge plays, and one of the crown-wheels runs.

POTATO, an eatable root well known.

POTENCY, power, might.

POTENT (of *potens*, lat. of *poſſum* to be able) 1 able to do much. 2 puiſſant, mighty, powerful.

POTENTATE (of *potentat*, fr. of *potentatus*, lat. dominion) a ſovereign prince.

POTENTIAL (of *potentialis*, lat. of *potis* poſſible) a word uſed in oppoſition to actual.

POTENTIAL *cautery* (in Surgery) is a compoſition of ſoap lees, quick lime, &c. and ſo called becauſe it is not actual fire.

POTENTIAL *coldneſs* (among Phyſicians) is a term applied to ſuch drugs, or medicines, as are not actually cold to the touch, but if taken inwardly, are capable of producing it.

POTENTIAL *mood* (in Grammar) is that which ſignifies a poſſibility, and is denoted by *may*, *can*, &c.

POTION (of *potio*, lat. of *poto* to drink) a phyſical mixture to drink.

POTSHERD, a piece of broken earthen veſſel.

POTTAGE. See POTAGE.

POTTER, a maker, or ſeller of earthen ware.

POTTLE, a liquid meaſure containing two quarts.

POTTON, [W. lon. 15 min. lat. 52°. 6'.] a ſmall town in Bedfordſhire, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire, ſituate in a barren ſandy ſoil, but is pleaſant and well watered. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on the third tueſday in January and July, and on Good-friday. Diſtant from London 37 computed, and 43 meaſured miles, and 12 from Bedford.

POUCH, a bag, or ſcrip.

POUD, a boil, or ſwelling.

POUDER. See POWDER.

POVERTY, indigence, or the being poor.

POULTERER, one that ſells poultry.

POULTICE, or POULTIS, a cataplaſm, or external medicine of ſuch a conſiſtence as will eaſily ſpread upon a cloth, ſo as not to run through, nor be very ſoon dry.

POULTON, a town in Lancaſhire, ſituate very conveniently for trade, being not far from the Mouth of the Wire, and juſt by the Skippon, which runs into it. It has a market on monday. Diſtant from London 168 computed, and 212 meaſured miles, and 26 from Lancaſter.

POULTRY, a general name for all ſorts of fowls, eſpecially tame ones.

POUNCE, 1 gum ſandrach powder, uſed to make paper bear ink. 2 (in Falconry) the talons, or claw of a bird of prey.

POUND, 1 an incloſure to keep in cattle diſtrained, or put in for any treſpaſs done by them. 2 a weight uſed in England, being of two kinds, one equal to 16 ounces Avoirdupois weight, the other equal to 12 ounces Troy weight. 3 a certain ſum uſed in accounting, being in England equal to twenty ſhillings. In the Saxon times two hundred and forty pence (which is equal to twenty ſhillings) weighed a pound.

POUND *Scotch*, equal to twenty pence.

To POUND, 1 to beat in a mortar. 2 to put into a pound, or incloſure.

POUNDAGE, 1 one ſhilling in the pound, paid to the king for all merchandiſe imported, or exported. 2 the fee paid to the keeper of a pound for cattle. 3 the allowance given by the French king to the farmers of his revenues.

To POUR, 1 to empty into or out of a veſſel. 2 to rain very hard. 3 to ſend a great number.

POURCONTREL. See POLYPUS.

POURTRAIT. See PORTRAITURE.

POURFIL, as a face drawn in pourfil, i. e. a ſide-face.

POURPARTY, a law word for diviſion.

To POURTRAY. See *To* PORTRAY.

To POUT, to look ſurly, or gruff.

POWDER (of *poudre*, fr.) any thing ground, or beaten ſmall.

POWDER *cheſts*, boards joined together in form of a triangle, filled with gun powder, pebble-ſtones, &c. They are ſet upon a ſhip's deck, and when the enemy hath boarded her, they are ſet on fire to clear the decks.

POWDER-*room*, a room on board a ſhip where the powder is kept.

POWER, 1 ability, or force. 2 authority. 3 influence. 4 puiſſance, ſovereign, ſtate, or prince. 5 a great deal, or grand quantity. 6 leave, or permiſſion. 7 (in the plural number) the natural faculties.

POWER *of the country*. See POSSE *comitatus*.

POWERS (in Algebra) are the reſults or products of a certain number of multiplications, where the multiplier is the ſame number or quantity continually.

POWERS (in Mechanics) are any thing applied to any engine, therewith to move any weight, &c. they are ſix in number, viz. the balance, lever, wheel, wedge, ſcrew and pulley.

POWERS (in Pharmacy) are the reſult of a combination or union of the eſſential oil of

any vegetable with ſpirit, by the intermediation of *Sal armoniac.*

POWERS (in Divinity) are the ſixth order in the hierarchy of angels.

POWT, 1 a ſea-lamprey. 2 a ſort of bird.

*Pheaſant* POWT, a young pheaſant.

To POWT, 1 to look gruff, and ſurly. 2 to thruſt out the lips.

POX, the venereal diſeaſe.

POY, a pole uſed by rope-dancers to poize themſelves with.

PO'ZZOLA'NA (of *pezzolane*, fr.) ſand found near Naples, uſed in Italy for building under water.

PRA'CTIC, ſub. the practical part of any art or ſcience.

PRA'CTICABLE, that may be done.

PRA'CTICAL, or PRA'CTIC, belonging to practice, the contrary of ſpeculative.

PRA'CTICE (of *practica*, lat. exerciſe) 1 actual exerciſe. 2 cuſtom or uſage. 3 way, or manner. 4 the having clients, or patients. 5 intrigue, or underhand dealings.

PRACTICE (in Arithmetic) is a rule which expeditiouſly and commodiouſly anſwers queſtions in the rule of three, when the firſt term is unity, or 1; and 'tis ſo called from its readineſs in the practice of trade and merchandize.

To PRA'CTISE, 1 to put into practice. 2 to profeſs, or exerciſe a profeſſion.

To PRACTISE *upon one*, to tamper with him, to endeavour to draw him into one's intereſt, &c.

*PRÆCO'GNITA*, lat. (of *præ* before, and *cognitus* known) things known before.

PRÆ'DATORY (of *prædatorius*, lat. of *prædator* a robber) belonging to robbing, or pillaging.

PRÆ'PUCE, (of *præputium*, lat. the foreſkin) 1 the fore-ſkin that covers the head of the *penis*. 2 the fore-part of the *clitoris* in women.

*PRÆ'TER naturam*, lat. againſt nature.

*PRÆ'TOR*, lat. a magiſtrate among the ancient Romans, whoſe office was to look to the adminiſtration of juſtice and equity between man and man.

PRÆTO'RIAN, belonging to a prætor.

PRÆTORIAN *gate*, a gate in the front of the Roman camps, from which they iſſued to battle.

*PRÆTO'RIUM*, lat. 1 the place or court where cauſes were heard, and judgment given by the prætor. 2 the general's tent. 3 the king's pavilion.

PRÆ'TORSHIP, the office, or dignity of a prætor.

PRAGMA'TIC, or PRAGMA'TICAL (of πραγματικος, gr. of πραττω to drive) 1 over buſy in other men's affairs, ſaucy, arrogant. 2 practical, mechanical.

PRAISE, commendation, or honour.

To PRAISE, 1 to commend, or cry up. 2 to prize, or eſteem. 3 to give thanks.

PRAI'SER. See APPRAISER.

To PRANCE, to throw up the fore-legs, as horſes do.

PRANK, a mad, or unlucky trick.

To PRANK, 1 to trick, trim, or ſet off. 2 to curb in the head.

To PRATE, to twittle-twattle, or talk too much.

PRATI'QUE, or PRA'CTIC, a licence to traffic granted to the maſter of a ſhip in the ports of Italy, upon a bill of health.

PRA'TTLE, the innocent talk of a child.

PRA'VITY (of *pravitas*, lat. of *pravus* crooked) lewdneſs, naughtineſs, corruption of manners.

To PRAUNCE. See *To* PRANCE.

PRAUN, or PRAWN, a little ſort of ſea-fiſh.

To PRAY, 1 to deſire, or beg of. 2 to invoke or call upon.

PRAYER, 1 a deſire, or requeſt. 2 a ſupplication to God.

*Common* PRAYER, the public divine ſervice.

To PREACH (of *precher*, fr.) 1 to publiſh, or proclaim. 2 to make a ſermon. 3 to read a lecture to one.

PREA'CHER, one who preaches.

PRE-A'DAMITES, 1 thoſe who are ſuppoſed by ſome to have lived before Adam. 2 thoſe that are of that opinion.

PREA'MBLE (of *preambule*, fr. of *præ* before, and *ambulo* to go, lat.) 1 a preface, or introduction to any diſcourſe. 2 a tedious diſcourſe.

PRE'BEND (of *præbeo*, lat. to allow) a ſmall living in a cathedral church, for the maintainance of the prebendary.

*Simple* PREBENDS, are thoſe without a juriſdiction.

PREBENDS *with dignity*, are ſuch as have juriſdiction joined with them.

PRE'BENDARY, he that enjoys a prebend.

PRECA'RIOUS (of *precarius*, lat. of *precor* to beg) 1 granted to one upon intreaty, to uſe ſo long as pleaſeth the granter, and no longer. 2 at another's will and pleaſure. 3 that may, or may not ſucceed.

PRECAU'TION (of *præcautio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *cautio* to caution) a caution uſed or given before hand.

To PRECAUTION, to forewarn, or give caution.

To PRECE'DE (of *præcedo*, lat. of *præ* before, and *cedo* to go) 1 to go firſt, or before. 2 to excel, or ſurpaſs.

PRECE'DENCE, or PRECE'DENCY, the taking place before another.

PRE'CEDENT, 1 an example. 2 an original writing to draw another by. 3 an example, or authority to follow in judgments and determinations in the courts of juſtice.

PRECEDENT *book*, a book containing precedents, or draughts for attorneys, &c.

PRECE'LLENCE, or PRECE'LLENCY (of *præ* above, and *cello* to excel, lat.) excellency above another thing.

PRECE'NTOR (of *præcentor*, lat. of *præ* before, and *cano* to ſing) the chanter, or he that begins the tune in a cathedral church; the maſter of the choir.

PRE'CEPT (of *præceptum*, lat. of *præcipio* to teach or command) 1 a leſſon, or inſtruction. 2 a rule. 3 a commandment, or law. 4 an order of a judge, or a ſummons to appear.

PRECE'PTIVE, of, or belonging to a precept.

PRECE'PTOR (of *præceptor*, lat. of *præ* and *capio* to take) a tutor, teacher, or maſter.

PRECEPTORIES, benefices anciently poſſeſſed by the templars.

PRECE'SSION (of *præceſſio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *cedo* to go) an advancing or going before.

PRECESSION *of the equinoxes* (in Aſtronomy and Chronology) is the differences of time by which the equinoxes in each year precede the time of their happening in the laſt; for becauſe of the retrogreſſion of the equinoctial points in the heavens, the ſun will meet, and enter them every year ſooner than he did the laſt. This regreſſive motion of the points, is but about fifty ſeconds each year, which is not quite four ſeconds in time, and therefore not ſenſible but in the courſe of many years.

PRECI'NCT (of *precinctus*, lat. of *præ* and *cingo* to ſurround) 1 a parcel of land ſurrounded by ſome hedge, river, &c. 2 bounds, or extent of juriſdiction.

PRE'CIOUS (of *precioſus*, lat. of *pretium* the price given for a thing) 1 coſtly, of great price and value, dear, ſumptuous. 2 rare, excellent.

PRE'CIPICE (of *præcipitium*, lat. of *præcipito* to tumble down headlong) 1 a ſteep place, a downright pitch or fall. 2 danger, or difficulty. 3 misfortune, or diſgrace.

PRECI'PITANT, 1 violent, haſty, rapid, hurrying. 2 dangerous.

PRECIPITANT (with Chemiſts) is a term applied to any liquor, which being poured upon a diſſolution, precipitates the matter that is diſſolved.

PRECI'PITATE (of *præcipitatus*, lat. of *præcipitium* a precipice) raſh, over-haſty, unadviſed.

PRECI'PITATE (with Chemiſts) a ſubſtance which having been diſſolved in a proper menſtruum, is again ſeparated from its diſſolvent, and thrown down to the bottom of the veſſel, by pouring in ſome other liqour.

To PRECI'PITATE, 1 to caſt headlong. 2 to hurry too much. 3 (in Chemiſtry) to cauſe the matter that is diſſolved in any menſtruum to fall to the bottom.

PRECIPITA'TION, 1 hurry, raſhneſs, too great haſte. 2 (in Chemiſtry) is the falling to the bottom of any body that was ſuſpended in ſome menſtruum.

*PRÆCIPI'TIUM* lat. (i. e. a precipice) a puniſhment inflicted on criminals, by caſting them from ſome precipice, or high place.

PRECI'PITOUS, raſh, over-haſty.

PRE'CIPUT (in Juriſprudence) is an advantage pertaining to any one in a thing that is to be divided.

PRECI'SE (of *precis*, fr.) 1 exact, or determined. 2 ſcrupulous, or ſuperſtitious. 3 finical, or affected.

PRECI'SENESS, 1 exactneſs. 2 ſtiffneſs, formalneſs. 3 finicalneſs, affectedneſs.

PRECI'SIAN, one that is over ſcrupulous in point of religion.

To PRECLU'DE (of *præcludo*, lat. of *præ* and *cludo* to ſhut) to ſhut, or ram up, that one cannot enter or paſs.

To PRECO'GITATE (of *præcogito*, lat. of *præ* before, and *cogito* to think) to premeditate, or think before hand.

PRECOGNITION, fore-knowledge.

To PRECONCEI'VE (of *præ* before, and *concipio* to conceive) to take up an opinion or conception before-hand.

PRECONCE'PTION, a notion, &c. taken up before-hand.

PRECONISA'TION (in the conſiſtory of Rome) is a declaration or propoſition made by the cardinal-patron of a perſon nominated by ſome prince to a prelateſhip.

To PRECONI'SE, to make a report in the pope's conſiſtory, that the party preſented to a benefice is qualified for the ſame.

To PRECONSI'GN (of *præ* before, and *conſigno*, lat. to conſign or make over) to make over before hand.

PRECONTRACT (of *præ* before, and *contractus*, lat. a bargain or contract) a former bargain, or one made before-hand.

PRECU'RSOR (of *præcurſor*, lat. of *præ* before, and *curro* to run) a fore-runner, or meſſenger ſent before-hand.

PRE'DATORY (of *prædatorius*, lat. of *prædator* a robber) of, or belonging to robbing, pillaging or plundering.

PREDECE'SSOR (of *predeceſſeur*, fr.) one that was in a place or office before one.

PREDECE'SSORS, anceſtors, fore-fathers, or thoſe that went before.

PREDESTINA'RIAN, one that believes or maintains the doctrine of predeſtination.

To PREDE'STINATE (of *prædeſtino*, lat. of *præ* before, and *deſtino* to order, or appoint) to decree or ordain before what ſhall come after.

PREDESTINA'TION, a fore-ordaining or appointing.

PREDESTINATION (in Divinity) a judgment or decree of God, whereby he has reſolved from all eternity, to ſave a certain number of perſons, hence called *elect*.

PREDESTINATION, is ſometimes uſed to ſignify a concatenation of ſecond cauſes appointed by providence, by means whereof things are brought to paſs by a fatal neceſſity, contrary to all appearance, and maugre all oppoſition.

PREDETERMINA'TION, 1 a determining before-hand. 2 (with Schoolmen) that concurrence of God which makes men act, and determines them in all their actions, both good and bad.

To PREDETE'RMINE (of *præ* before, and *determino* to determine) to determine, or appoint before-hand.

PRE'DIAL *tythes*, are such as are paid from things growing from the ground only.

PRE'DICABLE (of *præ* and *dico*, lat. to speak) 1 that may be told or spoken abroad. 2 (in Logic) a general quality, or epithet that may be applied to different subjects.

PREDICABLES (in Logic) are termed universals, and are five in number, *viz. genus*, *species*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*.

PREDI'CAMENT, a rank, classis, or order of beings, or substances, ranged according to their natures.

PREDI'CAMENTS (with Logicians) are ten in number, viz. *substance*, *accident*, *quantity*, *quality*, *relation*, *action*, *passion*, the *situation* of bodies as to place, their *duration* as to time, and their *habit*, or external appearance.

PREDI'CAMENT, pass, condition, state.

PREDICAME'NTAL, of, or belonging to a predicament.

PRE'DICANT (of *prædicans*, lat. of *præ* before, and *dico* to speak) preaching.

PREDICANT *friars*, are such as are allowed to preach.

To PRE'DICATE (of *prædico*, lat. of *præ* before, and *dico* to speak) to publish, cry, or preach up.

PRE'DICATE, the latter part of a logical proposition, or that which is affirmed of the subjects; as when we say, *Solomon was a wiseman*, the word *wiseman* is called the predicate, because it is affirmed of the subject, *Solomon*.

To PREDI'CT (of *prædico*, lat. of *præ* before, and *dico* to speak) to prophesy, or foretel things to come.

PREDI'CTION, a prophesy, or foretelling of a thing.

To PREDISPO'SE (of *præ* before, and *dispono* to dispose) to dispose before hand.

PREDO''MINANCY, or PREDO''MINANTNESS, a being predominant, an over-ruling quality, having some superiority over some other.

*PREDO''MINANT*, fr. over-powering, or chief.

To PREDO'MINATE (of *prædominor*, lat. of *præ* and *dominor* to bear rule) to over-power, or bear rule.

† PRE'DY, a sea word for ready.

PRE-ELE'CTED (of *præ* before, and *electus*, lat. chosen) chosen, or elected before.

PRE-ELE'CTION, an election made before hand.

PRE-E'MINENCE, or PREHE'MINENCE (of *præeminentia*, lat. of *præ* and *eminentia* eminent) an advantagious quality, or degree above others.

PRE-E'MINENT, above the rest.

PRE-E'MPTION (of *præemptio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *emo* to buy) a buying before others.

PREE'NING (among Naturalists) the action of birds, in cleaning, composing, and trimming their feathers, to enable them to glide more easily through the air.

PRE-ENGA'GED, engaged before-hand.

PRE-ENGA'GEMENT, an engagement, or promise made before hand.

To PRE-E'XIST (of *præ* before, and *existo* to exist) to exist, or have a being before.

PRE-EXI'STENCE, the state of a thing actually in being before another.

PRE-EXI'STENT, existing, or being before another.

PRE''FACE (of *præfatio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *fari* to speak) 1 the beginning or entrance into a discourse. 2 a speech preparatory to a book.

To PRE''FACE, to make a prefatory introduction to a discourse.

PRE''FATORY, pertaining to a preface.

PREFECT, one of the chief magistrates of ancient Rome, who governed in the absence of the kings, consuls, and emperors.

PRE'FECTURE, the government or chief rule of a city or province.

To PREFE'R (of *præfero*, lat. of *præ* and *fero* to carry) 1 to esteem above, or set more by. 2 to advance, or promote. 3 to bring in, speaking of a bill of indictment at law.

PRE''FERABLE, that is to be preferred, or made choice of before another.

PRE''FERENCE, 1 the value, or esteem of one thing above another. 2 the choice.

PREFE'RMENT, 1 advancement, or promotion. 2 place, or employ. 3 benefice, or church living.

To PREFI''GURATE, or to PREFI''GURE (of *præfiguro*, lat. of *præ*, and *figuro* to fashion) to represent by a type or figure.

To PREFIX (of *præfigo*, lat. of *præ* before, and *figo* to fix) 1 to fix, or put before. 2 to nominate, or appoint.

PRE'GNANCY, or PRE'GNANTNESS, 1 a being great with child, the state of a woman when she has conceived, or is with child. 2 sharpness, or subtilty.

PRE'GNANT (of *prægnans*, lat. of *præ* and the antiq. verb *geno*, i. e. *gigno* to beget) 1 with child. 2 sharp, subtile. 3 strong, forcible. 4 infallible. 5 (with Botanists) full, as a bud, seed, or kernel that is ready to sprout.

PREGUSTA'TION (of *prægustatio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *gusto* to taste) tasting before hand.

To PREJUDGE (of *præjudico*, lat. of *præ* before, and *judico* to judge) 1 to judge before. 2 to guess, or divine.

PRE JU'DICATE (of *præjudicatus*, lat. of *præjudico* to judge before hand) 1 prejudged, or judged before. 2 proceeding from prejudice.

PRE'JUDICE (of *præjudicium*, lat. of *præ* before, and *judico* to judge) 1 a rash judgment before the matter is duly considered, or heard. 2 prepossession, a false notion or opinion

opinion of any thing conceived without a previous due examination thereof. 3 injury, hurt, damage.

To PRE'JUDICE, 1 to injure, or hurt. 2 to prepoſſeſs, or bias a perſon in his opinion of another.

PREJUDI'CIAL, injurious, hurtful.

PRE''LACY, the dignity or office of a prelate.

PRE''LATE (of *prælatus*, lat. of *præferor* to be preferred) one that has a great dignity in the church.

PRELATE *of the garter*, the firſt officer of that noble order, and as ancient as the order itſelf.

PRELA''TICAL, of, or belonging to prelates.

PRE''LATURE, or PRE'LATESHIP, the ſtate, office, or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION (of *prælectio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *lego* to read) a leſſon or lecture, a reading to others.

PRELIBA'TION (of *prælibatio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *libo* to taſte) a fore-taſte.

*PRELI'MINARIES*, fr. (of *præ* before, and *limen* a threſhold, lat.) 1 thoſe things that go before the main matter. 2 the firſt ſteps in a negociation, or other important buſineſs.

*A* PRELI''MINARY, ſomething to be examined, diſpatched or determined, before an affair can be decided, or treated of thoroughly and to purpoſe.

PRELU'DE (of *præludium*, lat. of *præ* before, and *ludo* to play) 1 the preparatory notes of muſicians before they begin to play, a voluntary, a flouriſh. 2 an entrance into buſineſs.

To PRELUDE, to flouriſh before, to make a prelude, to play an irregular air off hand, to try if the inſtrument be in tune, and to lead into the piece to be played.

*PRELU'DIO*, ital. (in Muſic) a prelude, much the ſame as an overture.

† PRELU'DIOUS, preparatory.

PRE'MATURE (of *præmaturus*, lat. of *præ* before, and *maturus* ripe) 1 ripe before others, or before its uſual time, or ſeaſon. 2 over-haſty, untimely, or too early.

PREMATU'RENESS, or PREMATU'RITY, early ripeneſs, or ripeneſs before the time.

To PREME''DITATE (of *præmeditor*, lat. of *præ* before, and *meditor* to meditate, or think upon) to muſe and think of a thing before hand.

PREME'DITA'TION, the action of premeditating.

To PREMI'SE, to ſpeak or treat of before, by way of introduction.

PRE'MISES (of *premiſſa*, fr.) 1 things ſpoken of before. 2 lands, houſes, or things belonging thereto. 3 (in Logic) the two firſt propoſitions of a ſyllogiſm.

PRE''MIUM (of *præmium*, lat. a reward) 1 a reward, or recompence. 2 (in commerce) that ſum of money given to an inſurer, for the inſuring the ſafe return of a ſhip, or merchandize.

To PREMO'NISH (of *præmoneo*, lat. of *præ* before, and *moneo* to admoniſh) to forewarn, or to give warning afore hand.

PREMONI''TION, a giving warning afore hand.

To PREMO'NSTRATE (of *præmonſtro*, lat. of *præ* before, and *monſtro* to ſhew) to foreſhew.

PREMO'NSTRATE'NSES, an order of regular canons obſerving the rules of St. Auſtin.

PREMO'TION (a ſchool term) the action of co-operating with the creature, and determining him to act.

*Phyſical* PREMOTION (with Schoolmen) is a complement of the active power whereby it paſſes from the firſt to the ſecond act, i. e. from a compleat, and next powers to the action.

PREMUNI'RE ⁴, 1 a writ ſo called from the words *Præmunire facias* in it, ſignifying to bid the offender take heed. 2 the offence on which the writ is granted. 3 the puniſhment thereof, which is impriſonment and loſs of goods. 4 any trouble or inconvenience.

*To run one's ſelf into a* PREMUNIRE, to take a ready courſe to involve one's ſelf in trouble and perplexity.

PREMUNI''TION (of *præmunitio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *munio* to fortify) a fortifying before hand.

To PRENO''MINATE (of *prænomino*, lat. of *præ* before, and *nomino* to name) to name before hand.

PRENO''MINA'TION, a nominating, or naming before.

PRENO'TION (of *prænotio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *noſco* to know) a foreknowledge, or preconception.

PREOCCUPANCY, prior poſſeſſion.

PREO'CCUPATED, poſſeſſed before another.

PREO'CCUPA'TION (of *præoccupatio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *occupo* to hold) 1 a poſſeſſing, or enjoying before. 2 prepoſſeſſion, or prejudice.

† To PREO''MINATE (of *præ* and *ominor*, lat. to preſage) to prognoſticate, or preſage.

To PREORDAI'N (of *præordino*, lat. of *præ* before, and *ordino* to ordain) to ordain before hand.

PREO'RDINATE, ordained before.

PREORDINA'TION, an ordaining before.

PREPARA'TION (of *præparatio*, lat. of *præparo* to prepare) 1 a preparing, or making ready before hand. 2 proviſion made for ſome enterprize, or deſign. 3 (in Pharmacy) the way or method of compounding, or ordering medicines for ſeveral uſes.

PREPA''RATIVE, ſerving to prepare.

PREPA''RATORY, by way of preparation.

To PREPA'RE (of *præparo*, lat. of *præ* before,

fore, and *paro* to make ready) 1 to get or make ready, to provide. 2 to fit, or fit up. 3 to diſpoſe a perſon to do a thing.

PREPE'NSED (of *præpenſus*, lat. of *præ* before, and *penſo* to weigh) forethought, or premeditated.

PREPO'NDERANCE, 1 an outweighing. 2 a pondering, or conſidering before hand.

To PREPO'NDERATE (of *præpondero*, lat. of *præ* and *pondero* to weigh) 1 to outweigh, or weigh down. 2 to be of greater worth, or value. 3 to weigh in one's mind, to deliberate, or conſider.

PRE'POSITION (of *præpoſitio*, lat. of *præ* before, and *pono* to put) one of the eight parts of ſpeech, ſo called becauſe ſet before a noun, &c.

PREPO'SITOR (of *præpoſitor*, lat. ſet over) a ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSE'SS (of *præ* before, and *poſſideo* to poſſeſs) to prevent, bias, or fill one's mind with prejudice.

PREPOSSE'SSION, prejudice, or being biaſſed.

PREPO'STEROUS (of *præpoſterus*, lat. of *præ* before, and *poſterus* the laſt) 1 topſy-turvy, confuſed, beginning at the wrong end, over-thwart. 2 croſs grained, peeviſh, fretful. 3 quite contrary. 4 preternatural. 5 unſeaſonable, that cometh not in its due ſeaſon.

PRE'PUCE (of *præputium*, lat. the fore ſkin) the fore ſkin of the *penis*.

PRERO'GATIVE (of *prærogativa*, lat. of *præ* before, and *rogo* to demand) 1 a pre-eminence above others, a ſpecial privilege. 2 a precedence in giving votes. 3 privilege, gift, or advantage.

*King's* PREROGATIVE, that power and privilege that the king, in right of his crown, hath over, not only other perſons, but over the ordinary courſe of the common law.

*Archbiſhop's* PREROGATIVE, a ſpecial pre-eminence which the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York have in certain caſes above ordinary biſhops.

PREROGATIVE *court*, a court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, wherein wills are proved, &c.

*PRE'SA*, ital. (in Muſic) a character called a repeat.

To PRESA'GE (of *præſagium*, lat. of *præ* and *ſagio*, to know precisely) 1 to ſignify before hand. 2 to gueſs, or foretel.

PRESAGE, a ſign, or omen.

PRE'SBYTER (of πρεσβύτερος, gr. of πρεσβυς an old man) 1 an elder, an ancient or honourable perſon. 2 a prieſt, or elder of the church.

PRESBYTE'RIAN, of, or belonging to the preſbyterians, or their principles.

PRESBYTE'RIANISM, the principles, &c. of the preſbyterians.

PRESBYTE'RIANS, a party of nonconformiſts, ſo called from their admitting of lay-elders into their church government.

PRESBY'TERY, 1 eldership, prieſthood. 2 church government by elders. 3 an aſſembly of the order of preſbyterians with lay elders for the exerciſe of church diſcipline.

*PRESBYTIA*, gr. dimneſs of ſight in things nigh at hand.

PRE'SCIENCE (of *præſcientia*, lat. of *præ* before, and *ſcio* to know) fore-knowledge, that knowledge that God has, or is ſuppoſed to have, of things to come.

PRESCOT, [W. lon. 2°. 45'. lat. 53°. 25'.] a pretty large market town in Lancaſhire, but not very populous. It has a market on tueſday, and a fair on Corpus-Chriſti day. Diſtant from London 147 computed, and 190 meaſured miles, and 43 from Lancaſter.

To PRESCRIBE (of *præſcribo*, lat. of *præ* before, and *ſcribo* to write) 1 to order, or appoint. 2 (in Law) not to be liable to an action, becauſe not ſued within the time limited by law. 3 to plead preſcription.

PRE'SCRIPT (of *præſcriptum*, lat. of *præ*, and *ſcribo* to write) an order.

PRESCRI'PTION, 1 ordering, or appointing. 2 limiting, or determining. 3 (in Law) is a title acquired by uſe and time, whereof there is no memory to the contrary. 4 (among Phyſicians) the act or art of aſſigning a proper and adequate remedy to a diſeaſe.

PRE'SENCE (of *præſentia*, lat. of *præ* before, and *ſum* to be) 1 a being preſent in a place. 2 in ſight, or at hand. 3 mien, air, looks.

PRESENCE *of mind*, readineſs of wit.

PRE'SENT, adj. (of *præſens*, lat. of *præ* before, and *ſum* to be) 1 not abſent. 2 in the time wherein we live. 3 that performs its office preſently.

PRE'SENT *tenſe of a verb* (in Grammar) is that which ſpeaks of the time that now is, as, *I write*.

PRE'SENT, ſub. a free gift.

To PRESE'NT, 1 to offer, or give a gift. 2 to level at. 3 to name to a benefice. 4 to act, or repreſent. 5 to bring an information againſt one.

PRESENTA'NEOUS (of *præſentaneus*, lat. of *preſens* preſent) preſent, effectual.

PRESENTATION, 1 the act of preſenting 2 (in the Canon Law) the act of a patron nominating and offering his clerk to the biſhop or collator, to be inſtituted in a benefice.

PRESENTEE', the clerk that is preſented by the patron.

PRE'SENTLY, juſt now, in a moment.

PRESE'NTMENT, 1 a mere denunciation of the jurors, or ſome other officer concerning an offence. 2 the acting, or repreſenting.

PRESERVA'TION (of *præſervatio*, lat. of *præſervio* to help) a keeping, or preſerving.

PRESE'RVATIVE, 1 of a preſerving quality. 2 a remedy made uſe of to prevent a diſeaſe.

To PRESE'RVE, 1 to keep, to guard, or defend from miſchief. 2 to order fruits, &c. as confectioners do.

PRESE'RVER, 1 a guardian, or keeper. 2 (in the plural number) a ſort of ſpectacles.

To PRESI'DE (of *præſideo*, lat. of *præ* above, and *ſedeo* to be placed) 1 to be the chief ruler. 2 to overſee, or have the care or management of.

PRE'SIDENCY, the place of a preſident.

PRE'SIDENT (of *præſes*, or *præſidens*, lat. of *præſideo* to preſide) 1 a governor, or overſeer. 2 (in Law) the king's lieutenant of a province. 3 an example, or pattern. See PRECEDENT.

*Lord* PRE'SIDENT (of the King's Council) a great officer of the crown, whoſe office is to attend on the king, to propoſe buſineſs at the council board, and to report the ſeveral tranſactions managed there.

*PRESI'DIAL*, fr. a ſpecial court of judicature in France.

To PRESS (of *preſſer*, fr.) 1 to thruſt, or ſqueeze cloſe together. 2 to crowd, or throng. 3 to haſten. 4 to urge, or be in earneſt with. 5 to force men into the king's ſervice.

A PRESS (of *preſſe*, fr.) 1 a machine, or inſtrument for preſſing. 2 a crowd, or throng.

To PRESS *upon the head* (with Horſemen) a horſe is ſaid to do ſo, when either through the ſtiffneſs of his neck, or from an ardour to run too much a-head, he ſtretches his head againſt the horſeman's hand, refuſes the aid of the hand, and withſtands the effects of the bridle.

To PRESS *a horſe forward*, is to aſſiſt him with the calves of the legs, or to ſpur him to make him go on.

PRE'SSURE (of *preſſura*, lat. of *premo* to preſs, or ſink down) 1 grief, affliction, or calamity. 2 a ſqueezing, or preſſing. 3 oppreſſion. 4 (with the Carteſians) a kind of motion imagined to be impreſſed and propagated through a fluid medium.

*PREST*, fr. a duty in money to be paid by the ſheriff, upon his account in the exchequer, or for money left in his hands.

PREST-*money*, an earneſt money given commonly to a ſoldier when he is liſted.

PRESTA'TION *money*, a ſum paid annually by arch-deacons and other dignitaries to their biſhop.

PRESTEIGN, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 52°. 22'.] a town in Radnorſhire, ſouth Wales, ſituate in a pleaſant valley on the river Lugg; it is the handſomeſt and beſt town in the county, and is the place where the aſſizes and the county goal are kept. The market is on ſaturday, and is plentifully ſupplied with all ſorts of grain, and eſpecially barley, on account of the great quantities of malt made here. Diſtant from London 116 computed, and 148 meaſured miles.

*PRE'STER*, gr. (of πρηθω to burn) a meteor, conſiſting of an exhalation thrown from the clouds downwards, with ſuch violence as that it is ſet on fire by the colliſion.

PRESTE'SA (in Riding Academies) ſignifies readineſs, and imports the diligence of a horſe in working in the manage.

*PRE'STIGES*, fr. (of *præſtigiæ*, lat. deluſions) deluſions, impoſtures, fallacies, deceits, underhand conveyances.

PRESTIGIA'TION, a juggling, or deceiving by ſlight of hand.

PRESTI'GIOUS, deceitful, after a juggling manner.

PRE'STIMONY (in the Canon Law) a fund or revenue ſettled by a founder for the ſubſiſtence of a prieſt, without being erected into any title of benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory, nor ſubject to any but the patron and thoſe he appoints.

*PRESTI'SSIMO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies extreme faſt or quick.

*PRE'STO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies faſt or quick.

PRESTO (with Jugglers) a word uſed in their pretended conjurations, and ſignifies quickly.

PRESTON, [W. lon. 2°. 32'. lat. 53°. 45'.] a borough town in Lancaſhire, ſeated on a delightful eminence near the Ribble, which ſupplies it with plenty of fiſh, and coal, and has a good ſtone bridge over it. It is a very gay place, not only from the gentry who reſort hither from the neighbouring towns in the winter, but alſo from the officers belonging to the county palatine who reſide here. It was firſt incorporated by Henry II. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under aldermen, ſeventeen common-council, and a town clerk. Its markets are on wedneſday, friday, and ſaturday, the laſt as conſiderable as any on the north ſide of the Trent for fiſh, fowl, and corn; the fairs are on March the 16th for three days, June the 24th, Auguſt the 14th for eight days, October the 28th for five days, and November the 30th. Here is a charity-ſchool for 25 boys, and another for as many girls. It is as handſome and as large as ſome cities, and ſends two members to parliament; but its trade is very inconſiderable. Diſtant from London 167 computed, and 211 meaſured miles, and 21 from Lancaſter.

To PRESU'ME (of *præſumo*, lat. of *præ* before, and *ſumo* to take) 1 to think, or imagine. 2 to hope, to truſt. 3 to have too good an opinion of. 4 to take too much upon one, to be proud, inſolent, bold, ſaucy.

PRESU'MPTION, 1 conjecture, gueſs, opinion, belief. 2 arrogance, or pride.

*Violent* PRESUMPTION (in Law) is often admitted as a full proof, as when a perſon is found dead in a houſe, and a perſon is ſeen to come out with a bloody ſword, and no

other perſon was at that time in the houſe, this, though a preſumption, is a proof.

*Probable* PRESUMPTION (in Law) is that which is of ſome weight, tho' it has but a ſmall effect.

PRESU'MPTIVE, ſuppoſed, or preſumed.

PRESUMPTIVE *heir*, is the next relation, or heir at law to a perſon, who is to inherit from him by will; and who, it is preſumed, will be heir: nothing but a contrary diſpoſition of the teſtator being able to prevent him.

PRESU'MPTUOUS, 1 proud, haughty. 2 adventurous, daring. 3 vain, empty.

To PRE'SUPPO'SE (of *preſuppoſer*, fr. of *præ* before, and *ſuppono*, lat. to put) to ſuppoſe before hand.

PRE'SUPPOSI'TION, a ſuppoſing before hand.

PRETE'NCE, 1 opinion, or conceit. 2 pretext, colour, appearance.

To PRETE'ND (of *prætendo*, lat. of *præ* before, and *tendo* to ſpread) 1 to uſe a pretence, or make as if. 2 to imagine, or believe. 3 to aſſert, affirm, or maintain.

PRETE'NDER, 1 a diſſembler, or one that arrogates to himſelf what does not belong to him. 2 a competitor, or candidate.

PRETE'NSION, 1 claim, or laying claim to. 2 deſign, or purpoſe. 3 hope, or expectation.

PRE'TER, or PRE'TERIT (of *præteritus*, lat. paſt) an inflexion of verbs expreſſing the time paſt.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT *tenſe* (in Grammar) ſignifies the thing not perfectly paſt, as *I did hear*.

PRETERI'TION (of *præteritio*, lat. of *prætereo* to paſs over) 1 a paſſing by, or over. 2 (in Rhetoric) a figure when the orator ſeems to paſs by, or unwilling to declare, that which he nevertheleſs inſiſts upon at the ſame time.

PRETERMI'SSION (of *prætermiſſio*, lat. of *prætermitto* to omit) an omitting, leaving out, or letting a thing paſs.

To PRETERMI'T (of *prætermitto*, lat. of *præ* and *mitto* to let alone) to omit, paſs by, or neglect.

PRETERNA'TURAL (of *præter* beſide, and *natura* nature) beſide, or out of the courſe of nature, extraordinary.

PRETERPE'RFECT *tenſe* (in Grammar) a tenſe that ſignifies the time more than perfectly paſt, with this ſign *had*, as *I had read*.

PRETE'XT (of *prætextus*, lat. a pretence) a pretence, a colour, a cloke.

PRE'TTY, adj. 1 handſome, beautiful. 2 pleaſant, or agreeable. 3 merry, agreeable. 4 it is often ſpoken by way of contempt or irony.

PRETTY, adv. 1 ſo ſo, indifferent. 2 tolerable, paſſable.

To PREVAI'L (of *prævaleo*, lat. of *præ* and *valeo* to be of force) to have the advantage over, to be of greater force.

PRE'VALENCE, or PRE'VALENCY (of *prævalentia*, lat. of *prævaleo* to prevail) a being prevalent, or of a prevailing nature.

PRE'VALENT, effectual, powerful, prevailing.

To PREVA'RICATE (of *prævaricor*, lat. to go crooked) 1 to play faſt and looſe, to make a ſhew to do a thing and to do clean contrary. 2 (in Law) to plead by colluſion, to betray one's cauſe to the adverſary.

PREVARICA'TION, 1 colluſion, foul play in pleading. 2 a ſecret abuſe committed in the exerciſe of a public office.

PREVARICA'TOR, 1 a betrayer of his client's cauſe, a ſham, a falſe dealer, a ſhuffler, a waiter for booty. 2 (at the univerſity of Cambridge) the ſame as *Terræ filius* in Oxford; he that makes an ingenious ſatirical commencement ſpeech, reflecting on the miſdemeanors of the principal members.

† PREVE'NIENT (of *præveniens*, lat. of *prævenio* to prevent) that prevents.

To PREVE'NT (of *prævemo*, lat. of *præ* before, and *venio* to come) 1 to come before. 2 to anticipate, or obviate. 3 to hinder, or keep off. 4 to get the ſtart of.

PREVE'NTION, 1 a ſtepping in before. 2 a hinderance, or keeping back.

PREVE'NTIONAL *full moon* (in Aſtronomy) the full moon that comes before any great moveable feaſt, or planetary aſpect.

PREVE'NTIVE, or PREVE'NTATIVE, ſerving to prevent.

PRE'VIOUS (of *prævius*, lat. that goeth before) done, that goeth before, that leadeth the way.

PREY (of *proye*, fr.) 1 whatever is taken away by wild beaſts. 2 ſpoil, plunder.

PREY'ING *upon*, 1 ſeizing upon by violence. 2 eating, or devouring.

*PRIAPE'A*, gr. (in Poetry) obſcene epigrams, &c. compoſed on the God Priapus.

*PRIAPISMUS*, or *PRIAPISM* (of πριαπισμος, gr. of Πριαπος) a continual and painful erection of the yard, without any deſire of coition, or effuſion of ſeed; which diſtinguiſheth it from Satyriaſis; tho' ſome confound both.

PRIAPUS, 1 a heathen god preſiding over gardens, whom the poets and painters repreſent with a yard of an extraordinary ſize, always ſtiff and erect. 2 the genital parts of a man.

PRICE (of *prix*, fr.) the eſtimation, value, or rate a thing is eſteemed at.

PRICE *courant*, a weekly account publiſhed in London for the uſe of merchants, of the current value, or prices of many commodities.

To PRICK, 1 to make a hole with the point of any thing. 2 to ſet down a tune, or ſong. 3 to nominate, as the king pricks ſheriffs, &c. 4 (in Hunting) to trace the ſteps of a deer.

To

To PRICK *the chart*, &c. (in Navigation) is to make a point therein, near the place the ſhip is to be at any time, in order to find the courſe they ought to ſteer.

PRICK, 1 the yard of a man or beaſt. 2 a goad. 3 pricking, or ſticking. 4 a point. 5 a mark, or butt to ſhoot at. 6 a remorſe, as a prick of conſcience. 7 a wound made with a ſharp pointed weapon.

PRI'CKER, 1 an inſtrument uſed by ſtationers to mark paper, ſo as to rule lines at equal diſtances. 2 a little wheel uſed to draw dotted lines. 3 (in Hunting) a huntſman or horſeman.

PRI'CKET, 1 a rough brown garden-baſket made of willow twigs. 2 (in Hunting) a male-deer, a year old complete.

PRI'CKETH (in Hunting) is ſaid of a hare, when ſhe beats in the plain high way, or hard heath-way, where the footing may be perceived.

PRI'CKLE, a ſharp pointed thing, as a thorn, &c.

PRIDE, 1 haughtineſs, preſumption, vanity. 2 the luſt of beaſts.

PRIDE-*gavel*, a rent paid to the lord of the manor of Rodely in Glouceſterſhire, for the liberty of fiſhing for lampreys in the river Severn.

PRIEST, 1 a clergyman who performs ſacred offices. 2 a miniſter of the church of Rome.

PRIE'STESS, a woman prieſt.

PRIE'STHOOD, the office or dignity of prieſts.

PRIG, a whiffling fellow.

To PRIG, to filch, or ſteal.

To PRIM, to have affected ways.

PRI'MACY, the office or dignity of a primate, or chief ruler.

PRIMÆ'VAL, or † PRIMÆ'VOUS (of *primævus*, lat. of *primus* firſt) that is of the firſt or more ancient time.

PRI'MAGE, a duty due to the Mariners for the loading of the ſhip.

*PRIMÆ naturalia*, lat. (in Phyſics) the firſt particles, or atoms whereof natural bodies are primarily compoſed.

*PRIMARIUM latus*, lat. (in Conic Sections) is a right line drawn through the vertex or top of the ſection, and parallel to the baſe of the cone.

PRI'MARY (of *primarius*, lat. of *primus* firſt) 1 firſt in order. 2 chief, or principal.

PRI'MARY *planets*. See *Primary* PLANETS.

PRI'MATE, a chief archbiſhop, or one inveſted with power over other archbiſhops, or biſhops.

PRI'MATESHIP, the office, or dignity of a primate.

PRIME, adj. (of *primus*, lat. beſt) 1 chief, great, ſovereign. 2 excellent, or exquiſite. 3 arch, or crafty.

PRIME, ſub. 1 the flower, or choice. 2 the time when a thing is in its greateſt beauty. 3 the firſt of the canonical hours. 4 (in Geometry) the 60th part of a degree. 5 the golden number, ſo called becauſe in the kalendar of Julius Cæſar it was marked with letters of gold, and is a cycle or revolution of nineteen years, invented by Meton the Athenian; in which time it was ſuppoſed that the lunations, and aſpects between the ſun and moon returned to the ſame place. The chief uſes of it are to find the age and changes of the moon.

PRIME *figures* (with Geometricians) are ſuch as cannot be divided into any other figures more ſimple than themſelves; as the triangle into planes, the pyramids into ſolids; for all planes are made of the firſt, and all bodies or ſolids are compounded of the latter.

PRIME *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) is the new moon at her firſt appearance for about three days after the change.

PRIME *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are ſuch as are made by addition, or the collection of units, and not by multiplication, and ſo an unit only can meaſure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. This ſome call the ſimple numbers, others uncompounded ones.

PRIME *vertical*, the vertical circle which paſſeth through the poles of the meridian.

PRIME *verticals* (in Dialing) are direct, erect, north or ſouth dials, whoſe planes lie parallel to the prime vertical.

To PRIME, 1 to put powder in the pan or touch-hole of a gun. 2 (in Painting) to lay on the firſt colour.

PRI'MER 1 a book that children are taught to read by, containing prayers and portions of ſcripture. 2 a popiſh prayer-book.

PRI'MER *ſerjeant*, the king's firſt ſerjeant at law.

PRI'MER *ſeiſin*, a law word, ſignifying the firſt poſſeſſion.

*PRIME'RO*, ital. a game at cards.

PRIME'VOUS (of *primævus*, lat. of *primus* firſt) of the firſt age.

*PRIMICE'RIUS*, lat. (in Antiquity) the firſt or chief perſon in any office or dignity.

PRI'MING *horn* (in Gunnery) a horn made uſe of in priming a great gun.

*PRIMI'TIÆ*, lat. 1 the firſt fruits of the year that were offered to the gods. 2 (in Law) the profits of every church living the firſt year after it becomes void, appertaining to the king.

PRI'MITIVE (of *primitivus*, lat. of *primitus* firſt of all) 1 of or pertaining to the firſt age, ancient. 2 firſt, not derived from others.

PRIMOGE'NITURE (of *primogenitus*, lat. of *primo* firſt, and *genitura* generation) birthright, or the title of an elder brother in right of his birth.

PRIMO'RDIAL (of *primordialis*, lat. of *primus* firſt) primitive, original.

PRI'MROSE (of *prima* the firſt, and *roſa* a

roſe, lat.) a flower that blows early in the ſpring.

*PRI'MULA veris*, lat. (in Botany) the primroſe.

*PRI'MUM mobile*, lat. (i. e. the firſt mover) a term made uſe of in the Ptolemaic Aſtronomy, ſignifying the higheſt ſphere of the heavens, whoſe centre is our earth, and in compariſon of which it is but a point; this is ſuppoſed to contain all the other ſpheres within it, and to give motion to them, turning itſelf and them quite round in twenty-four hours.

PRINCE (of *princeps*, lat. chief, principal) 1 the firſt, chief, or moſt excellent. 2 a perſon inveſted with the ſupreme command of a ſtate or country independent of any other. 3 a perſon who is ſovereign in his own territories, yet holds of ſome other as his ſuperior lord. 4 a title given to the iſſue of princes, or thoſe of the royal family.

PRINCE'S *feather*, the name of a flower.

PRI'NCESS, 1 a prince's conſort, lady, or wife. 2 a king's daughter.

PRI'NCIPAL, adj. (of *principalis*, lat. of *princeps* chief) chief, main, moſt conſiderable, or neceſſary part of a thing.

PRI'NCIPAL, ſub. 1 the firſt fund or ſum put into the common ſtock, or out to intereſt. 2 the head, or chief perſon.

PRI'NCIPAL *point* (in Perſpective) is that point where the principal ray falls upon the table.

PRI'NCIPAL *ray* (in Perſpective) is that which paſſes perpendicularly from the ſpectator's eye to the perſpective plane.

PRI'NCIPAL *poſts* (in Carpentry) the corner poſts, which are tenoned into the ground plates below, and into the beams of the roof.

PRINCIPA''LITY (of *principalitas*, lat. of *princeps* a prince) the dignity or dominion of a prince.

PRINCIPA''LITIES (in Theology) one of the ſeven orders of angels.

*PRINCI''PIA*, lat. principles, or elements.

PRI'NCIPLE (of *principium*, lat. of *princeps* firſt) 1 the firſt cauſe, origin, or ſource. 2 an inducement, or motive. 3 a maxim, rule, or axiom. 4 a good practical rule of action. 5 (in the plural number) the grounds, or fundamentals of any art or ſcience

*Firſt* PRI'NCIPLE, a thing that is ſelf evident, or as it were naturally known; as *the whole is greater than a part*, &c.

PRINCIPLES, are the firſt and ſimpleſt parts whereof natural bodies are compounded, and into which they are again reſolvible by fire; of which they reckon five, viz. *phlegm* or *water*, *mercury* or *ſpirit*, *ſulphur* or *oil*, *ſalt*, and *earth*.

*Active* PRINCIPLES (in Chemiſtry) are ſpirit, oil, and ſalt.

*Ariſtotelian*, or *Peripatetic* PRINCIPLES, are the four elements, viz. *water*, *air*, *earth*, and *fire*; a diſtribution groſs and unphiloſophical.

*Epicurean* PRINCIPLES are *magnitude*, *figure* and *weight*.

PRI'NCOCK, a youngſter too ſoon ripe-headed, a pert and forward fellow.

PRI'NTER, one who practices the art of printing.

PRINTING, typography; the art of taking impreſſions with ink from characters and figures, moveable or immoveable: the one for books, called letter preſs printing; the other for pictures from copper-plates, called rolling preſs printing.

PRINT, 1 a mark, or ſign. 2 a cut, figure, or picture. 3 a letter, or character. 4 (in the plural number) news papers.

To PRINT, to practiſe the art of printing.

*PRIOR*, lat. adj. antecedent, or before.

PRI'OR, ſub. (of *prieur*, fr.) the head of a priory, or the ſecond perſon after the abbot.

PRI'ORESS, a nun next in order to an abbeſs.

PRIO''RITY (of *prioritas*, lat. of *prior* the former) 1 a being firſt in time, rank, order, or dignity. 2 advantage of place. 3 (in Law) is an antiquity of tenure, compared with another leſs ancient.

PRI'ORY, a religious community under the direction of a prior, or prioreſs.

PRI'SAGE, the ſhare that belongs to the king out of prizes taken at ſea.

PRISAGE *of wines*. See BUTLERAGE.

PRISCI'LLIANTS, ancient heretics, followers of Priſcilian a Spaniard, in the year 338.

PRISE. See PRIZE.

PRISM (of πρισμα, gr. of πριω to ſaw off) ſomething ſawn or cut off, a figure in geometry.

PRISM (in Optics) is a glaſs bounded by two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plane and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to thoſe of the other, it is uſed to make experiments on light and colours.

*Triangular* PRISM, a priſm whoſe two oppoſite baſes are triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMA''TICAL, of, or belonging to priſms.

PRI'SMOID (of πρισμα a priſm, and ειδος form) a ſolid geometrical figure, bounded by ſeveral planes, the baſes of which are right-angled parallelegrams, parallel and alike ſituated.

*PRI'SON*, fr. a jail, or goal, a place of confinement.

PRI'SONER, 1 one in cuſtody. 2 a malefactor going to be executed.

PRIS''TINE (of *priſtinus*, lat. of *prius* before) former, ancient.

PRI'TTLE-PRATTLE, prating, or inſignificant talk.

PRI'VACY, 1 familiarity. 2 retirement, or ſolitude. 3 ſecrecy.

*PRIVADO*, ſp. a private friend, a favourite.

PRI'VATE (of *privatus*, lat. of *privus* peculiar to himſelf) 1 ſecret, or retired. 2 alone, or by themſelves. 3 not public.

PRIVATEE'R, a ſhip fitted out by private perſons, with a licence from a prince or ſtate, to make prize of the enemy's ſhips and goods.

PRIVATEE'RING, ſailing in a privateer, with a deſign to make prize of the enemy's ſhips and goods.

PRIVA'TION (of *privatio*, lat. of *privo* to take away or deprive) 1 a depriving, bereaving, or taking away. 2 lack, want, or being without. 3 (in the Canon Law) is when any biſhop, or other clergyman, is by death, or any other act, deprived of his biſhopric, church or benefice. 4 (in Metaphyſics) is the want or abſence of ſome natural perfection, from a ſubject capable to receive it, in which ſubject it either was before, or at leaſt ought to have been.

*Partial* PRIVA'TION (in Metaphyſics) is only in ſome particular reſpect, and relates principally to its perfect actions.

PRI'VATIVE, ſub. (of *privativus*, lat. of *privo* to take away) that takes away or deprives.

PRIVATIVE, ſub. a particle which being prefixed to a word, changes it into a contrary ſenſe.

*PRIVATUS*, lat. a friend, or favourite.

PRI''VET, the name of an evergreen ſhrub.

PRI''VILEGE, or PRIVILEDGE (of *privilegium*, lat. a prerogative above others) a pre-eminence or prerogative above others, a ſpecial right, or grant.

PRI'VILEGED *perſon*, one who has the benefit of, or enjoys a privilege.

PRI'VITIES, the privy, or ſecret parts of a human body.

PRI''VITY, private knowledge of.

PRI'VY, adj. 1 ſecret, or hidden. 2 particular.

PRIVY, ſub. a houſe of office.

PRIVY (in Law) one who is a partaker of, or that has an intereſt in any action, or thing.

PRIVY *council*, the aſſembly of the king and privy-counſellors in the king's palace for matters of ſtate.

PRIVY *ſeal*, a ſeal that the king ſets firſt to ſuch grants as are to paſs the great ſeal of England, and is ſometimes uſed in matters of leſs conſequence.

*Lord* PRIVY *ſeal*, is the fifth great officer of the crown, through whoſe hands paſs charters and grants of the king, all pardons, &c. that paſs the great ſeal.

PRIZE (of *priſe*, fr.) 1 that which is taken, any kind of booty. 2 a benefit ticket in a lottery. 3 a reward propoſed to him that ſhall do any thing beſt. 4 a trial of ſkill at ſword-playing.

To PRIZE, to praiſe, value, or eſteem.

*PRO*, lat. a prepoſition ſignifying for, or in reſpect of a thing, &c.

PROBA'BILISTS, a ſect among the Roman catholics, who adhere to the doctrine of probable opinion.

PROBABI''LITY (of *probabilitas*, of *probabilis*, probable, or likely) likelihood, or that has the appearance of truth.

PRO''BABLE, likely, or like to be true.

PROBABLE *opinion*, is that which is founded on an apparently good foundation, having authority enough to perſuade a wiſe diſintereſted perſon.

PRO'BATE (of *probatum*, lat. tried) the proof of wills and teſtaments in the ſpiritual court.

PROBA'TION (of *probatio*, lat. of *probo* to prove) 1 proof, trial, or eſſay. 2 (in the Univerſity) a trial of one who is to take his degrees. 3 a trial of one before he be admitted to profeſs a religious life.

PROBA'TIONER, 1 one that undergoes a probation. 2 (among Preſbyterians) one who is licenſed by the preſbytery to preach, which is done a year before ordination.

*PROBATUM eſt*, lat. (i. e. it is approved) a term frequently ſubjoined to a receipt for the cure of ſome diſeaſe.

PROBE (of *probo*, lat. to prove) a ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed to ſearch wounds, &c.

PRO''BLEM (of προβλημα, gr. of προ before, and βαλλω to put, or place) a propoſition expreſſing ſome natural effect in order to a diſcovery of its apparent cauſe.

PROBLEM (in Algebra) is a propoſition or queſtion, requiring ſome unknown truth to be inveſtigated and diſcovered, and the truth of the diſcovery demonſtrated.

PROBLEM (in Geometry) is that which propoſes ſomething to be done, and relates more immediately to practical than ſpeculative geometry; that is, it is generally of ſuch a nature as it is to be performed by ſome known or common received rules, without any regard had to their inventions, or demonſtrations.

PROBLEM (in Logic) is a doubtful queſtion, or a propoſition, that neither appears true nor falſe, but which is probable on both ſides, and may be aſſerted in the affirmative or negative with equal evidence.

*Local* PROBLEM (in Mathematics) is ſuch a one as is capable of an infinite number of anſwers, ſo that the point which is to reſolve the problem may be indifferently taken within a certain extent, i. e. any where in ſuch a line, or within ſuch a plane, figure, &c. which is termed a geometrical locus, or place. It is ſometimes called an *indeterminate problem*.

*Solid* PROBLEM (in Mathematics) is one that can't be geometrically ſolved but by the interſection of a circle and a conic ſection, or by the interſection of two other conic ſections beſide the circle.

*Deliac* PROBLEM, the doubling of the cube; ſo called on this account, that when the peo-

ple

ple of Delos consulted the oracle for a remedy against the plague, the answer was, that it should cease, when the altar of Apollo, which was in the form of a cube, should be doubled.

PROBLEMA'TICAL, 1 of, or belonging to a problem. 2 (in Logic) that which may be argued pro and con.

PROBLEMATICAL *resolution* (with Algebraists) a method of resolving difficult questions by certain rules, called the canons.

*PROBO'SCIS*, lat. (of προβοσκις, gr. of προ for, and βοσκω to feed) an elephant's trunk; a member issuing out of the middle of the forehead, serving instead of a hand.

† PROBRO'SITY (of *probrosicus*, lat. of *probrosus* shameful) infamy, villany, scandal, railing language.

PROCA'CIOUS (of *procax*, lat. saucy) saucy, malapert, insolent.

PROCA'CITY, saucinesse, insolence, malapertnesse.

PROCATA'RCTIC (of προκαταρκτικος, gr. of προκαταλαμβανω to go before) that which foregoes or gives beginning to another; or that which is externally impulsive to action.

PROCATARCTIC *cause* (with Physicians) the first cause of a disease, which co-operates with those that follow.

PROCE'DURE (of To *Proceed*) a course of pleading, a going on.

To PROCEE'D (of *procedo*, lat. of *pro* and *cedo* to go) 1 to go forward. 2 to come, to rise, to have its rise from. 3 to act, or deal. 4 to make a progress in learning. 5 to go out, as to proceed doctor.

PROCEED, that which ariseth from a thing.

PROCEE'DING, 1 having its spring or rise from. 2 going forward, &c. 3 action, or dealing.

PRO'CESS (of *processus*, lat. of *procedo* to proceed) 1 the manner of proceeding in a cause, or the beginning or principal part thereof. 2 a series, or order of things. 3 (in Anatomy) an apophysis, prominence, or protuberance. 4 (in Chemistry) the whole course of any experiment or operation. 5 that by which a man is first called into court.

PROCE'SSION, 1 a solemn march. 2 (in Theology) a term used to signify the manner wherein the Holy Spirit is conceived to issue from the Father and the Son in the mystery of the Trinity.

PROCE'SSIONAL, of, or belonging to a procession.

PROCHRO'NISM (of προχρονισμος, gr. of προ and χρονος time) an error in chronology, by placing an event earlier than it really happened.

To PROCLAI'M (of *proclamo*, lat. of *pro* before, and *clamo* to cry aloud) 1 to publish with a loud voice. 2 to declare solemnly.

PROCLAMA'TION, 1 a public notice given. 2 a publishing with sound of trumpet, or beat of drum. 3 a declaration or order issued out by the king to give notice to his subjects of such matters as he thinks proper.

PROCLI'VIOUS (of *proclivis*, lat. of *proclino* to stoop, or bend forward) inclining downwards.

PROCLI'VITY, a propensity, or inclination of a thing to bend downwards.

PROCO'NSUL, a magistrate among the ancient Romans, who governed a province with a consular power; he was to continue in his government for one year.

PROCO'NSULATE (of *proconsulatus*, lat.) the proconsulship; the office, or dignity of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE (of *procrastino*, lat. of *pro* and *cras* to-morrow) to put off from day to day.

PROCRASTINA'TION, a delaying, deferring, or putting off from day to day.

To PRO'CREATE (of *procreo*, lat. of *pro* and *creo* to beget) to beget children.

PROCREA'TION, a begetting children.

PRO'CTOR, 1 he that undertakes to manage another man's cause, in any court of the civil law, or ecclesiastical, for his fee. 2 (in the west of England) a collector of the fruits of a benefice for another.

PRO'CTORS (in the University) two persons chosen out of the students to see good orders and exercises duly performed.

PROCTORS (of the Clergy) deputies chosen by the clergy of every diocese, two for each, to appear for the cathedral and collegiate churches, one for each to sit in the lower house of convocation.

PRO'CTORSHIP, the office, or quality of a proctor.

*PROCU'MBENS*, lat. (in Botany) trailing on the ground.

PROCU'MBENT (of *procumbens*, lat. of *procumbo* to lie down flat) 1 a lying along. 2 (in Botany) such leaves of plants as lie flat and trailing on the ground.

PROCU'RABLE, that may be procured.

PROCU'RACY, 1 the deed whereby a person is made a procurator. 2 the office of a procurator.

PROCURA'TION *money*, what is given to money scriveners, by such as take up sums at interest.

PROCURA'TION, 1 an act whereby a person is impowered to act for another. 2 a composition paid by the parson of a parish to an ecclesiastical juge, in commutation for the entertainment he was otherwise to have provided for him at his visitation.

*PROCURA'TOR*, lat. 1 a proctor, or proxy, that seeth to another man's affairs. 2 a governor of a country under a prince.

PROCURA'TOR *of St. Mark*, a Venetian magistrate, being next in dignity to the doge, or duke of the republic.

To PROCU'RE (of *procuro*, lat. of *pro* for, and *curo* to provide) 1 to get for another. 2 to help to. 3 to be a pimp, or bawd.

*PROCYON*, gr. (in Aſtronomy) 1 a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, going before the dog-ſtar. 2 a conſtellation placed before the great dog, whence it takes its name.

*PRODICTA'TOR*, lat. a magiſtrate among the ancient Romans, who had the office and power of a dictator, in caſes where they could not have a dictator.

PRO"DIGAL (of *prodigalis*, lat. of *prodigo* to ſquander away) 1 profuſe, laviſh, riotous. 2 vain, fooliſh.

PRO"DIGA"LITY, or PRO"DIGALNESS, 1 laviſhneſs, profuſeneſs. 2 fooliſhneſs, vainglorioufneſs.

PRODI"GIOUS (of *prodigioſus*, lat. of *prodigium* a prodigy) 1 monſtrous, marvellous, wonderful. 2 extraordinary. 3 exceſſive, very great. 4 contrary to the common courſe of nature.

PRO'DIGY, a thing monſtrous and unnatural.

PRODI"TION (of *proditio*, lat. of *proditor* a traitor) treachery, treaſon.

*PRO'DITOR*, lat. a traitor, a betrayer.

† PRODITO'RIOUS, treacherous, traitor-like.

*PRO'DROMUS*, lat. (of προδρομος, gr. of προ before, and τρεχω to run) a harbinger, or fore-runner.

*PRODROMUS morbus*, lat. (among Phyſicians) a diſeaſe which fore runs a greater.

To PRODU'CE (of *produco*, lat. to bring out) 1 to bring forth. 2 to propoſe, or offer. 3 to cauſe, or occaſion. 4 to ſhew, or expoſe to view. 5 to lengthen or extend.

PRODUCE, fruit, or production.

PRO'DUCT, 1 effect, fruit, or production. 2 wit, learning, &c. 3 (in Arithmetic) the quantity ariſing from the multiplication of two or more numbers into each other. 4 (with Geometricians) is the factum, &c. when two lines are multiplied into each other, the product being always a rect-angle.

PRODU'CTILE, drawn out at length.

PRODU'CTION, 1 a bringing forth. 2 fruit, or product. 3 works, or effects. 4 a lengthening, or extending.

PRODU'CTIVE, apt to produce.

PRO'EM [2] (of προοιμιον, gr. of προ before, and οιμη a path or ſpeech) a preface or preamble.

*PROE'MPTOSIS*, gr. (in Aſtronomy) that which makes the new moon appear a day later, by means of the lunar equation, than it would do without that equation.

*PRO'EPIZEU'XIS*, gr. a grammatical figure, when a verb is placed between two nouns which ought to be placed at the end.

PROFANA'TION, the act of profaning, or polluting holy things, or making them common.

To PROFA'NE (of *profano*, lat. of *profanum* ungodly, wicked) 1 to abuſe, or pollute holy things. 2 to make an ill uſe of.

PROFANE, 1 impious, wicked. 2 not ſacred, ſecular.

PROFA'NENESS, impiety, an abuſing of holy things, a diſreſpect paid to the name of God, and to things and perſons conſecrated to him.

To PROFE'SS (of *profeſſer*, fr.) 1 to practiſe, or exerciſe openly. 2 to hold, or believe. 3 to ſwear, or proteſt.

PROFE'SSION, 1 trade, or calling. 2 public confeſſion. 3 proteſtation, or aſſurance. 5 an entrance into a religious order.

PROFE'SSOR, 1 one who makes any religion or perſuaſion. 2 a perſon who teaches, or reads lectures publickly on ſome art or ſcience in an univerſity.

PROFE'SSORSHIP, the office of profeſſor.

PRO'FFER, offer, or tender.

To PROFFER (of *proferrer*, fr. to produce) 1 to make an offer to give. 2 (in Law) the time for the accounts of ſheriffs, and other officers, in the Exchequer.

PROFI"CIENCE, or PROFI"CIENCY, the ſtate or quality of a proficient.

PROFI"CIENT (of *proficiens*, lat. of *proficio* to profit) forward in learning.

*PROFI'LE*, fr. ſideways, or ſide-view, as a picture in profile, i. e. the face ſet ſide-ways, as on coins.

PROFILE (in Architecture) is the draught of a piece of building, wherein the breadth, depth and height of the whole is expreſſed, but not the length, and ſuch as they would appear, if the building were cut down perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation; much the ſame as a proſpect view'd ſideways.

PROFILE, is ſometimes uſed for a deſign or deſcription, in oppoſition to a plan, or *ichnography*.

To PRO"FIT (of *profiter*, fr.) 1 to be a proficient in. 2 to draw an advantage from. 3 to be uſeful, or of ſervice.

PROFIT, gain, intereſt, advantage.

PRO"FITABLE, uſeful, advantageous.

PRO"FLIGATE (of *profligatus*, lat. of *profligator* a ſpendthrift) wicked, debauched, diſſolute.

PRO'FLUENT (of *profluens*, lat. of *pro* and *fluo* to flow) flowing plentifully.

PROFOU'ND (of *profundus*, lat. of *profundam*, a gulf, a bottomleſs pit) 1 deep. 2 great, eminent. 3 low, as a profound reverence.

PROFU'NDITY, depth.

PROFU'SE (of *profuſus*, lat. of *profundo* to laviſh, to ſquander away) laviſh, waſtful, extravagant.

PROFU'SION, 1 a pouring out. 2 prodigality, or waſtefulneſs.

To PROG, to uſe all endeavours to get.

PROG, ſomething gotten.

PROGA'STER (of προ before, and γαστηρ the belly) one that has a prominent belly.

PRO-

PROGE'NITORS (of *progenitores*, lat. of *pro* before, and *gigno* to beget) fore-fathers.

PRO"GENY, offspring, iſſue, race.

*PROGNO'SIS*, gr. (of προγινωσκω to know before) 1 fore-knowledge, or a knowing before. 2 (in Phyſic) the ſame as prognoſtic ſign.

To PROGNO'STICATE (of *prognoſtico*, lat. of προ before, and γινωσκω, gr. to know) to conjecture, gueſs, or preſage.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, predicting, or foretelling.

PROGNOSTICA'TOR, a predictor, or foreteller of future events.

PROGNO"STIC, a ſign or token, indicating ſomething about to happen.

PROGNO"STICS (among Phyſicians) are the ſigns whereby they make a conjectural judgment of the event of a diſeaſe.

*PROGRA'MMA*, gr. (of προ before, and γραφω to write) 1 a proclamation, or edict ſet up in a public place. 2 a letter ſet up with the king's ſeal. 3 (in the Univerſities) an advertiſement poſted up, &c. by way of invitation to an oration or college ceremony, containing the argument, or heads thereof.

PRO'GRESS (of *progreſſus*, lat. of *pro* and *gradior* to go) 1 a going forward. 2 an advance, a proficiency, an improvement. 3 a journey, or voyage.

PROGRESSION, a going forward, in the ſame manner, or order.

*Arithmetical* PROGRESSION, is, when the numbers, or quantities do either increaſe or decreaſe by an equal interval, or common difference; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. or 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. or *a*, 2*a*, 3*a*, 4*a*, &c.

*Geometrical* PROGRESSION, is, when a ſeries of numbers or qualities, do either increaſe by one common multiplicator, or decreaſe by one common diviſor; as 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, &c. or *a*, *aa*, *aaa*, $a^4$, $a^5$, $a^6$, &c.

*The month of* PROGRESSION, the lunar month, which continues twenty nine days and a half.

PROGRE'SSIONAL, or PROGRE'SSIVE, 1 that proceeds, or goes on. 2 pertaining to progreſſion.

To PROHI"BIT (of *prohibeo*, lat. of *pro* and *habeo* to hold) to forbid, hinder, debar, or keep from.

PROHI"BITED *goods* (in Commerce) ſuch commodities as are not allowed to be imported or exported.

PROHIBI"TION, a forbidding, hindering.

PROHI"BITORY, 1 of, or belonging to a prohibition. 2 that hinders, or forbids.

To PROJE'CT (of *projecto*, lat. of *pro* and *jecto* to throw) 1 to caſt, or throw. 2 to deſign, or contrive.

PRO"JECT, deſign, or contrivance.

PROJE'CTILE, any thing thrown, or caſt with a force.

PROJECTILE (in Mechanics) is a heavy body, which being put into motion, is diſmiſſed from the agent, and left to purſue its courſe, as a ſtone thrown out of one's hand or a ſling, a bullet from a gun, &c.

PROJE'CTION, 1 (in Mechanics) the action of putting a projectile in motion. 2 (in Perſpective) the appearance or repreſentation of an object on a perſpective plane. 3 (in Chemiſtry) is when any matter to be calcined or fulminated, is put into a crucible, ſpoonful by ſpoonful.

*Monſtrous* PROJE'CTION *of an image* (in Perſpective) is the deformation of an image upon a plane, or the ſuperficies of ſome body, which ſeen at a certain diſtance will appear in its due form.

PROJECTION *of the ſphere in plano* (in Mathematics) is a repreſentation of the ſeveral circles deſcribed thereon, and of the points or places ſituated on its ſurface, &c. as they appear to the eye when at a certain diſtance, upon a tranſparent plane, ſituated between the eye and the ſphere.

*Gnomonic* PROJECTION, is where the plane of projection is parallel to the circles of the ſphere, or any parts of them repreſented upon the plane of ſome circle, and the eye is ſuppoſed to be in the centre of the earth.

*Orthographic* PROJECTION, is that where the eye is ſuppoſed to be at an infinite diſtance from the circle of projection, ſo that all the viſual rays are parallel among themſelves, and perpendicular to the ſaid circle.

*Stereographic* PROJECTION, is when the circles of the ſphere are drawn upon the plane of any circle, in the ſame manner as they would appear to the eye when placed in one of its poles.

PROJE'CTIVE *dialing*, is a method of projecting the true hour-lines, furniture, &c. on any kind of ſurface whatſoever, without any regard to the ſituation of thoſe ſurfaces, as to declination, inclination, or reclination.

PROJE'CTOR, one who contrives, or projects any deſign.

PROJE'CTURE, the jutting, or leaning out in a building, the coping, or water table of a wall.

PROJE'CTURING *table* (in Architecture) is that which juts out beyond the naked face of a wall or pedeſtal, or any part to which it ſerves as an ornament.

To PROIN (in Falconry) a hawk is ſaid to proin, when ſhe trims, or puts her wings in order.

PROLA'TE *ſpheroid* (in Geometry) is a ſolid produced by the revolution of a ſemi-ellipſis about its tranverſe diameter.

PROLA'TION (of *prolatio*, lat. of *profero* to hold out) a term in Muſic, ſignifying the act of ſhaking, or making ſeveral inflections of the voice on the ſame ſyllable.

*PROLEGO"MENA*, gr. (of προ before, and λεγω

λεγω to ſpeak) preparatory diſcourſes, as prefaces or preambles, containing matters which it is fit the reader ſhould be informed of, in order to his better underſtanding the ſubject and deſign of the book.

*PROLE'PSIS*, gr. (of προλαμβανω, gr. of προ before, and λαμβανω to conceive) anticipation, or the conceiving things in the mind before hand.

PROLEPSIS (in Grammar) a figure of conſtruction, in which the whole does duly agree with the verb, or adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced to the ſame verb or adjective, with which they do not agree.

PROLEPSIS (in Rhetoric) is a figure whereby we anticipate, or prevent what our antagoniſt would object, or alledge. Where the objection is turned into an argument againſt the adverſary, it is called Antiſtrophe; and where 'tis rejected as inſufferably abſurd 'tis called Apodioxis.

PROLE'PTIC, or PROLE'PTICAL, (of προληπτικος) of, or belonging to a prolepſis.

PROLE'PTICAL *diſeaſe*, is that which anticipates, or whoſe paroxyſm returns ſooner each day, as in ſome agues.

*PRO'LES*, lat. the iſſue of a perſon's body; but in Law it is generally taken for the iſſue of an unlawful bed.

PROLI''FIC, or PROLI''FICAL, apt for generation, that has the neceſſary qualities for generating.

PROLI'X (of *prolixus*, lat. of *pro* and *laxus* wide, large) large, tedious, or long in ſpeech.

PROLI''XITY, or † PROLI'XNESS, tediouſneſs in diſcourſe.

PROLOCU'TOR, a ſpeaker, or chairman in a convocation.

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, the office, or dignity of a prolocutor.

*PRO'LOGUE*, fr. (of προλογος, gr. of προ before, and λογος a ſpeech) a ſpeech before a play.

To PROLONG (of *prolongo*, lat. to delay) 1 to ſpin out, 2 to lengthen.

PROLONGA'TION, a lengthening out.

PROLU'SION (of *proluſio*, lat. of *pro* before, and *ludo* to play) an eſſay, or flouriſh, a proof, or trial.

*PROMENA'DE*, fr. a walk in the fields to take the air.

PRO''MINENT (of *prominens*, lat. of *promineo* to jut or ſtand out) 1 that juts or ſtands out, 2 great, or very large.

PROMI'SCUOUS (of *promiſcuus*, lat. of *pro* and *miſceo* to mingle) 1 confuſed, or mingled together. 2 common, general.

PRO''MISE (of *promiſſum*, lat. a vow, of *pro* before, and *miſſum* ſent) an aſſurance given by word of mouth to do any thing.

To PROMISE, to give, or paſs one's word for the performance of any thing.

PRO''MISSARY, one to whom a promiſe is made.

PRO'MISSORY, of, or belonging to a promiſe.

PROMISSORY *note*, a note promiſing to pay a ſum of money at a certain time.

PRO''MONTO'RY (of *promontorium*, lat. of *promineo* to jut, or ſtand out) a cape, or headland that runs far into the ſea.

To PROMO'TE (of *promoveo*, lat. of *pro* for, and *moveo* to effect, or influence) 1 to prefer, or advance to any place or dignity. 2 to advance, to extend, or carry further. 3 to continue, or carry on. 4 to promote, or encourage.

PROMO'TION, advancement, or preferment.

PROMPT (of *promptus*, lat. of *promo* to bring forth) 1 quick, ready. 2 bent, propenſe, and inclined to.

To PROMPT, 1 to ſuggeſt, tell, or whiſper. 2 to put one upon.

PRO'MPTER, 1 one that prompts another. 2 an officer of a play-houſe, poſted behind the ſcenes, whoſe buſineſs it is to watch the actors ſpeaking on the ſtage, in order to put them forward when at a ſtand, &c.

PROMPTUARY (of *promptuarium*, lat. a ſtore-houſe) a ſtore-houſe, a buttery, or pantry.

To PROMU'LGATE. See *To* PROMULGE.

PROMULGA'TION, a publication.

To PROMU'LGE (of *promulgo*, lat. of *pro* and *mulgo* to publiſh) to publiſh, proclaim, divulge, or noiſe abroad.

*PRONA'OS* ³, gr. (of προ before, and ναος a temple, or church) the porch of a church, or of a palace, or great hall.

PRONE (of *pronus*, lat. bending forward) 1 bending forward, ſtooping downward, having the face downward. 2 inclined to a thing.

PRONG, 1 the tooth of a fork. 2 a pitch-fork, an inſtrument uſed by huſbandmen.

PRONO''MINAL, of, or belonging to a pronoun.

PRO'NOUN (of *pronomen*, lat. of *pro* for, and *nomen* a name) a part of ſpeech put for a noun in ſhewing, or rehearſing; and uſed to prevent a diſagreeable repetition of the ſame name or noun.

*Perſonal* PRONOUNS (in Grammar) are ſuch as are uſed inſtead of the names of particular perſons, as *I, thou, he*, &c.

*Relative* PRONOUNS (in Grammar) are thoſe that are placed after nouns, with which they have ſuch affinity, that without them they ſignify nothing, as *which, who, that*, &c.

*Poſſeſſive* PRONOUNS (in Grammar) are ſuch as expreſs what each poſſeſſes, as *mine, thine, his*, &c.

*Demonſtrative* PRONOUNS (in Grammar) are ſuch as point out the ſubject ſpoken of, as *this, theſe*, &c.

*Indefinite* PRONOUNS (in Grammar) are thoſe

which expreſs their ſubject indeterminately, as *any*, *whoever*, &c.

To PRONOU'NCE (of *pronuncio*, lat. of *pro* before, and *nuncio* to tell) 1 to utter, or ſpeak. 2 to rehearſe, or recite. 3 to judge, to decide, to order, or declare.

*PRO'NTO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies quick, or nimbly, without loſing time.

PRONUNCIA'TION, 1 utterance of ſpeech. 2 the manner of pronouncing letters, ſyllables, and words 3 (in Grammar) the manner of articulating or ſounding the words of a language, repreſented to the eye by writing and orthography. 4 (with Painters) the expreſſing of all kinds of bodies, with that degree of force neceſſary to make them more or leſs conſpicuous. 5 (with Rhetoricians) the varying, or regulating the voice and geſture agreeably to the words and matter, to affect and perſuade the hearers.

PROOF, ſub. 1 trial, or experiment. 2 a printed ſheet ſent to the author, or corrector of the preſs, in order to be corrected. 3 reaſon, or argument of a truth. 4 mark, or teſtimony. 5 (in Arithmetic) an operation, whereby the truth and juſtneſs of a calculation is examined and aſcertained.

PROOF, adj. that is hard, or ſtrong enough to reſiſt the force of.

PROP (of *proppe*, dut.) a ſtay, or ſupport.

To PRO'P, to ſtay, or bear up, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

To PRO'PAGATE (of *propago*, lat. of *pro*, and the antiq. verb *pago*, i. e. *pango* to plant) 1 this verb originally ſignified, to cut down an old vine, that out of it many young may be planted. 2 to ſpread, or increaſe.

PRO"PAGA'TION, 1 the act of propagating or multiplying the kind. 2 an increaſing, or ſpreading abroad.

PRO"PAGA'TOR, 1 a multiplier, or increaſer. 2 a ſpreader abroad.

To PROPE'ND (of *propendeo*, lat. of *pro* and *pendeo* to incline) to incline to a thing.

PROPE'NSE, prone, or inclinable to a thing.

PROPE'NSION, or PROPE'NSITY, proneneſs, bent of mind, or inclination to.

PRO"PER (of *proprius*, lat. peculiar) 1 peculiar, particular, ſpecial. 2 fit, commodious, convenient. 3 competent, able. 4 tall in ſtature, well proportioned. 5 (in Phyſics) ſomething naturally and eſſentially belonging to any being. 6 (in reſpect to Words) is underſtood of their immediate and particular ſignification, or that which is directly and peculiarly attached to them. 7 (in the Civil Law) it is uſed in oppoſition to acquired; for an inheritance derived by direct, or collateral ſucceſſion.

PROPER *fraction* (in Arithmetic) is that whoſe numerator is leſs than its denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ &c.

PROPER *name*, a particular name of a perſon to diſtinguiſh him from others.

PROPER *navigation*, is the art of conducting a ſhip through the wide and pathleſs ocean, where nothing is to be ſeen for a conſiderable time but ſky and water.

PRO"PERTY, 1 natural quality, or diſpoſition. 2 rightful poſſeſſion of a thing. 3 blind, bubble, or cully. 4 tool, or inſtrument.

PROPHA'NE. See PROFANE.

*PROPHA'SIS*, gr. (of *προ* before, and *φαω* to ſpeak) 1 an excuſe, a pretence or colour. 2 (in Phyſic) a fore-knowledge of diſeaſes.

PRO"PHECY (of *προφητεια*, gr. of *προ* before, and *φαω* to tell) a prediction, or foretelling things to come.

To PRO"PHESY, to foretel future events, eſpecially by divine inſpiration.

PRO"PHET, a foreteller of future events.

PROPHETE'SS, a female prophet, or a woman that foretels things to come.

PROPHE"TIC, or PROPHE"TICAL, of, or belonging to a prophet, or prophecy.

*PROPHYLA'CTICE*, gr. (of *προ* before, and *φυλασσω* to keep) that part of phyſic that preventeth, and preſerveth from diſeaſes.

PROPI'NQUITY (of *propinquitas*, lat. of *propinquo* to approach, or draw nigh) 1 nearneſs, or neighbourhood. 2 kindred by blood, or alliance.

To PROPI"TIATE (of *propitio*, lat. of *propitius* kind, favourable) 1 to expiate, or atone for. 2 to make propitious, or favourable to.

PROPITIA'TION, an expiation, or atonement, a ſacrifice offered to God to appeaſe his wrath.

PROPI"TIATORY, adj. having force to expiate, or atone for.

PROPITIATORY, ſub. the mercy ſeat.

PROPI"TIOUS (of *propitius*, lat. of *prope* near at hand) kind, favourable, merciful, gentle, tender.

PROPORTION (of *proportio*, lat. of *pro* and *portio* a part, or portion) 1 anſwerableneſs, or agreement. 2 rule, or meaſure. 3 part, or portion. 4 the relation which parts have among themſelves, or to the whole. 5 (in Arithmetic) is the habitude or relation of two numbers when compared together. 6 (in Architecture) is the relation which all the work has to its parts, and that every one has ſeverally to the whole building.

*Geometrical* PROPORTION. See *Geometrical* PROGRESSION.

*Harmonical*, or *muſical* PROPORTION, is, when of three quantities, or numbers, the firſt has the ſame ratio to the third, as the difference between the firſt and ſecond hath to the difference between the ſecond and third.

PROPORTION (in Painting, &c.) is the juſt magnitude of the ſeveral members of a figure, a group, &c. with regard to each other, to the figure, the group, and the whole piece.

To

To PROPO'RTION, to make proportional.
PROPO'RTIONAL, or PROPO'RTIONABLE, agreeable to the rules of proportion.
PROPORTIONA"LITY, 1 likeneſs of proportion. 2 (in Mathematics) the proportion that is between the exponents of four ratios.
PROPORTIONALS. If when four numbers are conſidered, it appears that the firſt has the ſame relation to the ſecond, as the third has to the fourth, thoſe four numbers are called proportionals.
*Continued* PROPORTIONALS, are ſuch, that the third has the ſame ratio to the ſecond, as the ſecond has to the firſt, and the fourth the ſame ratio to the third, as the third has to the ſecond, as 3, 6, 12, 24.
*Mean* PROPORTIONALS are, when in three quantities, there is the ſame proportion of the firſt to the ſecond, as of the ſecond to the third; as 2 : 4 : : 4 : 8, i. e. as 2 is to 4, ſo is 4 to 8; here 4 is a mean proportional between 2 and 8.
PROPO'SAL, an offer, or propoſition.
To PROPO'SE (of *propoſer*, fr. of *propono*, lat. of *pro* and *pono* to put or place) 1 to offer, or make a propoſal. 2 to deſign to do a thing.
PROPO'SER, one who offers, or makes a motion.
PRO"POSI"TION, 1 an offer, or propoſal. 2 a ſentence upon any ſubject. 3 (in Poetry) is the firſt part of an epic poem, in which the author propoſes, or lays down briefly, and in general, what he has to ſay in the courſe of his work.
To PROPOU'ND (of *propono*, lat. of *pro* and *pono* to propoſe) to offer, or propoſe.
PROPOU'NDER, one that propoſes a matter.
PROPOU'NDERS (in Law) monopolizers and engroſſers of commodities.
PROPRI'ETARY (of *proprietarius*, lat. of *proprietas* property) an owner, or he to whom the property of a thing doth belong.
PROPRI'ETOR, the proper owner.
PROPRI'ETY (of *proprietas*, lat. of *proprius* proper) 1 the right of a thing. 2 proper ſenſe. 3 (with Logicians) is the fourth of the univerſal ideas, and is when the object is an attribute, which, in effect, belongs to the eſſence of a thing; but is not firſt conſidered in that eſſence, but as dependent on that firſt idea, as diviſible, immortal, &c. 4 (with Grammarians) is where the direct and immediate ſignification of a word agrees to the thing it is applied to; in oppoſition to a figurative or remote ſignification.
*PROPTO'SIS*, gr. (of προ out, and πιπτω to fall) the falling down of ſome part of the body, as of the caul, &c.
*PROPYLÆ'UM*, lat. (of προπυλαιον, gr. of προ before, and πυλη a gate or door) a porch of a temple, or great hall.
PROROGA'TION, the act of prolonging, adjourning, or putting off till another time. The difference between a prorogation and adjournment of parliament is that by prorogation the ſeſſion is ended, and ſuch bills as had paſſed in either houſe, and had not the royal aſſent, muſt at the next ſeſſion begin again; but if the parliament be only adjourned, all things continue in the ſame ſtate.
PROSA'IC, of, or pertaining to proſe.
To PROSCRI'BE (of *proſcribo*, lat. of *pro* and *ſcribo* to write) to outlaw one, to baniſh him, and ſeize his eſtate.
PRO'SCRIPT, an outlaw, or baniſhed man.
PROSCRI"PTION, 1 exilement, or making one an outlaw. 2 a public ſale of a debtor's goods among the ancient Romans.
PROSE (of *proſa*, lat. of *prorſus* ſtreight) 1 the uſual way of ſpeaking, or writing, unconfined by poetical meaſures, rhimes, &c. in oppoſition to verſe. 2 part of the Romiſh maſs.
To PRO"SECUTE (of *proſequor*, lat. of *pro* and *ſequor* to follow) 1 to carry on, or continue. 2 to ſue one at law.
PRO"SECU'TION, 1 a proſecution, or purſuing. 2 a continuance, or carrying on.
PRO'SECUTOR, one that ſues at law in another's name.
PRO'SELYTE (of προσηλυτος, gr. of προς to, and ελευθω to come) a ſtranger converted to our religion.
PROSO'DIAN, one ſkilled in proſody.
PRO'SODY (of προσωδια, gr. of προσαδω to ſing to) the art of accenting or pronouncing ſyllables truly, whether long or ſhort.
*PROSOPOPOE'A*, gr. (of προσωπον a perſon, and ποιεω to make) a figure in rhetoric, a feigning of a perſon, or thing to ſpeak.
PRO"SPECT (of *proſpectus*, lat. of *proſpecto* to view) 1 a view, or ſight afar off. 2 aim, or deſign.
PROSPE'CTIVE, pertaining to viewing, &c.
PROSPECTIVE *glaſs*, a glaſs for the viewing things at a conſiderable diſtance.
To PRO"SPER (of *proſpero*, lat. to ſucceed) 1 to give ſucceſs. 2 to be happy, or have a fair gale of fortune. 3 to ſucceed, or be ſucceſsful.
PROSPE"RITY, happineſs, or good fortune.
PRO'SPEROUS, 1 favourable, that gives ſucceſs. 2 happy, or fortunate.
*PROSPHYSIS*, gr. (of προ to, and φυω to grow) the coalition, or growing together of two parts, as when two fingers grow together.
*PROSTATÆ*, (of προσταται, gr. of προϊστημαι to be adjacent to) (in Anatomy) two ſpongy glandulous bodies about the ſize of walnuts, ſituate at the root of the penis, or juſt below the neck of the bladder.
PROSTERNA'TION (of *proſternatio*, lat. of *proſterno* to lay flat) a lying flat, or bowing low.
*PROSTHAPHÆRE'SIS*, gr. (in Aſtronomy) is the ſame with the equation of the orbit, or ſimply the equation; and is the difference

between the true and mean motion of a planet.

*PROSTHE'SIS*, gr. (of προ before, and τιθημι to put) a grammatical figure, when a letter or syllable is added to the beginning of a word.

PROSTHESIS, (in Surgery) the filling up of what was before wanting, by the oppoſition of new matter.

PRO'STITUTE, ſub. (of *proſtituta*, lat. of *proſtituto*, to ſet open to every one that cometh) a common harlot.

PRO'STITUTE, adj. baſe, lewd, infamous.

To PRO"STITUTE, 1 to expoſe, or ſet open to every one that comes. 2 to yield up the body and honour to mercenary intereſt, to luſt, or ſenſual pleaſure.

PROSTITU'TION, 1 a harlot's letting out her body to hire. 2 a ſtooping to any mean or baſe action, or office.

*PROSTO'MIA*, gr. (of προ before, and στομα the mouth) the red tinctured part of the lips.

PRO'STRATE (of *proſtratus*, lat. of *pro* before, and *ſterno* to lay down) laid flat along.

To PRO'STRATE, to throw, or caſt one's ſelf at the feet of another.

PROSTRA'TION, the falling down at the feet of another, the lying flat along.

PRO'STYLE (of προστυλος, gr. of προ before, and στυλος a pillar) an houſe, or building, with pillars in the front.

PROSY'LLOGISM (of προ before, and συλλογισμος a ſyllogiſm) an argument or reaſon produced to ſtrengthen one of the promiſes of a ſyllogiſm.

*PRO'TASIS*, gr. (of προ before, and τεινω to ſpread) 1 a propoſition, or maxim. 2 the firſt part of a play.

PRO'TA"TIC, a perſon who is brought in the beginning, or *protaſis*, of a play, to lay open the argument, and approach no more.

To PROTE'CT (of *protego*, lat. of *pro* from, and *tego* to cover) 1 to defend, cover, or ſcreen from. 2 to countenance, or uphold.

PROTE'CTION, 1 defence, guard, or ſhelter. 2 (in Law) is that benefit which the ſubject has from the king's laws. 3 an exemption, or immunition, given by the king to a perſon to ſecure him from law ſuits, and other vexations. 4 a writing to ſecure one from being impreſſed, &c.

PROTE'CTOR, 1 a defender. 2 the chief adminiſtrator of a kingdom, made choice of to govern it during the minority of a prince.

PROTE'CTRIX, a female defender.

To PROTE'ND (of *protendo*, lat. of *pro* and *tendo* to ſtretch out) 1 to ſtretch forth, or out. 2 to extend, or ſpread abroad.

PROTE'RVITY (of *protervitas*, lat. of *pro* and *torvus* crabbed) 1 croſſneſs, forwardneſs, peeviſhneſs. 2 inſolence, rudeneſs, impudence.

To PROTE'ST (of *proteſtor*, lat. of *pro* and *teſtor* to atteſt, or affirm) to vow, aſſure, or ſwear.

To PROTEST *againſt a thing*, to oppoſe it, or declare againſt it.

PROTEST, 1 a ſolemn declaration againſt a proceeding, a judgment, &c. 2 (in Commerce) a declaration againſt the party charged with the payment of a bill of exchange, for refuſing to pay the ſaid bill.

PRO"TESTANT, a name firſt given in Germany to thoſe who adhered to the doctrine of Luther; becauſe A.D. 1529 they proteſted againſt a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires; and declared that they appealed to a general council.

The name has been ſince given to thoſe who adhere to the ſentiments of Calvin, and is now become a common denomination of all thoſe of the reformed churches.

PROTESTA'TION, 1 a ſolemn vow, or aſſurance. 2 a proteſting againſt any proceedings.

*PRO'TEUS*, gr. (of προ before, becauſe he was feigned to be the firſt and moſt ancient of the gods) the ſon of Neptune and Phœnice, or Oceanus and Tethys, one of the gods of the ſea, foretelling future events. He could transform himſelf into any ſhape. According to Homer he was an Egyptian. Diodorus Siculus ſaith he was king of Egypt, and that, after the manner of their kings, he ſometimes uſed a lion, ſometimes a bull for his creſt. Plato and Lucian agree that he was an Egyptian, but the former maketh him a ſophiſt, the latter a ſtage-player, each of them endeavouring to aſſign the moral of his fabulous mutability. Virgil differeth from them all with regard to his country, which he ſaith was Pallene, a Peninſula of Macedon, and that his chariot was drawn by ſea-horſes.

PRO'THONO'TARY, or PROTONO'TARY (of *protonotarius*, lat. of πρωτος firſt, or chief, and *notarius* a notary) a chief officer in the Common pleas, and King's-bench.

*PROTHY'RUM*, lat. (of προθυρον, gr. of προ before, and θυρα a door) a porch at the outward door of a houſe, a pale, or rail to keep off horſes or carts from the door.

PRO'TOCOL (of πρωτοκωλον, gr. of πρωτος firſt, and κωλον a member of a ſentence) a rough draught, or that which is firſt briefly noted, to be afterwards amended and further enlarged.

PROTO"LOGY (of πρωτολογια, gr. of πρωτος firſt, and λογος a ſpeech) a preface, proem, or preamble.

*PROTOMA'RTYR*, gr. (of πρωτος firſt, and μαρτυς a witneſs) the firſt witneſs or martyr, ſuch as was Abel in the Old teſtament, and St. Stephen in the New.

PROTOPA'THY (of πρωτοπαθια, gr. of πρωτος firſt, and παθος a diſeaſe) a primary, or original diſeaſe, not cauſed by another.

PRO'TOPLAST (of πρωτοπλαστος, gr. of πρωτος first, and πλαττειν to form) 1 the man first formed. 2 the first former of all things.

PRO'TOTYPE 3, or PROTOTY'PON (of πρωτος first, and τυπος a type) 1 the original type, pattern, or model of a thing. 2 (in Grammar) a primitive, or original word.

To PROTRA'CT (of *protrabo*, lat. of *pro* from, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to prolong, or delay. 2 to lay down the draught of any thing on paper by means of the protractor.

PROTRA'CTER, or PROTRA'CTOR, 1 an instrument used by surgeons to extract any disagreeable body out of a wound, or ulcer. 2 an instrument used by surveyors, &c. for protracting or laying down any plot upon paper.

PROTRA'CTING (in Surveying) is the plotting or laying down the dimensions taken in the field by help of a protractor.

PROTRACTING *pin*, a fine needle fitted into a handle, to pick off degrees and minutes from the limb of the protractor.

*PROTRE'PTICON*, gr. (of προτρεπω to exhort) an exhortation.

To PROTRU'DE (of *protrudo*, lat. of *pro* from, and *trudo* to thrust) to thrust, or push forward.

PROTU'BERANCE, (in Anatomy) any eminence, whether natural, accidental, or artificial.

PROTU'BERANT (of *protuberans*, lat. of *protubero* to bud out) bunching, or standing out.

PROUD, 1 haughty, presumptuous. 2 grand, stately. 3 (spoken of a bitch) desirous of copulation.

To PROVE (of *preuver*, fr.) 1 to make out, or make good. 2 to try, or make an experiment. 3 to become, or be, or to come to pass. 4 to cause, or be the cause of.

PROVE'DITOR, a Venetian overseer.

PRO''VENDER, 1 properly a vessel containing as much corn as is daily given a beast of labour. 2 forage, or food for cattle.

PRO''VERB (of *proverbium*, lat. of *pro* and *verbum* a saying) an adage, or old saying.

PROVE'RBIAL, like a proverb, after the manner of proverbs.

To PROVI'DE (of *provideo*, lat. of *pro* before, and *video* to see) 1 to store, or furnish with. 2 to get, or procure. 3 to take care. 4 to fore-arm one's self.

PROVI'DED, adv. on condition.

PRO''VIDENCE (of *providentia*, lat. of *pro* before, and *video* to see) 1 the supreme intelligence whereby God governs the world. 2 wariness, or fore-sight. 3 husbandry, or œconomy.

PRO''VIDENT, 1 wary, cautious. 2 thrifty, saving.

PROVIDE'NTIAL, belonging to divine providence, that happens, as it were, by the immediate interposition of God.

PRO'VINCE (of *provincia*, lat. of *pro* and *vinco* to overcome) 1 an out-country governed by a deputy, or lieutenant. 2 a county, shire, or part of a kingdom. 3 the circuit of an archbishop's jurisdiction. 4 business, or affair. 5 sphere, or knowledge.

PROVI'NCIAL, adj. of, or belonging to a province.

PROVINCIAL *synod*, the assembly of the clergy of a particular province.

PROVINCIAL, sub. a superior of all the religious houses in his province.

† To PROVI'NE (of *provigner*, fr.) to propagate the vine, or lay the stock or branch of it in the ground to take root.

PROVI'SION (of *provisio*, lat. of *provideo* to provide) 1 necessaries for life. 2 a taking care of, or providing for. 3 the pope's providing a spiritual living for a bishop, before the death of the incumbent. 4 the title, or instrument whereby the incumbent holds, or is provided of a benefice, bishoprick, &c. 5 (in Commerce) the wages due to a factor.

PROVI''SIONAL, conditional.

*PROVI'SO*, ital. a clause, or condition in a contract.

PROVI'SOR, 1 a person who has the care of providing things necessary. 2 (in the University) a title of dignity, a patron, or chief governor.

PROVOCA'TION (of *provocatio*, lat. of *provoco* to provoke) a provoking, incensing, or stirring up.

PROVO'CATIVE, adj. apt to provoke, or stir up.

PROVOCATIVE, sub. a medicine that provokes to venery.

To PROVOKE (of *provoco*, lat. of *pro* and *voco* to challenge) 1 to challenge, or defy. 2 to move, or stir up. 3 to anger, or urge. 4 to prompt, or set one upon. 5 to cause, or dispose to.

PRO''VOST, 1 a chief magistrate of a city. 2 the president of a college, or collegiate church.

PROVOST *marshal* (of an Army) is an officer whose business it is to apprehend deserters and other criminals, and to set rates on provisions in the army.

PROVOST *marshal* (in the royal Navy) is an officer who takes care of the prisoners that are taken.

PROVOST *of merchants* (in Paris) the lord mayor of that city.

PROVOST (of the Mint) an officer who is appointed to oversee all the moneyers.

PROVO'STAL, of, or belonging to a provost.

PRO''VOSTSHIP, or PRO''VOSTRY, the office, or dignity of a provost.

PROW, the fore part of a ship.

PROW'ESS, 1 valour, stoutness, courage. 2 an exploit, or valiant act.

To PROWL, 1 to go about pilfering, or stealing. 2 to gape after gain.

PRO'XIES, annual payments made by the parochial clergy to the biſhop, &c. at viſitations.

PROXI''MITY (of *proximitas*, lat. of *proximus* a kinſman, a neighbour) nearneſs, nighneſs in kindred, or neighbourhood.

PRO''XY, 1 he that does the part of another in his abſence. 2 the commiſſion of a client to his proctor in the civil law to manage his cauſe.

*PRUDE*, fr. a preciſe, or affected woman.

PRU'DENCE (of *prudentia*, lat. of *prudens* wiſe, prudent) wiſdom, or diſcretion, the firſt of the cardinal virtues, which teaches us to govern our lives according to the rules of right reaſon.

PRU'DENT, wiſe, diſcreet, adviſed.

PRUDE'NTIAL, of, or belonging to prudence, diſcreet, wiſe.

*PRUNE*, fr. (of *prunum*, lat. a plumb) a large blue ſort of plumb dried in the ſun, brought from Bourdeaux in France.

To PRUNE (in Gardening) to cut off the ſuperfluous twigs, or branches.

*PRUNELLA*, the herb ſelf-heal.

*Sal* PRUNELLÆ. See SAL *prunellæ*.

PRUNE'LLOS (ſo called of Brignols, the place where they grow) 1 a ſort of plumbs. 2 a ſort of ſilk.

PRUNI''FEROUS *trees* (of *prunifer*, lat. of *prunum* a plumb, and *fero* to bear) ſuch as bear plumbs, or whoſe fruit have a ſtone in the middle.

PRU'RIENT (of *pruriens*, lat. of *prurio* to itch) itching, pricking.

*PRURITUS*, lat. the itch, or any dryneſs and roughneſs of the ſkin, occaſioned by ſharp humours which ſtagnate in, and corrode the miliary glands.

PRU'SSIA, a province of Poland, ſituate between 17 and 22 degrees of eaſt longitude, and between 53 and 56 degrees of north latitude; bounded by the Baltic ſea on the north; by Samogitia and Lithuania on the eaſt; by Great Poland and Warſovia on the ſouth; and by Brandenburgh and Pomerania on the weſt, being about 200 miles long, and 100 broad, and divided into Regal and Ducal Pruſſia. Regal Pruſſia, which lies on the weſt, is ſtill ſubject to the crown of Poland. Ducal Pruſſia is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, whoſe anceſtors began to ſtile themſelves Kings about the beginning of the preſent century. The chief town is Koningſburgh, ſituate on a bay of the Baltic ſea. It is one of the coldeſt and barreneſt countries in Poland, but is well ſituated for a foreign trade, having ſeveral good ports on the Baltic ſea. The king of Pruſſia's German dominions conſiſt of Brandenburgh, Pomerania, Magdeburgh, Halberſtat, and Sileſia; and are more conſiderable than his Poliſh dominions, but are ſeparated from them by Regal Pruſſia.

PRUTA''NIC *tables* (in Aſtronomy) are tables calculated by Rheinoldus for finding the motions of the heavenly bodies, and dedicated to Albert duke of Pruſſia.

To PRY, to ſearch, or enquire into.

*PRYTANES* 3, gr. a common hall in Athens, a city of Greece, where thoſe who had well deſerved of their country were maintained at the public expence.

PSALM (of ψαλμος, gr. a hymn of ψαλλω to ſtrike gently) a hymn, or divine ſong.

PSA'LMIST, a writer of pſalms.

PSA'LMODY, (of ψαλμωδια, gr.) the art of ſinging of pſalms, or of ſinging and playing together on an inſtrument.

PSA'LTERY, a kind of muſical inſtrument much uſed by the ancient Hebrews.

*PSA'MMISMUS*, lat. (of ψαμμισμος, gr. of ψαμμος ſand) a bath of dry ſand to apply to the feet of dropſical perſons.

*PSA'MMOS*, gr. ſand, or gravel; that which breeds in human bodies.

PSATY'RIANS, a ſect of the Arians, who held the Son was not like the Father in will, that he was taken from, and made of nothing, and that in God, generation was not to be diſtinguiſhed from creation.

PSE'PHOMANCY (of ψηφομαντεια, gr. of ψηφος a ſtone, and μαντεια divination) a divination by pebble ſtones.

PSEU'DO (of ψευδος, gr. a falſhood, of ψευδω to deceive) a word uſed in compound words, derived from the Greek, and ſignifies falſe ſpurious, counterfeit.

PSEUDO''GRAPHY (of ψευδογραφια, gr. of ψευδος falſe, and γραφω to write) a counterfeit, or falſe writing.

PSEUDO''LOGY (of ψευδολογια, gr. of ψευδος falſe, and λογος a ſpeech) lying, or falſe ſpeaking.

*PSEUDOMA'RTYR*, gr. (of ψευδος falſe, and μαρτυς a witneſs) a falſe witneſs, a counterfeit martyr.

PSEUDO-ME''DICUS (of ψευδος, gr. falſe, and *medicus*, lat. a phyſician) a falſe phyſician, or pretender to phyſic.

*PSEUDO'MENOS*, gr. a ſophiſtical argument, a captious concluſion, a fallacy in reaſoning.

PSEUDO''NYMOUS (of ψευδονυμος, gr. of ψευδος falſe, and ονομα a name) authors who publiſh books under falſe and counterfeit names.

PSEU'DOPHILO''SOPHY (of ψευδοφιλοσοφια, gr. of ψευδος falſe, and φιλοσοφια philoſophy) falſe philoſophy.

PSEU'DOPRO''PHET (of ψευδοπροφητης, gr. ψευδος falſe, and προφητης a prophet) a falſe prophet.

PSEU'DO-STE'LLA (of ψευδος, gr. falſe, and *ſtella*, lat. a ſtar) any kind of meteor or phænomenon, newly appearing in the heavens, and reſembling a ſtar.

PSEU'DOTHY'RUM (of ψευδοθυρον, gr. of ψευδος

ψευδος falſe, and θυρα a door) a back-door, a poſtern-gate.

PSI'LOTHRIX (of ψιλος naked, and θριξ hair) a medicine proper to make the hair fall off.

PSO'RA, (of ψαω, gr. of ψαιρω to rub) a diſeaſe of the ſkin commonly called the itch.

*PSORIASIS*, gr. (of ψωρα a ſcab) a dry itching ſcab, frequently accompanied with an exulceration.

*PSO'RICA*, gr. medicines againſt ſcabbineſs.

*PSOROPHTHA'LMIA*, gr. (of ψωρα a ſcab, and οφθαλμια a diſeaſe in the eye) a ſcab and inflammation of the eye with itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA (of ψυχη the ſoul, and αγωγος a leader) medicines that ſuddenly raiſe the ſpirits in fainting.

† PSYCHO''LOGIST (of ψυχολογικος, gr. of ψυχη the ſoul, and λεγω to ſay) one who treats concerning the ſoul.

† PSYCHO''LOGY (of ψυχολογια, gr. of ψυχη the ſoul, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe of the ſoul.

PSY'CHOMACHY (of ψυχομαχια, gr. of ψυχη the ſoul, and μαχομαι to fight) a war, or fight between the ſoul and body.

PSY'CHOMANCY (of ψυχομαντεια, gr. of ψυχη the ſoul, and μαντεια divination) a divination by the ghoſts, ſouls, or ſpirits of deceaſed perſons.

*PSYCHROLU'SIA*, gr. (of ψυχρος cold, and λυσις a waſhing) cold baths.

PSYCHRO'METER (of ψυχρος cold, and μετρεω to meaſure) an inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of coldneſs of the air.

*PSYCHROPHO'BIA*, gr. (of ψυχρος cold, and φοβος fear) an averſion to, or fear of cold things.

*PSYDRA'CION*, gr. (of ψαω to burn) 1 a pimple, or ſmall ulcer in the ſkin of the head. 2 a ſwelling in the ſkin like a bliſter with moiſt matter in it.

PTARMICS, (of πταρμικη, gr. of πταρμος, ſneezing) errines, ſternutatories; medicines proper to promote ſneezing.

*PTERO'MATA*, gr. two high walls on each ſide of a church, or other great building.

*PTE'RON*, gr. 1 the wing of a bird. 2 the wing of a building.

*PTERO''PHORI* (of πτερον a wing, and φερω to bear) couriers among the ancient Romans, who brought tidings of any declaration of war, or of any miſhap that befel the army; they had their name from their bearing wings on the points of their pikes.

*PTERYGIUM*, lat. (of πτερυγιον, gr. a little wing a dimin. of πτερον a wing) 1 diſeaſe of the eye. 2 a whitloe, when at the root of the nail.

PTI'SAN (of πτισανη, gr. of πτισσω to pound, or ſtamp off the huſk of corn, &c.) 1 barley-broth, or barley unhuſked and ſodden in water. 2 (in Medicine) a kind of cooling phyſic drink, uſually made of the decoction of peeled barley, ſweetened with liquorice, &c.

PTOLEMA'IC *ſyſtem* (of the world) is that ſyſtem which was maintained by Ptolemy the famous Alexandrian aſtronomer. This hypotheſis ſuppoſes the earth to be at reſt and in the centre, and the heavens to revolve round it from eaſt to weſt, carrying with them the ſun, planets and fixed ſtars, each in their reſpective ſpheres. Next above the Earth is the Moon, then the planet Mercury, next Venus, then the Sun; next above him Mars, and then Jupiter, and next Saturn; over which are placed the two Cryſtalline ſpheres, and laſtly the *primum mobile*, ſuppoſed to be the firſt heaven, and that which gives motion to all the ſpheres. See fig. 39. But this ſyſtem is now quite exploded, there being not even demonſtration wanting to confute it.

PTOLEMA'ITES, a ſect of the Gnoſtics, ſo called from one Ptolemy their leader, who held that the Moſaical law came partly from God, partly from Moſes, and partly from the traditions of the doctors.

*PTYALISMUS*, lat. (of πτυαλισμος, gr. of πτυω to ſpit) a ſpitting or diſcharging the ſaliva through the glands of the throat.

PTY'SMAGOGUE (of πτυσμαγωγον, gr. of πτυαλον ſpittle, and αγωγος a leader) a medicine that diſcharges ſpittle.

PU'BERTY (of *pubertas*, lat. of *pubeo* to be in the flower of age) ripe age, the age wherein a perſon is allowed to be married; which is fourteen in men, and twelve in women.

*PU'BES*, lat. the privy parts of a human body, or the external parts of the pudenda, in both ſexes.

*Os PUBIS* (in Anatomy) a bone of the hip, ſituate in the fore and middle part of the thrunk.

PU'BLIC, adj. 1 manifeſt, known by every body. 2 common, belonging to every body.

PUBLIC, ſub. every body in general.

PUBLICAN (of *publicanus*, lat. of *publico* to publiſh) 1 a farmer of public revenues, or cuſtoms. 2 a toll-gatherer. 3 a keeper of a victualling-houſe, or ale houſe.

PUBLICA'TION, a making public.

To PU'BLISH (of *publico*, lat. i. e. *publicum facio* to make public) to make public, to promulge.

PU'BLISHER, one that publiſheth.

† PU'CELAGE (of *pucelage*, fr.) maidenhead, or the ſtate of virginity.

To PU'CKER, 1 to draw up together. 2 not to ſit cloſe to the body, ſpeaking of a ſuit of cloaths.

PU'CKFIST, or PU'CKBALL, a puff-ball, or kind of muſhroom full of duſt.

PU'DDER, noiſe, or buſtle.

PU'DDING (of *boudin*, fr.) 1 a well known food. 2 a fire-work. 3 a roll worn by children when they firſt go alone.

PUD-

PUDDING *graſs*, the herb penny-royal.
PUDDLE, a place of ſtanding water.
PU'DDOCK, a ſmall incloſure.
*PUDE'NDA*, lat. (of *pudeo* to be aſhamed) the privy parts of either man or woman.
PUDI''CITY (of *pudicitas*, lat. of *pudeo* to be aſhamed) modeſty, chaſtity.
*PU'DOR*. lat. ſhamefacedneſs, baſhfulneſs.
PUDS, the large ſleeves of a prieſt of the church of England's gown.
PU'ERILE 3 (of *puerilis*, lat. of *puer* a child) 1 of, or belonging to a child. 2 childiſh, ſilly, weak.
PU'ET, 2, the name of a bird.
To PUFF, 1 to blow, or pant, by reaſon of ſhortneſs of breath. 2 to ſwell, or briſtle. 3 to vaunt, boaſt, or brag. 4 to give a great character of a perſon.
PUFF, 1 a blaſt of wind. 2 a ſort of plait. 3 an utenſil uſed in powdering the hair. 4 a ſort of muſhroon full of duſt. 5 (in a Gaming-houſe) a perſon hired to play to decoy others. 6 a perſon imployed at auctions to draw people on to bid high.
PU'FFEN, the name of a bird.
PUG, 1 a name for a monkey. 2 a youth full of tricks.
PU'GGERED, as the red puggered attire of a turkey, i. e. the wattles.
*PU'GIL*, lat. (in Pharmacy) a handful, ſo much as may be taken between the thumb and fore finger.
PUISNE (of *puiné*, fr.) a law term for younger; a name given in the houſe of lords to the youngeſt baron, and in Weſtminſter-hall to the youngeſt judge.
*PUISSANCE*, fr. power, force, might.
*PUISSANT*, fr. powerful, or mighty.
*A* PUKE, an emetic, a vomit.
To PUKE, to have a mind to ſpew.
PU'LCHRITUDE (of *pulchritudo*, lat. of *pulcher* fair) fairneſs, beauty.
*PULE'GIUM*, lat. (in Botany) the herb penny-royal, or pudding graſs.
*PULICARIA*, lat. (of *pulex* a flea) the herb flea wort.
*PULICA'RIS febris*, lat. (with Phyſicians) a malignant fever, ſo called becauſe it maketh the ſkin appear as if it were flea bitten.
PU'LING, ſickly, weakly.
PU'LIOL, the ſame as penny-royal.
PULKELY, a pretty large bailiwick-town in Caernarvenſhire, north Wales, ſeated on the ſea ſhore, between two rivers, and has a conſiderable trade. It has a market on wedneſday, and a fair on the 3d of May. Diſtant from London 238 meaſured miles.
To PULL, to draw, or haul.
PU'LLAIN, or PU'LLEN, poultry.
PU'LLET (of *poulette*, fr.) a young hen.
PU'LLEY, one of the mechanical powers, being a wheel, or block channelled round, which by means of a rope running in it, heaves up with great weights.
PU''LLEY *piece*, 1 armour for the knee, 2 a boot which covers the knee.
To PU'LLULATE (of *pullulo*, lat. to ſpring) 1 to ſpring, or ſprout up. 2 to grow, or increaſe.
*PULMONA'RIA*, lat. (of *pulmo* the lungs) 1 (in Botany) the herb lung-wort. 2 (in Phyſic) an inflammation of the lungs.
*PULMON'RIUS*, lat. diſeaſed in the lungs.
PU'LMONARY, of, or belonging to the lungs.
PULP (of *pulpa*, lat. the fleſhy part) the fleſhy, or ſoft part of a thing, the ſoft part between the rind and ſeed of fruits.
PU'LPIT (of *pulpitum*, lat. of *publicum* public) a place erected for ſpeaking in public.
PULSA''TION (of *pulſatio*, lat. of *pulſo* to beat, or ſtrike) 1 a beating, ſtriking, or thumping. 2 the beating of the arteries.
PULSE, 1 the trobbing or beating of the arteries. 2 beans, peaſe, &c. all ſorts of grain contained in ſhells.
PU'LSION, 1 a driving, or thruſting forward. 2 (in Phyſics) the ſtroke by which any medium is affected by the motion of light, ſound, &c. through it.
To PULVERI'ZE, or to PU'VERIZATE, (of *pulverizo*, lat. of *pulvis* a powder) to reduce to powder.
PULVERIZA'TION, a reducing to powder.
*PULVINA'TA*, lat. (of *pulvinus* a pillow) a term in Architecture, ſignifying a frize, which ſwells or bulges out in the form of a pillow.
*PU'LVIS fulminans*, lat. i. e. the thundering powder (with Chemiſts) a mixture of three parts of ſalt petre, two of tartar, and one of brimſtone, all finely powdered ſeparately, and then mixed; and a ſmall quantity of it being heated on a plate over the fire, or a candle, makes a report like a muſquet.
† PU'MICATED (of *pumicatus*, lat. of *pumex* a pumice-ſtone) made ſmooth with a pumice ſtone; poliſhed.
PU''MICE *ſtone*, a ſpungy little ſtone, caſt out of mount Ætna, and other burning mountains, uſed in graving and poliſhing.
PUMP, 1 a machine, or engine, to draw up water, &c. 2 a ſort of light ſhoe.
*Air* PUMP. See MACHINA *Boyliana*.
*Chain* PUMP, is a double pump, uſed by the Engliſh in large ſhips, with two ſuckers, one of which riſes as the other falls.
To PUN, 1 to pound, or beat. 2 to quibble, or play with words.
PUN, a quibble, or playing with words, the wit whereof depends on a reſemblance in the ſounds of two words which are of different or contrary ſignifications; as, The holy ſtate of matrimony, is become matter of money.
PUNCH, 1 an inſtrument to make holes with. 2 a liquor made with brandy, or rum, water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons. 3 a ſhort thick fellow. 4 a ſtage puppet, punchinello.

To

To PUNCH, 1 to make holes with a punch. 2 to thruſt one with the fiſt, elbow, &c.

PUNCH *horſe* (with Horſemen) is a well-ſet, well-knit horſe, having a ſhort back, thick ſhoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with fleſh.

PU'NCHION, 1 a ſort of chizel. 2 a wine veſſel containing eighty-four gallons. 3 a little block, or piece of ſteel, on one end of which is ſome figure, letter, or character, engraven either in creux or relievo, impreſſions of which are taken on metal, or ſome other matter by ſtriking it with a hammer on the end not engraved. 4 (in Architecture) is a ſhort piece of timber placed to ſupport ſome conſiderable weight.

PU'NCTATED *hyperbola* (of *punctum*, lat. a point) an hyperbola, in the higher geometry, whoſe oval conjugate is infinitely ſmall, i. e. a point.

*PUNCTA'TUS*, lat. (in Botany) marked with ſmall ſpots.

*PUNCTI''LIO* (of *punctilium*, lat. a dim. of *punctum* a point) a little point, a trifle, a nicety.

PUNCTI''LIOUS, 1 captious, exceptious. 2 of ſmall conſequence.

PU'NCTION (of *punctio*, lat. a pricking) (in Surgery) an aperture made in the lower belly in dropſical perſons to diſcharge the water.

PUNCTUAL, exact, regular.

PUNCTUA''LITY, exactneſs.

PUNCTUA'TION (in Grammar) the art of pointing.

*PU'NCTUM formatum*, or *PUNCTUM generatum*, lat. (in Conics) is a point determined by the interſection of a right line, drawn through the vertex of a cone, to a point in the plane of the baſe, with the plane that conſtitutes the conic ſection.

*PUNCTUM lineans*, lat. (in Geometry) that point of the generating circle of a cycloid, or epicycloid, which in the geneſis produces any part of the cycloidal line.

*PUNCTUM ſaliens*, lat. (with Naturaliſts) the firſt mark of conception of an embryo, which is in the place where the arch is formed, or that ſpeck or cloud in a brood egg, which appears to leap before the chicken begins to be hatched.

PU'NCTURE, (of *punctura*, lat. a pricking, of *pungo* to prick) any wound made with a pointed inſtrument, a prick.

PU'NDBRETCH, an unlawful taking of cattle out of a pound.

PU'NDLE, an ill-ſhaped, or ill-dreſſed creature.

PU'NGENCY, ſharpneſs.

PU'NGENT (of *pungens*, lat. of *pungo* to prick) poignant, ſharp, pricking.

PU'NGER, a ſea crab-fiſh.

PU'NIC (of *punicus*, lat. of *Pæni* the Carthaginians, who were accounted a faithleſs, deceitful people) 1 of, or belonging to Africa, or Carthage. 2 faithleſs, treacherous, inſidious.

*PUNICE'US*, lat. (in Botany) of a red, ſcarlet colour.

To PU''NISH (of *punio*, lat. of *pœna* puniſhment) to chaſtiſe, or inflict a puniſhment.

PU''NISHABLE, that may be, ought to be, or is fit to be puniſhed.

PU''NISHMENT, correction, or chaſtiſement.

PUNI''TION, puniſhment, or chaſtiſement.

PUNK, an ugly ſorry whore.

*PU'NTO*, ital. a point.

PU'NY, ſub. (of *puné*, fr.) a younger brother.

PUNY, adj. 1 little, ſmall, weakly, peaking. 2 younger, junior.

PU'PIL (of *pupilla*, lat. of *pupus* a young child) 1 one under age, and tuition. 2 a diſciple, or ſcholar of a maſter. 3 the ball, apple, or ſight of the eye.

PU'PILAGE, 1 the ſtate or condition of a pupil. 2 guardianſhip.

PU'PPET, an image made in the form of a child.

PU'PPY, 1 a bitch's whelp. 2 an abuſive word.

PURBECK, the ſouth eaſt diviſion of Dorſetſhire, between Wareham and the Channel; which, like Portland, is called an iſland, but is only a peninſula waſhed by the ſea on every ſide, except the weſt, where the river Frome and Langford lake make it almoſt an iſland. It is about 10 miles long, and 6 broad, and contains two hundreds. Here have been found good marble, but it is moſt famous for mines of durable ſtone.

PU'RBLIND, ſhort, or near-ſighted.

PU'RCHASE, 1 bargain, or acquiſition. 2 a thing bought, or to be bought. 3 booty, or gain.

To PURCHASE, to buy.

PURE (of *purus*, lat. of πυρ fire) 1 unmixt, uncompounded. 2 unſpotted, unſtained. 3 chaſte, virtuous. 4 clear, abſolute, without any condition. 5 clear, ſubtile, thin. 6 exact, curious. 7 meer, downright. 8 very good, agreeable, or excellent. 9 happy, comfortable. 10 ſacred, holy, religious. 11 ſometimes 'tis uſed by way of irony.

PURE *hyperbola* (in Mathematics) one that is without any oval, node, or conjugate point.

PURE *mathematics*, are arithmetic and geometry, which only treat of number and magnitude, conſidered abſtractedly from any kind of matter.

PU'RFILE (of *purfilée*, fr.) 1 bodkin work, made of tinſel, or gold thread. 2 an ornament about the edges of muſical inſtruments.

PURGA'TION, 1 a ſcouring, or cleanſing. 2 the clearing one's ſelf of a crime.

PU'RGATIVE, of a purging quality.

PU'RGATORY, the place which the papiſts fancy to be between death and heaven, where the ſouls are purged by fire.

To PURGE (of *purgo*, lat. to cleanſe) 1 to cleanſe, or make clean. 2 to clear, put away, or rid. 3 to cleanſe the body by phyſic. 4 to excuſe, or clear one of an accuſation. 5 to expiate, or attone.

PURGE, a cleanſing, or ſcouring medicine.

PURIFICA'TION (of *purificatio*, lat. of *purifico* to purify, or cleanſe) 1 the act of purifying, or cleanſing. 2 (in Chemiſtry) is the ſeparating any metal, mineral, &c. from droſs, or any other foreign matter.

PURIFICATION *of the Virgin Mary*, a feſtival obſerved by the church on the ſecond of February, otherwiſe called Candlemas-day.

PURIFICA'TORY, adj. of a cleanſing nature, or quality.

PURIFICATORY, ſub. the little linen cloths with which a Romiſh prieſt wipes the chalice.

To PU'RIFY (of *purifico*, lat. of *purus* pure, and *facio* to make) to cleanſe, or make pure.

PU'RIM (of פּוּרִים, heb. lots) a feaſt among the Jews, appointed by Mordecai in commemoration of Haman's conſpiracy; it was held on the 14th of March. See the book of Eſther.

PU'RIST (from *pure*) one that writes, or ſpeaks a language well.

PU'RITAN, 1 one who pretends to a purity of doctrine and worſhip beyond all other proteſtants, and therefore declines a communion with the church of England. 2 a hypocrite.

PU'RITANISM, the principles, or doctrine of the puritans.

PU'RITY (from *pure*) pureneſs.

PURL, 1 a ſort of edging about lace. 2 a bitter ale made of wormwood.

To PURL, to run with a murmuring noiſe, as a ſtream, &c.

PURLIEU (of *pur-lieu*, fr.) grounds ſevered from the ancient foreſt, in which the owner may hunt and kill deer.

PU'RLINS (in Architecture) thoſe pieces of timber that lie a-croſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length.

PU'RLOCK, or PU'RLOG (with Carpenters) a piece of wood to put in a ſcaffolding hole.

To PURLOI'N (of *pourloigner*, fr.) to pilfer, filch, or ſteal privately.

PU'RPLE (of *purpura*, lat. a ſhell fiſh called the purple, whereof is made the purple colour) 1 the purple-fiſh, otherwiſe called Venus-ſhell. 2 the dye anciently taken out of that fiſh 3 a red colour bordering on a violet. 4 ſtuff dyed in purple. 5 dignity of kings, cardinals, &c. 6 pomp, magnificence. 7 (in the plural number) the ſpotted fever.

PU'RPORT, 1 ſenſe, or meaning. 2 tenor of a writing.

PU'RPOSE, 1 deſign, reſolution, project. 2 ſubject matter of diſcourſe.

To PU'RPOSE, to reſolve.

To PURR, to make a noiſe, as a cat does when pleaſed.

PU'RROCK, a little cloſe, or incloſure of land.

PURSE, 1 a little bag to put money in. 2 money, or eſtate. 3 a gratification of five hundred crowns given by the grand ſignior.

PU'RSENET, a net uſed by huntſmen for taking hares and rabbits.

PU'RSER, an officer on board a man of war, who has the charge of the proviſions, &c.

PU'RSEVANT (of *pourſuivant*, fr.) an officer, a ſort of ſerjeant at arms who attends upon the king in the army, &c.

PU'RSINESS, ſhortneſs of breath.

PU'RSLAIN, or PU'RSLANE, an early ſallad herb; poſtulaca.

PURSU'ANCE, in conſequence, or according to.

PURSU'ANT, in obedience to.

To PURSU'E, 1 to follow, or run after. 2 to carry on, or continue.

PURSU'IT, 1 following, or running after. 2 trouble, or diligence to get any thing. 3 ſollicitation.

PURSUIVANT. See PURSEVANT.

PURSY (of *pouſſif*, fr.) ſhort breath'd, broken winded.

To PURVE'Y (of *pourvoir*, fr.) to provide.

PURVEY'ANCE, the providing corn, fuel, victuals, and other neceſſaries for the king's houſe.

PURVE'YOR, one who provides neceſſaries for the king's houſe, &c.

PURVIEU', or PURVIEW', the body of an act of parliament, beginning with the words, *Be it enacted*.

PU'RULENT (of *purulentus*, lat. of *pus* matter) full of matter and corruption, mattery, mixed with, or partaking of *pus*, or matter.

*PUS*, lat. a thick white matter formed of corrupted blood in a wound or ulcer, an iſſuing out of the lips thereof.

PUSS, 1 name for a cat. 2 a hare, or a rabbit. 3 an abuſive word for a woman.

PUSH, 1 ſhove, or thruſt. 2 effort to do a thing. 3 bliſter, or puſtle.

To PUSH, 1 to ſhove, or thruſt. 2 to purſue with vigour.

PUSILLANI'MITY (of *puſillanimitas*, lat. of *puſio* a little child) faint-heartedneſs, cowardlineſs.

PUSILLA'NIMOUS, faint-hearted, mean-ſpirited, cowardly.

PU'STLE, or PUSTULE (of *puſtula*, lat. of *pus* matter) 1 a puſh, a bliſter, little wheal, bladder, or blain. 2 a pimple, or eruption on the ſkin, full of *pus*; eſpecially thoſe in the ſmall-pox.

PUT, 1 a game at cards. 2 a fool, or idiot.

To PUT, 1 to lay, ſet, or place. 2 to propoſe, or offer.

To

To PUT *off*, to delay, procraſtinate.
To PUT *upon*, to impoſe on.
To PUT *a horſe* (with Horſemen) ſignifies to break or manage him.
PU'TAGE, whoredom, or fornication on the woman's ſide.
PU'TANISM (of *putaniſme*, fr. of *puttana*, ital. a whore, of *putta* a girl) whoredom, the life or condition of a courtezan.
PU'TATIVE (of *putativus*, lat. of *puto* to think, or ſuppoſe) pretended, or ſuppoſed; that is ſuppoſed to be what it really is not.
PUTCHAMI'NES, a ſort of damſons growing in Virginia, &c.
PU'TID (of *putidus*, lat. of *puteo* to ſtink) 1 ſtinking, rotten, unſound. 2 affected, unpleaſant.
PUTREFA'CTION, rottenneſs, or corruption; a ſlow ſort of corruption produced in natural bodies, by the moiſture of the air.
To PU'TREFY (of *putreo*, lat. to rot) to corrupt, or rot.
PU'TRID, rotten, corrupt, or putrified.
PU'TRID *fever*, a kind of fever, where the humours of the body, for want of a proper circulatory motion fall into an inteſtine one and putrefy.
PU'TTOCK, a bird, otherwiſe called a buzzard.
PU'TTY, 1 a powder uſed in poliſhing metals, marble, glaſs, &c. made of calcin'd tin. 2 a ſort of paſte uſed by painters, glaziers, &c.
To PU'ZZLE, to non-plus, or embaraſs.
PU'ZZLE, 1 a difficulty, or embaraſſment. 2 a dirty ſlut.
PY-BALD *horſe*, one that has white ſpots upon a coat of another colour.
PY'CAR, or PY'KAR, a kind of ſhip, ſo called of old.
PYCNO'STYLE (of πυκνοςυλος gr. of πυκα, thick, cloſe together, and ςυλος a pillar) a ſort of building, wherein ſeveral pillars ſtand very near each other, one diameter and a half of the column being only allowed for the intercolumnation.
PYCNO'TICS (of πυκνωλικον, gr. that has the power of thickening, of πυκνοω to thicken) medicines that have the faculty of cooling and condenſing the humours.
PYE, 1 a ſort of birds. 2 a diſh of baked meat, fruit, &c.
*PYE'LOS*. gr. a bathing tub, or hollow veſſel to waſh in.
*PY'ELOS* (of πυελος, a bathing tub, of πυς the foot, and λυω to waſh) a cavity in the brain like a funnel, through which the phlegm paſſes to the palate and noſtrils.
PY'GMY (of πυξμαιος, gr. of πυξμη the length of the arm from the elbow to the hand, when the fiſt is cloſed) a dwarf, or perſon of low ſtature.
*PYLO'RUS*, lat. (of πυλωρος, or πυλωρος, a door-keeper, of πυλη a gate, and ωρος a keeper) the right and lower orifice of the ſtomach, where it diſcharges itſelf into the inteſtines.
*PYON*, gr. (of πυον *pus*, of πυθω to putrify) putrified blood, changed into white matter.
*PY'SIS*, gr. (of πυον matter) a collection of matter in any part.
PY'RAMID (of πυραμις, gr. of πυρ fire, and αυω to light up) an obeliſk; it has its name from its ending in a point like the flame of fire.
PYRAMID (in Geometry) is a ſolid ſtanding on a ſquare baſe, and terminating at the top in a point. Or it is a body whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral tops meeting together in a point. Or, as Wolfius defines it, it is a ſolid, bounded by as many triangles, terminating in one point, as the baſe as ſides.
*Optic* PYRAMID, the figure which the rays drawn out in length from any object, through any tranſparent medium (where they end in a point) make to the eye.
PYRAMID (in Architecture) a ſolid maſſy edifice, which from a ſquare, triangular, or other baſe, riſes, diminiſhing to a vertex, or point; when their baſes are very ſmall they are called obeliſks
PYRA'MIDAL, or PYRAMI'DICAL, of, belonging to, or like to a pyramid.
PYRAMIDAL *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are the ſums of polygonal numbers, collected after the ſame manner as the polygonal numbers themſelves are extracted from arithmetical progreſſions.
PYRAMIDO'GRAPHY (of πιραμις a pyramid, and γραφω to deſcribe) a deſcription of pyramids.
PYRAMIDOI'D (of πυραμις, a pyramid, and ειδος form) is a ſolid, form'd by the revolution of a parabola round its baſe, or greateſt ordinate. It is often called a parabolic ſpindle.
PYRE'TICS (of πυρετος, gr. a fever, or πυρ fire) medicines that cure fevers.
PYRETO'LOGY (of πυρετος a fever, and λογος a deſcription) a treatiſe, or deſcription of fevers.
*PYRITASIS*, gr. (of πυρ fire) a precious ſtone of a black colour, which being rubbed, burns the fingers.
PYRI'TES (of πυριτης, gr. of πυρ fire) the fire ſtone; a ſulphurous inflammable kind of mineral, being a near affinity to marcaſite, but compoſed of an acid ſalt, incorporated with a bituminous matter, and found in ſtrata of other kinds. The word is alſo applied to the marcaſite ores of all metals, the names whereof are varied according to the metals they partake of.
*PYRO'BOLOI*, gr. (of πυρ fire, and βαλλω to throw) a ſort of fire-balls uſed by the ancients.
*PYROE'NUS* ℥, lat. (of πυρ fire, and οινος, gr. wine) ſpirit of wine rectified.
PYRO'ET *of one tread* (in Horſemanſhip) are

narrow and intire turns made by a horſe upon one tread, and almoſt at one time, ſo that his head is placed where his tail was, without putting out his haunches.

PYROET *of two piſts* (in Horſemanſhip) are turns of two treads, upon a ſmall compaſs of ground, almoſt of the length of the horſe.

*PYROLA*, lat. the herb winter-green.

PYROMANCY (of πυρομαντια, gr. of πυρ fire, and μαντεια divination) a divination by the fire of the ſacrifice.

PYROTECHNY, gr. (of πυροτεχνια, of πυρ fire, and τεχνη art) a ſcience which teaches the management and application of fire in ſeveral operations.

PYROTICS (of πυρωτικα, gr. of πυρ fire) burning medicines; cauſtics, eſcharotics.

PYRRHO, a Greek philoſopher, the firſt founder of the ſceptics, who taught that there was no certainty in any thing.

PYRRHONISM, the doctrine or opinion of the Pyrrhonians.

PYTHAGOREAN *ſyſtem*, ſo called, becauſe maintained by Pythagoras, not that it was invented by him, for it was much older. In this ſyſtem the ſun is ſuppoſed to be at reſt in the centre of the planetary ſyſtem, and the earth to be carried round him annually, in a tract or path between Venus and Mars. As this is the oldeſt ſyſtem of any, ſo it is embraced by the moſt ſkilful aſtronomers, and has the concurrent teſtimony of the beſt obſervations to ſupport it. It is the ſame as the Copernican. See fig. 40.

PYTHAGOREAN *theorem*, the 47th propoſition of the firſt book of Euclid, ſo called becauſe diſcovered by Pythagoras.

PYTHAGOREANISM, the doctrine or principles of the Pythagoreans.

PYTHAGORIC *tetractys*, a point, a line, a ſurface, and a ſolid.

PYTHIA, the prieſteſs who delivered the oracles of Apollo at Delphos.

PYTHIAN *games*, certain games celebrated in Greece every two years in Feburuary, in honour of Apollo's killing the ſerpent Python.

PYTHON, gr. (of πυθω to putrify, becauſe ingendered of the putrefaction of the earth) a ſerpent of a prodigious ſize, ſlain by Apollo.

PYULCUS (of πυελκος, of πυον corruption, and ελκω to draw) an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons for the evacuating of corrupt matter from the cavity of the breaſt, or any ſinuous ulcer.

PYX (of πυξις a box, of πυξος the box-tree, of πυκαξω to hold faſt together) the veſſel wherein the Roman catholics keep their hoſt.

PYXIS, gr. (in Anatomy) the cavity of the hip bone, the acetabulum.

# Q.

Q, q, is the ſixteenth letter, and twelfth conſonant of our alphabet; it is not in the Greek, old Latin, or Saxon alphabets, and indeed ſome would intirely exclude it, pretending that *k* ought to be uſed wherever this occurs; but it is formed in the voice in a different manner, and is therefore a different letter: For in expreſſing this ſound, the cheeks are contracted, and the lips (eſpecially the under one) are put into a cannular form for the paſſage of the breath. This letter is, however, never ſounded alone, but in conjunction with *u* after it; as in *qualm*, *quite*, *quote*, *oblique*, and never ends any Engliſh word. It is uſed as an abbreviature in ſeveral arts; in phyſicians bills, *q. pl.* ſtands for *quantum placet*, i. e. as much as you pleaſe; *q. ſ.* for *quantum ſufficit*, i. e. as much as is neceſſary.



QUAB, a kind of fiſh, called by ſome a water weaſel.

QUACK, a mountebank, or pretender to phyſic.

To QUACK, 1 to practiſe the buſineſs of a quack. 2 to make a noiſe like a duck.

QUACKING *of titles* (with Bookſellers) the printing of new and different titles to books that did not ſell well, and publiſhing them again as new ones.

QUACKSALVER, a mountebank, a quack, an empiric, a bold and impudent pretender to phyſic.

*QUADRA*, lat. (i. e. a ſquare) a ſquare frame or

or border in building, encompaſſing a *baſſo relievo*, or other work.

QUADRAGE'SIMA, the time of Lent, ſo called from our Saviour's forty days faſt.

*QUADRAGE'SIMA Sunday*, the firſt Sunday in Lent, becauſe it is about forty days before Eaſter.

QUADRAGE'SIMAL, of, or belonging to Lent, as quadrageſimal food.

QUADRA'NGLE (of *quatuor* four, and *angulus* an angle) a figure conſiſting of four angles and as many ſides; as a ſquare, a parallelogram, &c.

QUADRA'NGULAR, of, belonging to, or in form of a quadrangle; having four angles.

QUA'DRANT (of *quadrans*, lat. a quarter) a quarter, or fourth part.

QUA'DRANT (in Mathematics) 1 the quarter of a circle. 2 a mathematical inſtrument of great uſe in aſtronomy, navigation, &c. being triangular, and contains juſt 90 degrees, or the quarter of a circle.

QUA'DRANT *of altitude* (of an artificial globe) a thin braſs plate divided into 90 degrees, and is fitted to the braſs meridian.

QUADRA'NTAL, of, or belonging to a quadrant.

QUADRA'NTAL *triangle* (with Geometricians) a ſpherical triangle, having a quadrant for one of its ſides, and one right angle.

QUA'DRATE (of *quadratum*, lat. of *quadra* a ſquare) a ſquare, a four-cornered figure.

To QUA'DRATE (of *quadro*, lat. to agree) to agree, to anſwer, to ſuit, to be meet, or fit.

To QUA'DRATE *a piece* (in Gunnery) is to place it duly and well-poiſed in the carriage, that the wheels be of an equal height.

QUA'DRATE *line of ſhadows* (on a quadrant) is a line of natural tangents on the limb, for the more ready meaſuring heights, &c.

QUADRA'TIC *equation* (in Algebra) is when the quantity ſought is brought to an equality with thoſe that are known, and is, at one ſide of the equation, in no more than two different powers, whoſe indices are double one to another.

QUA'DRATO *quadratum* (in Mathematics) is the fourth power of numbers, or the product of the cube multiplied by the root.

QUADRA'TRIX, a ſquare, or ſquared figure.

QUA'DRATS (in Printing) ſquare pieces of metal to fill up the void ſpaces between words, and at the end of ſhort lines.

QUA'DRATURE (of *quadratura*, lat. of *quadra* a ſquare) the making a thing ſquare, or the finding a ſquare equal in area to any given figure.

QUA'DRATURE *of the circle*, the finding ſome other right-lined figure equal in area to a given circle; or the finding a right line equal to the circumference of a circle; this is a problem that has employed the mathematicians of all ages, but in vain. It depends upon the ratio of the diameter to the periphery, which has not yet been exactly determined.

QUA'DRATURE *of curves* (in the higher Geometry) is the meaſuring their areas, or the finding a rectilinear ſpace, equal to a curvilinear one.

QUA'DRATURE *of the parabola*, is the ſame as parabolic ſpace.

QUA'DRATURES *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) are the medial points of her orbit, lying between the points of conjunction and oppoſition. Or, the aſpect of the moon when 90 degrees diſtant from the ſun.

QUA'DRELS (in Architecture) a kind of artificial ſtones perfectly ſquare, made of a chalky, white and pliable earth, &c. dried in the ſhade for two years.

QUADRE'NNIAL (of *quadriennis*, lat. of *quatuor* four, and *annus* a year) of the ſpace of four years.

*QUADRICAPSULARIS*, lat. (of *quatuor*, four, and *capſula* a little cheſt) divided into four parts, as the thorny apple,

QUADRILA'TERAL, having four ſides.

QUADRILA'TERAL *figures* (in Geometry) are thoſe whoſe ſides are four right-lines, making four angles, as the ſquare, rhombus, parallelogram, &c.

*QUADRILLE*, ital. 1 a company of cavaliers pompouſly dreſſed and mounted, for performing juſts, and other gallant diverſions. 2 the name of a game at cards.

QUA'DRIN, a ſmall piece of money, in value about a farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL (of *quatuor* four, and *nomen* a name) conſiſting of four names or denominations.

QUADRINO'MIAL *roots* (in Algebra) are ſuch as conſiſt of four parts or names.

QUADRIPA'RTITE (of *quatuor* four, and *pars* a part) divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTI'TION, a diviſion of four, or the taking the fourth part of any number or quantity.

QUA'DRIREME (of *quadriremis*, lat. of *quatuor* four, and *remigo* to row) a galley, or veſſel that hath four oars on a ſeat.

QUADRISY'LLABLE (of *quadriſyllabus*, lat. of *quatuor* four, and *ſyllaba* a ſyllable) a word conſiſting of four ſyllables.

QUADRI'VIAL (of *quadrivialis*, lat. of *quatuor* four, and *via* a way) having four ways, or turnings.

QUADRU'PEDAL, or QUADRU'PEDOUS (of *quadrupedus*, lat. of *quatuor* four, and *pes* a foot) four-footed, or having four feet.

QUADRU'PEDAL, or QUADRUPE'DIAN *ſigns* (in Aſtronomy) ſuch as are painted, or repreſented on the globe by the figures of four-footed beaſts.

QUA'DRUPEDE, ſub. a four-footed beaſt.

QUADRU'PLE (of *quadruplex*, lat. of *quatuor* four,

four, and *duplex* double) four-fold, or four times as much.

QUADRU'PLICATE, a thing doubled, or repeated four times.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, the doubling, or repeating a thing four times, or a four-fold ſum.

*QUÆ'STOR*, lat. an officer among the ancient Romans, who had the care of the public treaſure. There was alſo another kind of quæſtor, whoſe office was to enquire into and take cognizance of capital crimes.

QUAE'STORSHIP, the office, or dignity of a Roman quæſtor.

*QUÆ'STUS*, lat. gain, profit, or advantage.

QUAFF, a Scotch word ſignifying a ſort of drinking cup.

To QUAFF, to drink hard.

To QUAGG, to provoke to leachery by rubbing or tickling.

QUA'GMIRE, a boggy place.

QUAIL, the name of a kind of birds.

QUAINT, 1 polite, fine, pretty. 2 odd, ſtrange, fantaſtical.

To QUAKE, 1 to tremble, ſhiver, or ſhake. 2 to cry as ducks and drakes do.

QUA'KERISM, the principles, or tenets of the quakers.

QUA'KERS, a modern ſect, who firſt got their name from their quaking, or trembling fits, in the exerciſe of their religion.

QUALIFICA'TION, 1 condition of a thing. 2 quality, or endowment.

To QUA'LIFY (of *qualifier*, fr.) 1 to make fit, or proper. 2 to temper, or moderate. 3 to appeaſe, or ſoften. 4 to denominate the quality.

QUA'LITY (of *qualitas*, lat. of *qualis* of what kind) 1 nature, or condition of a thing. 2 inclination, or habit. 3 noble birth. 4 title of honour. 5 (in Logic) is the third of the categories. 6 (in Metaphyſics) is an accident which influences its ſubjects after the manner of an eſſential form. 7 (in Phyſics) the affection of a thing, whence it is denominated ſuch; or that which cauſes a thing to affect our ſenſes in this or that manner, and gives it this or that denomination.

*Occult* QUA'LITIES (in Phyſics) certain latent powers ariſing from the ſpecific forms of things; a name the ancients gave to thoſe phænomena, of which, according to their principles, no account could be given.

*Senſible* QUA'LITIES (in Phyſics) are ſuch as ariſe from certain modifications of matter, and are the more immediate objects of our ſenſes.

*Primary ſenſible* QUALITIES, are ſuch as are found in all bodies, or which agree to all matter, conſidered as ſuch, as Extenſion, Figure, Motion, Reſt, Solidity, Impenetrability, and Number.

*Secondary Senſible* QUALITIES, are ſuch as reſult from a compoſition of the Elements; as Light, Heat, Cold, Colour, Sound, Taſte, Smell, Hardneſs, Softneſs, Fluidity, Firmneſs, Roughneſs, Smoothneſs, Tranſparency, and Opacouſneſs.

*Spiritual* QUALITIES, are the qualities of the ſoul, or the affections of the mind, as it is in this or that habitude or diſpoſition; as Knowledge, Opinion, Certainty, Doubting, and all moral virtues and vices.

*Active* QUALITIES, are ſuch as by virtue whereof operations are actually produced on other bodies, duly diſpoſed in reſpect thereunto; as the heat of fire, the moiſture of water.

*Real* QUALITIES, are thoſe that remain in the ſubject, and only act on bodies adjacent to them; as fire, in a piece of iron not ignited, &c.

*Paſſive* QUALITIES, are thoſe whereby bodies are diſpoſed to receive the action of others; as inflammability in oil, &c.

*Intentional* QUALITIES, are ſuch as iſſue from the ſubject, and operate at a diſtance, as light from the ſun, &c.

QUALM, 1 a fainting fit. 2 a ſcruple of conſcience.

QUA'NDARY, a ſtudy, or doubt what to do.

QUA'NTITY (of *quantitas*, lat. of *quantus* how much) whatever is capable of any ſort of eſtimation, or menſuration, and which, being compared with another thing of the ſame nature, may be ſaid to be greater or leſs, equal or unequal.

QUA'NTITY (with Grammarians) the meaſure of ſyllables, or that which determines them to be long or ſhort.

QUA'NTITY (among Logicians) the ſecond of the categories.

*Poſitive* QUANTITY (in Algebra) are thoſe that are greater than nothing, and have always the poſitive ſign either prefixed to them or underſtood; as $+a$, $+b$ or $a+b$,

*Negative* QUANTITIES (in Algebra) are ſuch as are leſs than nothing, and have always the negative ſign prefixed to them, as $-a$, $-b$, $-c$, &c.

*Compound* QUA'NTITIES (in Algebra) are ſuch as are joined together by the ſigns $+$ or $-$, and are expreſſed by more letters than one, as, $a+b+c$, or $a-b+c$, &c.

QUARANTA'IN (of *quarantaine*, fr.) 1 forty days, during which time perſons coming, or ſuſpected to come from any place infected with the plague, muſt wait for admittance. 2 (in Law) a benefit allowed to the widow of a landed man, to remain forty days after his deceaſe, in the chief meſſuage, or manſion-houſe. 3 (with Churchmen) the ſeaſon of Lent, which is forty days before Eaſter.

QUA'RDECUE, the fourth part of a French crown.

QUA'RREL (of *querelle*, fr.) 1 ſtrife, diſpute, difference. 2 a pane of glaſs.

To QUARREL, 1 to diſpute, or fall out. 2 to find fault.

QUA'RRELSOME, apt to quarrel.

QUA'RRIL, a Spaniſh coin, in value about three half-pence Engliſh.

QUA'RRY, 1 a place from whence ſtones are digged. 2 the dead fowl taken by birds of prey. 3 the hounds, or hawks reward, after the taking of deer, fowl, &c.

QUART, 1 a meaſure being the fourth part of a gallon. 2 a ſequence of cards at piquet.

QUA'RTAN (of *quartus*, lat. of *quatuor* four) that comes every fourth day.

QUA'RTER, 1 the fourth part of any thing. 2 eight buſhels of corn. 3 a piece of timber four ſquare, and four inches thick. 4 the compounding for, or ſparing one's life in a fight.

QUA'RTER (in a Camp) 1 the ground on which a body of troops are encamped. 2 the troops themſelves.

QUA'RTER *of an aſſembly* (in military Affairs) is the place where troops meet to march in a body, and is the ſame as *Rendezvous*.

QUARTER *intrenched*, is a place fortified with a ditch and parapet, to ſecure a body of troops.

QUA'RTER *days*, thoſe days which begin the four quarters of the year, as the 25th of March, called Lady-day; the 24th of June called Midſummer-day; the 29th of September called Michaelmas-day; and the 25th of December called Chriſtmas-day.

QUA'RTER *maſter*, an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to look out quarters for part of, or the whole army.

QUARTER *maſter-general*, an officer who provides quarters for the whole army.

QUARTER *maſter* (at Sea) an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take care of the ſtowing and trimming of the ſhip's hold, &c.

QUA'RTER *wheeling* (in military affairs) is the turning the body round where the flank was.

QUA'RTER *round* (in Architecture) a member or ornament in the cornices of the Ionic, Corinthian and Compoſite orders.

QUARTER *ſeſſions*, a court held every quarter of the year, by the juſtices of the peace of every county, to determine civil and criminal cauſes.

QUARTER-*ſtaff*, a long ſtaff borne by foreſters as a badge of their office, and uſed alſo as a weapon.

QUA'RTERAGE, money paid quarterly.

QUA'RTER-*caſt* (with Horſemen) a horſe is ſaid to caſt his quarter, when, for any diſorder in the coffin, there is a neceſſity to cut one of the quarters of the hoof.

QUARTERIZA'TION, part of the puniſhment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four parts beſides the head, which quarters are frequently ſet up on poles over the gates of the city.

QUA'RTERS, 1 the place where one lives. 2 part of a camp alloted to certain forces.

*To beat up an enemy's* QUARTERS, to drive them from their ground or entrenchment.

*Winter* QUARTERS, 1 the place alloted for troops to paſs the winter ſeaſon in. 2 the time troops continue in their lodgment.

QUA'RTERS *of the heavens*, the four principal, or cardinal points, viz. Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South.

QUA'RTERS *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) the moon is ſaid to be in the firſt quarter, when ſhe is a quarter of the zodiac, or three ſigns diſtant from the ſun, turning to us juſt half her enlightened body; but when ſhe comes to be diametrically oppoſite to the ſun, ſhe is ſaid to be in the full; and when ſhe proceeds towards her conjunction, and ſhews no more than half of her enlightened face, ſhe is ſaid to be in the third, or laſt quarter.

QUA'RTERS *of a ſiege*, the principal encampments, ſerving to block up the avenues of a place.

*QUA'RTO*, lat. (i. e. in four) a book is ſaid to be in quarto, when a ſheet is divided into four leaves.

QUARTODE'CIMANS, Chriſtians in the ſecond century, who contended for the obſervation of Eaſter to be on the 14th of the moon of the firſt month, in conformity to the Jewiſh cuſtom.

QUA'RTZUM, a kind of metalic ſtone.

To QUASH, 1 to overthrow, annul, or bring to nothing. 2 to diſappoint.

QUA'RTER *couſins*, fourth couſins, the laſt degree of kindred.

QUATE'RNARY, of, or belonging to a quaternion.

QUATE'RNION, the number of four.

*QUA'TRAIN*, fr. a ſtanza of four verſes.

QUA'VER (in Muſic) a note equal in length to half a crotched, or one eighth of a ſemibrief.

To QUA'VER, to run a diviſion with the voice.

QUAVI'VER, a ſea-dragon, a ſort of fiſh that delights in a ſtrong current.

QUAY, a piece of ground paved on the ſhore of a river or port, for the loading and unloading veſſels; a kay, or wharf.

QUEAN, a drab, a jade, a harlot.

QUEA'SY, ſickiſh at the ſtomach, ready to vomit.

QUEEN, 1 the wife of a king, or queen conſort. 2 a princeſs that enjoys the crown by right of blood, or queen regent.

QUEEN *dowager*, the widow of a king that lives upon her dowry.

QUEEN *gold*, a duty belonging to every queen-conſort.

QUEER, odd, fantaſtical.

QUEINT, or QUAINT, odd, uncommon, humourous.

To QUENCH, 1 to put out, or extinguiſh, both a proper and figurative ſenſe. 2 to eaſe, or ſlake.

QUE'NCHABLE, that may be quenched.
QUE'RIST (of *quærens*, lat. of *quæro* to inquire) an inquirer.
QUERK, or QUIRK, a fetch, a cavil, a ſhift.
QUERN, a hand-mill.
QUE'RRY, 1 a prince's ſtables. 2 a groom to a prince, or one that has the charge of his horſes.
*Gentlemen of the* QUERRY, one of thoſe whoſe office it is to hold the king's ſtirrup when he mounts his horſe.
QUE'RULOUS (of *querulus*, lat. of *queror* to complain) doleful, mournful, apt to complain.
To QUE'RY (of *quæro*, lat. to inquire) 1 to aſk a queſtion. 2 to doubt, or not to be ſatisfied in.
To QUESE, to ſearch after. MILTON.
QUEST (of *quæſitus*, lat. of *quæro* to inquire) inqueſt, or inquiry.
To QUEST, 1 to ſeek out as a dog. 2 to vent, or wind, as a ſpaniel does.
QUE'STION (of *quæſtio*, lat of *quæro* to inquire) 1 a demand to which an anſwer is required. 2 doubt, or uncertainty. 3 an account.
To QUE'STION, 1 to query, or aſk queſtions. 2 to doubt, or be diſſatisfied.
QUE'STIONABLE, 1 that may be queſtioned, that may be converſed with, or aſk queſtions of; as, Thou comeſt in ſuch a queſtionable ſhape—*Shakeſpear*. 2 diſputable, doubtful, or uncertain.
QUE'STIONIST, 1 an aſker of queſtions. 2 a candidate for the degree of batchelor of arts at Cambridge.
QUE'STIONLESS, doubtleſs.
QUE'STER. See QUÆSTOR.
QUEST-*men*, perſons choſen annually in the city of London, to inquire into abuſes and miſdemeanors, eſpecially with regard to weights and meaſures.
To QUI'BBLE, 1 to move as the guts do. 2 to equivocate, or play with words.
QUIBBLE, a pun, an equivocation, &c.
QUICK, 1 alive, not dead. 2 ſubtile, ſprightly, lively. 3 diligent, or ready. 4 nimble, ſwift of motion. 5 ſparkling, piercing.
QUICK-*beam*, or QUI'CKEN *tree*, a kind of wild aſh.
QUICK-*ſands*, ſands which ſhake and tremble, into which thoſe that paſs over them often ſink.
QUICK-*ſet*, a ſort of thorn that grows very faſt, often planted for hedges.
QUICK-*ſilver*, a very ponderous fluid mineral; called alſo mercury and hydragirum.
To QUI'CKEN, 1 to viviſy, or give life to. 2 to encourage, or excite. 3 to put forward. 4 to become alive, as a child in the womb.
*QUID pro quo*, lat. 1 one good turn for another. 2 (in Phyſic) is when a medicine of one quality is ſubſtituted for another.
QUI'DDANY, a ſort of conſerve of quinces.
QUI'DDITATIVE, eſſential.
QUI'DDITY (of *quidditas*, lat. of *quid* what) 1 the eſſence, being, or definition of a thing. 2 a pun, or quibble. 3 a ſubtle queſtion.
QUIE'SCENCE, or QUIE'SCENCY (of *quieſcentia*, lat. of *quieſco* to reſt) a ſtate of reſt.
QUIE'SCENT, at reſt.
QUIE'SCENTS (in Grammar) letters that are not pronounced in reading.
QUI'ET, adj. (of *quietus*, lat. of *quieſco* to reſt) 1 peaceable, not given to quarrel. 2 at reſt, peaceful, calm.
QUIET, ſub. reſt, or peace.
QUI'ETISM, the doctrine, or principles of the quietiſts.
QUI'ETISTS, a new ſect among the Roman catholics, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet is, that religion conſiſts in the reſt, and internal recollection of the mind.
*QUIE'TUS eſt*, lat. (i. e. he is quiet, or diſcharged) a phraſe or expreſſion uſed in the exchequer, for an acquittance, or diſcharge given to an accountant.
QUILL, a large feather of a fowl's wing.
QUI'LLETS, querks, or quibbles.
QUILT, a covering for a bed, &c.
*QUINA'RIUS*, lat. (of *quinque* five) of, or belonging to five.
QUINBOROUGH, [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 51°, 25'] a borough town in Kent, ſituate in the iſle of Shepey on the eaſt Swall. Edward III. made it a borough in honour of his queen, and impowered its inhabitants to chuſe a mayor and two bailiffs yearly, and to have markets on monday and thurſday, and fairs at Lady-day, and St. James's tide; but the markets have been diſuſed long ſince. It ſends two members to parliament, but 'tis a very poor place. Diſtant from London 34 computed, and 40 meaſured miles; and 24 from Maidſtone.
QUINCE, the name of a well known fruit.
*QUINCUNX*, lat. 1 five ounces, inches, &c. five twelfth parts of a thing. 2 (in Gardening) a plantation of trees diſpoſed in a ſquare, with a tree in each corner, and one in the middle; thus,

* *
*
* *

which being repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, and when viewed by an angle of the ſquare preſents equal and parallel alleys. 3 (in Aſtronomy) a poſition or aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other 150 degrees, or five ſigns.
QUINDE'CAGON (of *quinque*, lat. five δεκα, gr. ten, and γωνια an angle or corner) a plain figure, conſiſting of fifteen ſides, and as many angles; and if they are equal to each other, 'tis called a regular quindecagon. The word pentedecagon would be a more regular term.
*QUINQUAGE'SIMA*, lat. (i. e. the fiftieth) ſhrove-ſunday, ſo called becauſe it is about fifty days before Eaſter.
*QUI'NQUE*, lat. five.

QUIN-

QUINQUE *angled figure* (in Geometry) a figure consisting of five angles.

QUINQUECAPSULA'RIS, lat. (of *quinque* five, and *capsula* a little chest, or division) a term used by botanical writers, signifying such plants as are divided into five divisions, as the Coventry-bells, &c.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED (of *quinque* five, and *folium* a leaf, lat.) having five leaves.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED *leaf* (in Botany) a kind of digitated leaf, consisting of five fingers, as in cinquefoil, &c.

QUINQUERE'MIS, lat. (of *quinque* five, and *remigo* to row) a galley with five oars on a fear.

QUINQUENNA'LIA, lat. (of *quinque* five, and *annus* a year) games celebrated every fifth year, in honour of the deified emperors.

QUINQUE'NNIAL, 1 lasting five years. 2 that cometh to pass every fifth year.

QUINQUI'NA, a medicinal bark greatly in use against fevers, &c. brought from the kingdom of Peru in the west Indies; called also China china, Kin Kina, Cortex Peruvianus, the jesuits bark, and by way of eminence The bark.

QUI'NSEY, a disease in the throat.

QUINT (of *quinte*, fr.) a sequence of five cards at piquet.

QUI'NTAL, a hundred weight.

QUI'NTESSENCE (q. d. *quinta essentia*, lat. the fifth essence) 1 (in Chemistry) a preparation consisting of the essential oil of some vegetable substance mixed and incorporated with spirit of wine. 2 (in Alchemy) the purest substance extracted out of any thing.

QUINTESSE'NTIAL, of, or belonging to a quintessence.

QUINTI'LIANS, an ancient Christian sect, so called from one Quintilia their propheteſs, who admitted women to perform the sacerdotal and episcopal functions, grounding their practice on that passage of St. Paul, that in Christ there is no distinction of males and females.

QUI'NTIN (of *quintaine*, fr.) a post driven into the ground, with a buckler fixed to it, for the performance of military exercises on horseback.

QUINTU'PLE (of *quintuplex*, lat. of *quinque* five, and *duplex* double) five-fold.

QUI'NTZAIN, a stanza of fifteen verses.

QUINTZIE'ME, 1 a fifteenth, a tax so called, because raised on the fifteenth part of mens lands and goods. 2 the fifteenth day after any feast or festival.

QUIP, a jeer, or gibe.

QUIRE, 1 the choir of a church. 2 a set of singers, or choiristers. 3 a parcel of paper, consisting of twenty-four or twenty-five sheets.

QUIRK. See QUERK.

QUIT (of *quitte*, fr.) 1 free, or even. 2 discharged from.

To QUIT, 1 to leave, or part with. 2 to leave off, or give over. 3 to let go, or not pursue. 4 to abandon, or desist from. 5 to renounce, yield, or give up. 6 to free, dispense with, or excuse. 7 to justify. 8 to behave one's self well. 9 to acquit.

QUIT-*rents*, small rents payable by tenants to the lord of the manor, in token of subjection.

QUITE, wholly, intirely.

QUI'TTER, 1 the matter of a sore. 2 the dross of tin.

QUITTER *bone*, a disease in horses, being a hard round swelling on the cornet, or between the heel and the quarter.

QUI'VER, a case for arrows.

To QUI'VER, to shiver, or tremble with cold, fear, &c.

To QUOB, 1 to move as a child in the belly. 2 to beat, as the heart does.

QUO'DLIBET, a querk, or quiddity.

QUOIL. See COIL.

QUOINS, 1 wedges fastened to the deck of a ship, to keep the guns fast to the ship's side, and to prevent their rolling. 2 the corner stones of walls.

QUOITS. See COITS.

*Justice of the* QUO'RUM, one without whom the rest of the justices cannot act in some cases.

QUO'TA, a part, or share.

QUOTA'TION, a citation, or the bringing in an author, or passage.

To QUOTE, to cite, or allege.

QUOTH, saith.

QUOTI'DIAN (of *quotidianus*, lat. of *quot* every, and *dies* a day) daily, or every day.

QUO'TIENT (of *quotiens*, lat. of *quot* how many) a term in Arithmetic; the number arising out of any division, or that which indicates how often the divisor is contained in the dividend.

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# R.

R, r, is the seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant of our alphabet. The sound of this letter is formed by a guttural extrusion of the breath, vibrated through the mouth with a sort of quivering motion of the tongue drawn from the teeth, and

cannulated with the tip a little elevated towards the palate. Its ſound in words is but one; but it is ſometimes aſpirated in Greek words, by writing *h* after it, to anſwer their ῥ; as in *rhapſody*, *rhetoric*, *rhyme*, &c. otherwiſe it is always followed by a vowel at the beginning of words and ſyllables. In phyſicians preſcriptions R or ℞ ſtands for *recipe*, i. e. take.



TO RABA'TE (of *rabatre*, fr.) 1 to deſcend or come lower. 2 (in Falconry) a hawk is ſaid to do ſo, when, by the motion of the bearers hand, ſhe recovers the fiſt.

RA'BBET, a coney.

To RA'BBET (with Carpenters) to make channels in boards.

RA'BBI (in the plural RA'BBINS) (of רבו, heb. maſter) a Jewiſh doctor, or teacher of their law.

RABBI'NICAL, of, or pertaining to, the rabbins.

RA'BBINIST, a follower of the doctrine of the rabbins.

RA'BBLE, the mob, or loweſt of the people.

RA'BBLEMENT, a heap of impertinent ſtuff.

RA'BINET (in Gunnery) the ſmalleſt piece of ordnance but one, being an inch and a half diameter at the bore, five feet and a half long, requiring a charge of ſix ounces of powder, and weighs three hundred weight.

RA'CA, or RA'CHA (רקא, heb. of רוק empty) a word of contempt for a vain empty ſhallow headed fellow.

RACE (of *razza*, ital. of *radix*, lat. a root) 1 ſtock, family, lineage. 2 a root of ginger. 3 a courſe, or the running of perſons, either on foot, or on horſeback.

RACEMI'FEROUS (of *racemifer*, lat. of *racemus* a bunch, or cluſter, and *fero* to bear) bearing cluſters, or bunches.

*RACEMO'SUS*, lat. (in Botany) cluſtered, as grapes, currants, &c.

RACK, 1 a torturing machine. 2 torment, or torture. 3 a wooden utenſil for ſundry uſes. 4 a ſort of ſtrong liquor. See ARAC.

To RACK, 1 to torture. 2 to plague, or torment. 3 to grind, or oppreſs.

To RACK *wines*, to draw them off the lees.

RACK *vintage*, the ſecond voyage into France, &c. for racked wines.

RA'CKET, 1 an inſtrument to ſtrike the ball with at tennis. 2 a noiſe, ſtir, or diſturbance.

RA'CKING *pace* (in Horſemanſhip) a pace in which a horſe neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACKOO'N, an Indian rabbet.

RA'CY, having by age loſt its luſcious quality, ſpoken of ſome wines.

RA'DDLINGS (in Architecture) the coppings, or ſlanting part of the tops of walls.

RA'DIAL *curves* (in Geometry) curves of the ſpiral kind, whoſe ordinates do all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like ſo many radii of that circle.

RA'DIANCE, or RA'DIANCY, brightneſs, ſplendor.

RA'DIANT (of *radians*, lat. of *radius* a beam of the ſun, &c.) bright, glittering, ſhining, that caſts forth bright beams.

RA'DIATED *flowers* (in Botany) round flat flowers with a ſingle row of longiſh pointed leaves, ranged all round in manner of rays; as the daiſys, camomile-flowers, &c.

RADIA'TION, caſting forth bright beams.

RA'DICAL (of *radicalis*, lat. of *radix* a root) 1 of, or belonging to the root. 2 in-bred, or innate. 3 that which is the root or ſource whence any thing ariſeth.

RA'DICAL *moiſture* (with Phyſicians) a ſuppoſed fundamental juice of the body, ſaid to nouriſh and preſerve the natural heat, as oil does a lamp.

RA'DICAL *ſign* (in Algebra) the ſign of the root of a quantity, marked thus √.

To RA'DICATE (of *radico*, lat. of *radix* a root) to take root, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

RA'DICATED, 1 having taken root. 2 old, inveterate.

RA''DISH, a well known root.

*RA'DIUS*, lat. a ray, or beam of the ſun, &c.

RA'DIUS (in Anatomy) a long ſlender bone of the arm, deſcending with the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

RA'DIUS (in Geometry) the ſemi-diameter of a circle, or a line drawn from the centre to the circumference, as AB. See fig. 15.

RA'DIUS (in Optics) a ſtraight line full of light, or an illuminated right line.

RA'DIUS (in Mechanics) a ſpoke of a wheel, becauſe they iſſue like rays from the centre of it.

*RA'DIX*, lat. 1 a root. 2 the foundation, or principle of any thing.

RA'DNOR [W. lon. 3°. 6'. lat. 52°. 20'.] the capital of Radnorſhire, ſituate in a fruitful valley, near the ſource of the Somergill. It is a very ancient borough town, whoſe juriſdiction extends 12 miles round; and is governed by a bailiff and twenty-five burgeſſes, and keeps a court of plea for all actions; it was formerly fenced with a wall, and had a caſtle, but they are now gone

gone to decay: and the market, which was on thurſday, is diſuſed long ſince. It ſends one member to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the noble family of Roberts. Diſtant from London 115 computed, and 150 meaſured miles.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of South Wales, in the dioceſe of Hereford, of a triangal form, bounded by Herefordſhire on the eaſt; by Brecknockſhire on the ſouth; by Cardiganſhire on the weſt; and by Montgomeryſhire and Shropſhire on the north. The eaſtern and ſouthern parts are well cultivated; but elſewhere it is ſo mountainous that it is hardly capable of tillage; though well ſtored with woods, and watered with rivulets, and in ſome places with ſtanding lakes. It is 90 miles in circumference, contains about 310,000 acres, has 52 pariſhes, and 4 market-towns, is divided into 6 hundreds, and ſends two members to parliament.

RA'FFLING, a ſort of game with three dice, wherein he that throws the greateſt pair in three caſts wins the prize.

RAFT, a flat boat of timber.

RA'FTERS, pieces of timber which, ſtanding by pairs on the raiſing piece, meet in an angle at the top, and form the roof of a building.

RA'FTICK *quoins* (in Architecture) ſtones and bricks ſticking out beyond the brick-work (their edges being ſcraped off) in the corners of any building.

RAG, 1 a tatter, an old piece of cloth. 2 a herd of young colts.

RAGAMU'FFIN, a ſhabby, ſorry fellow.

RAGE, 1 fury, or madneſs. 2 cruelty.

To RAGE, 1 to be extremely paſſionate, mad, furious. 2 to roar, as the ſea. 3 to be very painful, as a ſore, &c.

RAGOO' (of *ragoût*, fr.) a high ſeaſoned diſh.

RA'GOT (in Horſemanſhip) a horſe that has ſhort legs, a broad croup, and a ſtrong thick body.

RAG-*wort*, the name of an herb.

To RAIL (of *railler*, fr.) 1 to fence about, or encompaſs with rails. 2 to inveigh, or ſpeak bitterly againſt.

RAIL, 1 a pole, or many poles to incloſe any place. 2 the name of a bird. 3 a ſort of ſhort linen cloak worn by women, ſometimes called a night-rail.

RAI'MENT, cloathing, garments, veſtments.

RAIN, a vapour drawn up by the ſun, and falling down again in drops of water.

To RAIN, to fall down in drops of water. It rains, i. e. the weather rains.

RAI'NBOW, a bow of divers colours repreſented in a dewy cloud, oppoſite to the ſun, conſiſting of innumerable drops of water, each drop being like a globe of glaſs, filled with water.

*Lunar* RAINBOW, the appearance of a bow, made by the refraction of the moon's rays, in the drops of rain in the night.

*Marine* RAINBOW, a phænomenon ſometimes ſeen in a very great ſea, when the wind, by ſweeping part of the tops of the waves, carries them aloft; ſo that the ſun's rays, by falling on them, are refracted, and paint the colours of the bow.

RAIN-*deer*, a ſort of ſtag in Lapland, &c.

RAI'NY, that bringeth rain, full of rain.

To RAISE, 1 to lift, or lift up, to ſet higher. 2 to levy, or gather. 3 to quit, or abandon. 4 to elevate, or exalt, as to raiſe one's voice. 5 to increaſe, or augment. 6 to prefer, or advance. 7 to cauſe, or excite. 8 to call up. 9 to make grow. 10 to alarm, as to raiſe the country.

To RAISE *a plan of a fortreſs*, is to meaſure it with cords and geometrical inſtruments, the length of the lines and the capacity of the angles, in order to repreſent it in ſmall upon paper, ſo as to know the advantages and diſadvantages of it.

RAI'SER (in Carpentry) a board ſet on edge, under the foreſide of a ſtep, or ſtair.

RAI'SING *pieces* (in Architecture) are pieces that lie under the beams, in brick or timber, by the ſide of the houſe.

RAI'SINS, grapes dryed in the ſun.

RAKE, 1 an inſtrument of huſbandry. 2 a wicked, or lewd fellow.

RAKE *of a ſhip*, is ſo much of her hull as hangs over at both ends of her keel.

To RAKE, to gather with a rake.

RAKEE' (in Falconry) a hawk that flies out too far from the fowl.

RA'KER, 1 a rake for an oven. 2 a piece of iron to ſcrape the dirt off. 3 a duſtman.

RA'KING *table* (in Architecture) a member hollowed in the ſquare of a pedeſtal, or elſewhere.

RA'LLERY (of *raillerie*, fr.) jeſting, jeering, merry.

To RA'LLY, 1 to re-unite, or re-aſſemble. 2 to jeer, or banter. 3 to chide, or find fault with.

RAM, 1 a male ſheep. 2 a battering ram, a machine uſed in war by the ancients.

RAM's-*head*, an iron pincer to heave up great ſtones with.

To RAM, to force in by thruſting, puſhing, beating, &c.

RA'MADAM, a ſort of lent obſerved by the Mahometans, during which they faſt the whole day, with ſo ſevere ſuperſtition, that they dare not waſh their mouths, nor even ſwallow their ſpittle.

RA'MAGE (of *ramus*, lat. of *ramus* a branch) boughs, or branches of trees.

RAMAGE *hawk*, a wild hawk that has been long among the boughs, or that has but

newly left, or is taken from the aviary, and is ſo called in the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt.

To RA'MBLE, to go up and down.

RA'MBLER, a rover, or wanderer.

RAMBOO'ZE, a ſort of compound drink, uſed chiefly at Cambridge.

RAMIFICA'TION, 1 the production of boughs or branches. 2 (in Anatomy) the diviſions of the arteries, veins, or nerves ariſing from ſome common trunk. 3 (in Botany) ſmall branches iſſuing out of larger ones. 4 (in Painting) figures repreſenting boughs and branches.

RA'MMER, 1 an inſtrument for forcing ſtones or piles into the ground. 2 a gun-ſtick, or ram-rod.

RAMP (of *rampant*, fr.) a rude, hoidening girl.

To RAMP, 1 to get up, or climb up. 2 to play gambols and wanton tricks.

RA'MPANT, wanton, friſky, rampiſh.

*RA'MPART*, fr. (in Fortification) a large maſſy bank of earth, raiſed about the body of a place to cover it from the great ſhot, and formed into baſtions, courtins, &c.

RA'MPICK, a tree which, through age, begins to decay at the top.

RA'MPIONS, rapunculus; a root uſed in ſallads.

To RA'MPIRE, to fortify a place with a rampart.

RAMSEY [W. lon. 5 min. lat. 52°. 26'.] a pretty good town in Huntingdonſhire, ſituate on the borders of the Iſle of Ely, among the fens; by which it is encompaſſed on every ſide except the weſt, where it is ſeparated from the firm land by a cauſey two miles long. The neighbouring meers, eſpecially that of its own name, formed by the river Nyne running through it, abound with fowl and fiſh. This town was formerly famous for its fine abbey, founded by Ailwin, kinſman to king Edgar. It has a market on wedneſday. Diſtant from London 55 computed, and 67 meaſured miles; and 12 from Huntingdon.

*RA'MUS*, lat. a bough, or branch.

RA'NCID (of *rancidus*, lat. of *rancēo* to be muſty, or rank) ſomething muſty, or mouldy, that has contracted an ill ſmell by being kept cloſe.

RA'NCOUR (of *rancor*, lat. malice) grudge, hatred, malice.

RAND, that part of a woman's ſhoe to which the ſole is ſewed.

RAND *of beef*, a long and fleſhy piece, cut out from between the flank and buttock.

RA'NDOM, 1 chance, or hazard. 2 without aim, at a venture, unaimed.

RA'NFORCE *ring* (of a gun) that which is next before the touch-hole.

RANGE (of *rang*, fr.) 1 a row, or rank. 2 a grate in a kitchen. 3 a ſieve. 4 a coach beam. 5 a ramble, or jaunt. 6 exceſs, in a figurative ſenſe. 7 (with Gunners) the path that a bullet deſcribes from the mouth of the piece, to the point where it falls.

To RANGE, 1 to ramble, or rove about. 2 to ſet in order. 3 to ſift through a ſieve.

RA'NGER, an officer of a foreſt, whoſe buſineſs is to walk through his charge daily to keep the deer in the foreſt, or park, and to obſerve treſpaſſes committed.

RANGIFEE'R (with Hunters) a ſtag having lofty horns reſembling branches of trees.

RANK, ſub. 1 order, or diſpoſition of perſons or things; a place allotted to a thing ſuitable to its nature, quality, or merit. 2 place or dignity. 3 a ſeries, or row of things or men placed ſide by ſide.

RANK, adj. 1 fruitful, or fertile. 2 that ſhoots too many leaves or branches. 3 ſtinking, ſmelling ill, noiſome. 4 direct, or perfect.

To RA'NKLE, to feſter, or putrify.

To RA'NSACK, 1 to pillage, or plunder. 2 to make a thorough ſearch.

RA'NSOM, a ſum paid for the redeeming of a priſoner of war, a captive, or for the pardon of ſome great offender.

To RA'NSOM, 1 to redeem, or pay the ranſom of. 2 to exact, or demand a ranſom.

RANT, an extraordinary flight of paſſion, or tranſport in poetry, &c. overſhooting nature.

To RANT, to rave, or roar.

RA'NTERS, heretics of the family of love.

*RA'NULA*, lat. (a dimin. of *rana* a frog) a little frog.

RANULA (in Surgery) a ſoft ſwelling in thoſe ſalivals under the tongue, containing a matter not unlike the white of an egg.

*RANU'NCULUS*, lat. the name of a flower, crowfoot, butter cups.

To RAP, to knock, to ſtrike, to hit.

RAPA'CIOUS (of *rapax*, lat. of *rapio* to pull, take, or carry away by violence) greedy, ravenous.

RAPACIOUS *animals*, ſuch as live upon prey.

RAPE, 1 a taking or ſnatching a thing by force. 2 the unlawful, and carnal knowledge of a woman, by force and againſt her will; or the carnal knowledge of a girl under ten years of age. 3 a farrier's tool. 4 part of the county of Suſſex, nearly the ſame as an hundred. 5 a ſort of plant, called a wild radiſh. 6 the wood or ſtalks of the cluſter of grapes when freed from the fruit.

RAPE *of the foreſt*, a treſpaſs committed in the foreſt by violence.

RAPE *wine*, a ſort of ſmall wine.

RA'PERIES, or RA'PPAREES, Iriſh robbers.

*RAPHA'NITIS*, gr. a flower, a kind of flower de luce.

RA'P-

RA"PID (of *rapidus*, lat. of *rapio* to hurry) ſwift, or having a violent motion.

RAPI'DITY, ſwiftneſs, quickneſs, haſty motion.

RA'PIER (of *rapiere*, fr.) a long ſword.

*RAPIFO'LIUS*, lat. (of *rapa* a turnip, and *folium* a leaf) having a leaf like a turnip.

RA'PINE (of *rapina*, lat. of *rapio* to take away by violence) robbery, a taking away a thing by violence or openly.

RA'PPER, a great oath.

RA'PSODY. See RHAPSODY.

RAPT, or RAPT *up* (of *raptus*, lat. of *rapio* to hurry away) 1 raviſhed. 2 tranſported, carried away.

RA'PTURE (of *raptura*, lat. of *rapio* to hurry away) 1 a ſnatching, or hurrying away. 2 exſtacy, or tranſport, exceſs of joy. 3 fury, or the heat of fancy.

RA'PTUROUS, raviſhing, tranſporting.

RARE (of *rarus*, lat. unuſual) 1 unuſual, that happens but ſeldom. 2 ſcarce, hard to be gotten. 3 excellent, extraordinary. 4 ſubtile, thin, ſcarcely perceived. 5 thin, not compacted together; the contrary of denſe.

RARE *body*, on that is very porous, whoſe component parts are at a great diſtance from each other, and which contains but a little matter under a great deal of bulk.

RAREFA'CTION (in Philoſophy) is the enlarging a natural body, or its taking up more dimenſions or a larger ſpace than it did before; without acceſſion of any new matter.

To RA'REFY (of *rarefacio*, lat. of *rarus* thin, and *facio* to make) to make thin.

RA'RENESS, or RA'RITY, 1 a rare, choice, or uncommon thing. 2 (in Philoſophy) thinneſs, as oppoſed to denſity, or thickneſs.

RA'SANT *line of defence* (in Fortification) is that part of the courtin or flank, whence the ſhot exploded, glances, or razes along the face of the oppoſite baſtion.

RA'SBERRY, or RA'SPIS-*berry*, a well known fruit.

RA'SCAL, a rogue, villain, or ſorry fellow.

RASCAL *deer*, a lean deer.

RASCA'LITY, 1 the dregs of the people. 2 baſeneſs, vileneſs.

RA'SED, 1 demoliſhed. 2 blotted out. 3 ſcraped out.

RA'SEN-MARKET [W. lon. 12 min. lat. 53°. 22'.] a market-town in Lincolnſhire, ſituated in the road from Lincoln to Grimſby, near the ſource of the Ancham; ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Raſen, in its neighbourhood. It has a market on tueſday. Diſtant from London 115 computed, and 145 meaſured miles, and 12 from Lincoln.

RASH, adj. haſty, unadviſed.

RASH, ſub. an eruptive diſeaſe.

RA'SHER, a thin ſlice of bacon.

RASHNESS, unadviſedneſs, overhaſtyneſs.

RA'SOR, or RAZOR, an inſtrument for ſhaving.

RASP, a kind of file.

To RASP, to file, or cut with a raſp.

RA'SPATORY, 1 a raſp. 2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſcrape foul and ſcaly bones.

RA'SURE (of *raſura*, lat. of *rado* to ſcrape) 1 a ſhaving, or ſcraping. 2 an eraſement, or ſomething ſcratch'd out.

*RAT*, fr. a known ſort of vermin.

*To ſmell a* RAT, to ſuſpect ſome trick.

RATAFI'A, a fine ſort of ſpirituous liquor, prepar'd from the kernels of divers ſorts of fruit, as apricocks, cherries, &c.

RATA'N, a ſmall cane.

RATCH, or RASH (in Clock-work) a ſort of wheel that ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and to make the clock ſtrike.

RA'TCHES (in a watch, &c.) the ſmall teeth at the bottom of the barrel, which ſtop it in winding up.

RATE (of *rata*, lat.) 1 price, or value. 2 tax, or aſſeſſment. 3 rank, or order. 4 intereſt for money lent. 5 proportion, or ſtandard.

To RATE, 1 to value, or eſteem. 2 to aſſeſs, or levy a tax. 3 to chide, or reprimand.

RATE *tythe*, a duty paid by the owners of cattle, when kept in a pariſh for leſs than a year.

RATEE'N (of *ratine*, fr.) a thick ſort of woollen ſtuff.

RA'THER, 1 ſooner. 2 more willing.

RATIFICA'TION, a confirmation, or ratifying.

To RA'TIFY (of *ratifico*, lat. of *ratus* confirmed, and *facio* to make) to confirm, or eſtabliſh.

*RA'TIO*, lat. 1 reaſon, conſideration. 2 (in Arithmetic and Geometry) the rate, reaſon, or proportion that ſeveral numbers or quantities have to each other, with reſpect to their greatneſs or ſmallneſs.

RATIO'CINABLE, that hath the uſe of, or done with reaſon.

To RATIO'CINATE (of *ratiocinor*, lat. of *ratio* reaſon) to reaſon, to conſider.

RATIOCINA'TION, a debating of a matter, an arguing, reaſoning, or diſputing.

RATIOCINA'TIVE, of, or belonging to, ratiocination.

*RA'TION*, fr. a day's allowance of ammunition, bread, forage, &c. diſtributed to every man in the army.

RA'TIONABLE, reaſonable.

RA'TIONAL (of *rationalis*, lat. of *ratio* reaſon) reaſonable, or endued with reaſon.

RA'TIONAL *horizon* (in Aſtronomy) is that whoſe plane is conceived to paſs through the centre of the earth, and conſequently divides the globe into two equal parts.

RA'TIONAL *quantity*, or *number*, a quantity or number commenſurable to unity.

RA'TIONAL *integer*, is that whereof unity is an aliquot part.

RA'TIONAL *fraction*, is that which is equal to ſome aliquot parts of an unit.

RA'TIONAL *mixed number*, is one that conſiſts of an integer and a fraction, or, of unity and a broken number.

RATIONA'LE, an account or ſolution of ſome opinion, action, hypotheſis, phænomenon, or the like, on principles of reaſon.

RA'TIONALIST, one who prefers reaſon to revelation.

RATLINES, or RATLINS, thoſe lines which make the ladder ſteps up the ſhrouds of a ſhip.

RA'TTLE, a child's play-thing.

To RATTLE, 1 to make a noiſe as a rattle, &c. 2 to ſcold at, or quarrel with. 3 to talk confuſedly, or fillily. 4 to be noiſy.

RATTLE *ſnake*, a large ſnake in America, having a rattle in his tail, compoſed of bones incloſed in a dry huſk.

RATTOO'N, a Weſt Indian fox.

To RA'VAGE (of *ravager*, fr.) to ſpoil, or ruin.

RA'VAGE, havock, or ſpoil.

RAU COMEN, a fruit like a gooſeberry, growing in Virginia, &c.

To RAVE (of *raver*, fr.) 1 to be mad, or light-headed. 2 to bawl, or talk very loud.

To RA'VEL, 1 to ſnarl, as hard twiſted thread, &c. 2 to run out in threads, as ſlight woven cloth, &c.

RA'VELINS (in Fortification) works conſiſting of two faces that make a ſaliant angle; they are commonly raiſed before courtins, or counterſcarps.

To RA'VEN, to devour greedily.

RA'VEN, a bird well known.

RAVENGLAS [W. lon. 3°. 5'. lat. 54°. 20'.] a market town in Cumberland, very well built, and has a good fiſhery, three parts of it being ſurrounded by the Eſk, Ert, and Mute; the two firſt fall here into the ſea, and make a good harbour. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on July the 25th. Diſtant from London 214 computed, and 272 meaſured miles, and 43 from Carliſle.

RA'VENOUS, rapacious, or greedy.

To RA'VISH, 1 to take away by force. 2 to commit a rape upon a woman. 3 to tranſport with pleaſure.

RA'VISHMENT, 1 rapture, great joy, or tranſport. 2 a rape, or the raviſhing a woman. 3 an unlawful taking away a woman.

RAW, 1 neither boiled, roaſted, nor baked, &c. 2 crude, or undigeſted. 3 not wrought. 4 not curryed, or dreſſed. 5 ignorant, or unſkilful. 6 new-raiſed, or unexperienced. 7 cold and moiſt. 8 having the ſkin rubbed off.

RAY (of *radius*, lat. a beam of light) 1 a beam of light. 2 a thorn-back, a ſea-fiſh. 3 the luſtre, or brightneſs of any thing. 4 (in Optics) a line of light, propagated from a radiant point, through an unreſiſting medium. Or, according to Sir Iſaac Newton, the leaſt parts of light, whether ſucceſſive in the ſame line, or cotemporary in ſeveral lines. 5 (with Botaniſts) is ſeveral ſemi-florets, ſet round a diſk in form of a radiant ſtar.

*Common* RAY (in Optics) is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the two optical axes, through the middle of the right line, which paſſes through the centre of the eye.

*Principal* RAY (in Perſpective) is the perpendicular diſtance between the eye and the vertical point of the table.

RAY *of reflexion*, is the right line by which the reflexion is made.

RAY *of refraction* (in Catoptrics) is a right line which falls from ſome point of an object upon a reflecting body.

RAY *cloth*, that which has never been colour'd or dy'd.

RAY *graſs*, a ſort of herb.

*Convergent* RAYS (in Optics) are thoſe that going from divers points of the objects do continually approximate, or approach towards one and the ſame point tending to the eye.

*Divergent* RAYS (in Optics) are thoſe that going from a point of a viſible object do continually recede, or depart from each other, according as they are removed from the object.

*Parallel* RAYS (in Optics) are thoſe that keep an equal diſtance from the viſible object to the eye, which is ſuppoſed to be at an infinite diſtance from the object.

RAYLEIGH [E. lon. 40. min. lat. 51°. 37'.] a market town in Eſſex, ſituated on the creek called Hadley-bay, which parts it from Canvey iſland. It has a market on ſaturday. Here remains one broad handſome ſtreet; but many of the buildings are gone to ruin. Diſtant from London 30 computed, and 35 meaſured miles, and 12 from Chelmsford.

To RAZE (of *raſer*, fr.) 1 to demoliſh, or lay even with the ground. 2 to ſcrape, or blot out.

RA'ZOR. See RASOR.

RA'ZORS, or RAZERS (with Hunters) the tuſks of a boar.

REACH, 1 a diſtance as far as a line can be extended, a bow, gun, &c. can carry, or as a man can come at. 2 capacity of the mind. 3 power, ſtrength, ability. 4 a fetch, or equivocation. 5 the diſtance between two points of land, which bear in a right line to each other.

To REACH, 1 to come at. 2 to overreach, to trick, or bite. 3 to arrive at, or come to. 4 to give, or hand to. 5 to appre-

apprehend the meaning of a thing. 6 to touch, concern, or regard. 7 to comprehend, or take in. 8 to be extended. 9 to try to vomit.

REA'CTION (of *reactio*, lat. of *re* backward, or contrary, and *actio* an action) a term in philoſophy, ſignifying the action whereby a body acted upon, returns the action by a reciprocal one upon the agent.

To READ, 1 to explain things, letters, &c. printed, written, or engraven. 2 to teach in public.

REA'DER, 1 one that reads. 2 a profeſſor, or teacher. 3 a miniſter whoſe peculiar office is to read the common ſervice in a church.

REA'DILY, 1 quickly, very ſoon. 2 gladly, chearfully. 3 without book.

READING, or REDDING, [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 51°. 25'] the county town of Berkſhire, is very ancient, and was formerly famous for its magnificent abbey, the gate-houſe of which ſtill remains, and part of its walls are to be ſeen. It is now the moſt conſiderable and largeſt town in the county, having three pariſh churches, and two meeting-houſes. The Thames incompaſſes it in great meaſure, and receives the Kennet juſt by, which abounds with pike, eel, dace, and fine trout. The chief manufacture of this place was the clothing trade formerly, but of late years malt is the chief, of which vaſt quantities are ſent to London by the Thames, together with meal and timber, and their barges return loaded with heavy goods for the inland counties. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twelve burgeſſes, &c. who, with the commonalty, chuſe its repreſentatives in parliament, which are two. Its market is on ſaturday, and its fairs on February the 2nd, May the 1ſt, June the 24th, July the 25th, and September the 21ſt. The county goal, and the aſſizes are held here. Diſtant from London 32 computed, and 40 meaſured miles.

REA'DINGS (in Criticiſm) as *various readings* are the different manners of reading or explaining the text of authors, in ancient manuſcripts, &c. a diverſity having ariſen from the corruption of time, and the ignorance of the copiſts.

To RE-ADMIT (of *re* again, and *admitto* to admit, lat.) to admit again, or the ſecond time.

REA'DY, 1 prepared, at hand, in readineſs. 2 inclined, prone, diſpoſed. 3 quick, prompt, agile. 4 down on the nail, as ready money.

REAFA'N, the banner, or flag of the Danes.

RE-AFFORE'STED, made again a foreſt.

REAKS, as *To play at reaks*, to hector, or domineer.

RE'AL, [2] adj. (of *realis*, lat. of *res* a thing) 1 that is indeed true, actual. 2 (in Law) not perſonal.

*RE'AL*, ſp. (i. e. royal) a Spaniſh gold coin worth ten ſhillings ſterling.

REA'LGAL[3], a red friable factitious ſubſtance prepared from orpiment, of an acrimonious nature, and reputed poiſonous; it is popularly called Chineſe red arſenic.

REA'LITY [4], 1 real exiſtence. 2 the truth of the matter.

RE'ALISTS, a ſect of ſchool philoſophers, form'd in oppoſition to the Nominaliſts.

REA'LITAS (with the Scotiſts) a term uſed to denote a thing which may exiſt of itſelf; or which has a full and abſolute being of itſelf, and which is not conſidered as a part of any other.

To RE'ALIZE, 1 to render, or cauſe a being to be real. 2 to ſuppoſe, or admit as a reality. 3 (in Commerce) to convert what is gotten in Exchange-alley, &c. in paper and imaginary money, into land, houſes, moveables, or current ſpecies.

REALM, (of *royaume*, fr.) a kingdom, a country which gives its governor the title of King.

REAM (of *rame*, fr.) twenty quires of paper.

To REA"NIMATE (of *re* again, and *animo* to give life) 1 to revive, or cauſe to live again. 2 to ſpirit again, to revive, or re-inflame, to ſtir up.

To REAP, 1 to cut down corn. 2 to enjoy, or have the benefit of.

REA'PER, one that reaps, or cuts down corn.

To REAR, 1 to erect, or ſet up on end. 2 to nouriſh, or bring up.

REAR, the hinder part.

REAR *admiral*, is the admiral of the third or laſt ſquadron of a fleet.

REAR-*guard* (of an Army) is that part of it which paſſes laſt, following the main body, to ſtop deſerters, &c.

To REAR *a boar* (with Huntſmen) is to diſlodge him.

To RE-ASCE'ND (of *re* again, and *aſcendo* to aſcend) to aſcend, or get up again.

To REA'SON, 1 to talk, or diſcourſe with. 2 to diſpute, or debate. 3 to meditate, or conſider.

REA'SON, 1 that faculty of the ſoul, whereby we diſcourſe and judge of things. 2 proof, or demonſtration. 3 cauſe, or motive. 4 conſideration. 5 juſtice, right, reaſonable terms.

REA'SON (with Arithmeticians) is the rate, or ratio between two numbers.

REA'SON (in Geometry) is the mutual habitude of two magnitudes of the ſame kind one to another, with reſpect to quantity.

REA'SON (in Logic) is a neceſſary or probable argument, or a proper anſwer to the queſtion, Why is it ſo?

REASON *of ſtate*, a rule or maxim, whether it be good or evil, that may be of ſervice to the ſtate.

REA'SONABLE, 1 juſt, equitable. 2 moderate,

rate, not exorbitant. 3 convenient, or competent.

REA'SONABLE *aid*, a duty formerly paid by the tenant to the lord of the fee towards marrying his daughter, or making his ſon knight, but now aboliſhed by act of parliament.

To RE-ASSE'MBLE (of *reaſſembler*, fr.) 1 to call, or ſummon together again. 2 to meet together again.

To RE-ASSIGN (of *re* again, and *aſſigno* to aſſign, lat.) to aſſign again.

To RE-ASSU'ME (of *re*, and *aſſumo*, lat. to aſſume) to retake, or take up one's ſelf again.

RE-ASSU'MPTION, a re-aſſuming, or taking again.

To RE-BAPTIZE (of *re*, lat. again, and βαπτιζω, gr. to baptize) to baptize again.

To REBA'TE, 1 to channel, or chamfer. 2 to blunt. 3 to check, or abaſh. 4 (in Commerce) to diſcount, in receiving money, as much as the intereſt comes to, for the money that is paid before it becomes due.

*REBE'C*, fr. a muſical inſtrument having three ſtrings.

RE'BEL (of *rebellis*, lat. of *rebello* to revolt of *re* again, and *bello* to wage war) a traitor, one that revolts againſt his ſovereign.

To REBE'L, to revolt, or riſe up in arms againſt one's lawful ſovereign.

REBE'LLION, originally ſignified a riſing in arms of ſuch as had been formerly overcome by the Romans, and had yielded themſelves to their ſubjection. It now ſignifies a traiterous taking up arms againſt one's lawful ſovereign, or a tumultuous oppoſing the ſupreme power of a nation.

REBE'LLIOUS, 1 traiterous, apt to rebel. 2 undutiful, diſobedient.

To RE-BE'LLOW, to bellow a ſecond time.

REBE'SK *work*, a ſort of fine flouriſhes, or branched work, in carving, painting, or embroidery. See ARASBESK *work*.

To REBOU'ND (of *rebondir*, fr.) to leap back.

REBU'FF (of *rebut*, fr.) 1 repulſe, or poſitive denial. 2 a diſdainful or ſnappiſh anſwer.

To REBUI'LD, to build again.

To REBU'KE, to check, reprove, or reprehend.

*RE BUS*, fr. a ſort of ſymbolical device, or a pictured repreſentation with words added to it; yet neither the one nor the other can make out any ſenſe alone, the words or motto explaining the picture, and the picture making up the defect of the motto.

To RECA'LL, to call home.

To RECA'NT (of *recanto*, lat. of *re* contrary, and *canto* to repeat) to retract, or unſay.

RECANTA'TION, a revoking, or unſaying.

To RECAPA'CITATE, to put one again into a capacity of doing a thing.

To RECAPI"TULATE (of *recapitulor*, lat. of *re* again, and *capitulum* a ſummary, or brief account) to ſum up briefly the heads of a former diſcourſe.

RECAPI"TULA'TION, the act of recapitulating, or ſumming up briefly.

RECAPI"TULATORY, of, or belonging to a recapitulation.

To RECE'DE (of *recedo*, lat. of *re* back, and *cedo* to go) to retreat, or go back.

RECEI'PT, 1 a recipe. 2 money received. 3 the act of receiving. 4 a note of a thing received.

RECEI'VABLE, that may be received.

To RECEI'VE, 1 to take what is paid, given, or put into one's hands. 2 to lodge, or entertain. 3 to gather, or collect. 4 to allow of, or admit. 5 to embrace, or lay hold of. 6 to ſuſtain, bear, or ſuffer. 7 to hide, or conceal.

RECEI'VER, 1 a perſon who receives. It is often taken in an ill ſenſe, for one who receives ſtolen goods. 2 (in Chemiſtry) a veſſel that receives what is diſtilled. 3 (in Pneumatics) the glaſs that is fixed upon an air-pump, and out of which the air is exhauſted, for making experiments upon any body.

RECEI'VER *general* (of the dutchy of Lancaſter) one who gathers all the revenues and fines of the lands of the ſaid dutchy.

RE'CENT (of *recens*, lat. new) new, freſh, lately done or happened, of ſhort ſtanding.

RECE'PTACLE (of *receptaculum*, lat. of *recipio* to receive) 1 a place to receive, or keep things in. 2 a ſtore-houſe, or ware-houſe. 3 a place of refuge, a retreat, a ſhelter. 4 a neſt, or lurking hole.

RECE'PTION (of *receptio*, lat. of *recipio*, to receive) 1 a receiving, or harbouring. 2 entertainment. 3 (in Philoſophy) the ſame as paſſion.

RECE'PTIVE, apt, or fit to receive.

RECE'SS (of *receſſus*, lat. of *re* back, and *cedo* to go) 1 a retreating, or withdrawing. 2 riſing, or ſeparation. 3 reſolution, determination, or proceeding. 4 a ſecret place of retirement.

RECE'SSION (of *receſſio*, lat. a reſembling) a going back.

RECE'SSION *of the equinoxes* (in Aſtronomy) is the receding or going back of the equinoctial points every year about 50 ſeconds; which happens by reaſon that the axis of the earth, after many revolutions round the ſun, actually ſwerves from that parallelism, which it ſeems to keep with itſelf during the whole time of an annual revolution.

RECHA'NGE (in Commerce) a ſecond payment of the price of exchange.

RECHEA'T (in Hunting) a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game, to call them back from purſuing a counter-ſcent.

To RECI'DIVATE (of *recido*, lat. of *re* back, and *cado* to fall) to fall back, or relapſe.

RECI-

RECIDIVA'TION, a relapſing, or falling back again, a falling ſick again.

RECIDI'VOUS, falling back again.

*RECIPE*, lat. (i. e. take) the bill whereby the phyſician directs the apothecary what medicines he ſhould prepare or compound for the patient.

RECI'PIANGLE, an inſtrument for meaſuring the quantity of angles, eſpecially in making the plans of fortification.

RECI'PIENT (of *recipiens*, lat. of *recipio* to receive) 1 a veſſel that receives what comes over in diſtillation. 2 a glaſs veſſel belonging to the air pump, placed on the top of the plate for the air to be exhauſted from.

RECI'PROCAL (of *reciprocus*, lat. of *reciprocor* to depend one upon another by mutual conſequence) 1 mutual, interchangeable, which is returned equally on both ſides, or affects both parties alike. 2 (with Logicians) is applied to terms which have the ſame ſignification, or are convertible; as man, and rational animal.

RECI'PROCAL *proportion* (in Arithmetic) is, when of four numbers the third beareth the ſame ratio to the firſt, as the ſecond does to the fourth.

RECI'PROCAL *figures* (in Geometry) are ſuch as have the antecedents and conſequents of the ſame ratio in both figures.

RECI'PROCAL (in Poetry) is ſaid of verſes which run the ſame both backward and forward; recurrent verſes, retrogade verſes.

RECI'PROCAL (with Grammarians) is a term applied to certain verbs and pronouns in the modern languages, which return, or reflect the pronoun or perſon upon himſelf.

RECIPROCA'TION, an interchanging, or returning.

RECI'SION (of *reciſio*, lat. of *re* and *cædo* to cut) a cutting off, a paring, or choping off.

RECI'TAL (of *recitans*, lat. of *re* again, and *cito* to rehearſe) 1 relation, or account. 2 a rehearſing, a ſaying without book.

RECITA'TION, a rehearſing, or reciting.

RECI'TATIVE *muſic*, a ſort of ſinging that differs little from pronunciation.

*RECITATIVO*, ital. (in Muſic) the ſame as recitative muſic.

To RECI'TE (of *recito*, lat. of *re* again, and *cito* to rehearſe) 1 to ſay without book. 2 to relate, or recount.

To RE'CKON, 1 to count, or compute. 2 to eſteem, or value. 3 to believe, or think. 4 to deſign, or intend. 5 to rely, or depend.

RE'CKONING, 1 an account. 2 (in Navigation) an eſtimation of the diſtance ſail'd, the place the ſhip is in, &c.

To RECLA'IM (of *reclamo*, lat. of *re* back, and *clamo* to cry) 1 to reduce to amendment of life. 2 to leave off vices. 3 to gainſay, or contradict.

To RECLA'IM (in Falconry) 1 to tame a hawk, or make her gentle. 2 to call a hawk, or bird of prey back to the fiſt, by the voice or lure. 3 a partridge is ſaid to reclaim when ſhe calls back her young ones, upon their ſcattering too far from her.

RECLINA'TION, a leaning backward.

RECLINA'TION *of a plane* (in Dialling) is the number of degrees that a dial-plane leans backward from an upright, or vertical plane.

To RECLI'NE (of *reclino*, lat. of *re* backward, and *clino* to bend) to bend, or lean backward.

RECLI'NING *plane* (in Dialling) a plane that leans backward.

RECLUSE, adj. ſhut up, or ſecret.

RECLU'SE, ſub. a monk, friar, or nun ſhut up in a cloiſter.

RECO'GNISANCE, or RECO'GNIZANCE, a bond, or obligation of record.

RECOGNISANCE *of aſſize*, the verdict of the twelve men impanneli'd upon an aſſize.

To RECO'GNISE, or To RECO'GNIZE (of *recognoſco*, lat. of *re* again, and *cognoſco* to know) 1 to acknowledge. 2 to know again.

RECO'GNISEE, or RECO'GNIZEE, he to whom one is bound in a recognizance.

RECO'GNIZOR, the perſon who enters into ſuch a bond, or obligation.

RECOGNI''TION (of *recognitio*, lat.) an acknowledgment, a reflexion, or calling to remembrance.

To RECOI'L, 1 to give back, as a gun, &c. 2 to give ground, or retreat. 3 to turn againſt.

RECOIL (of *recul*, fr.) the rebound, or reſilition of a gun; or the motion whereby it ſtarts back upon exploſition.

To RECOI'N, to coin anew, or over again.

To RECOLLE'CT (of *recolligo*, lat. of *re* again, and *colligo* to call to mind) 1 to call to mind, or think of. 2 to reflect upon one's ſelf. 3 to recover, as from a fright.

RECOLLE'CTION, 1 reflexion of the mind. 2 recapitulation.

RE'COLLECTS, a branch of the Franciſcan friars.

To RECOMME'NCE (of *recommencer*, fr.) to commence, or begin again.

To RECOMME'ND (of *re* again, and *commendo*, lat. to commend) 1 to give a perſon a good character. 2 to commit to a perſon's care, or protection.

RECOMME'NDABLE, that ought to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDA'TION, the giving a perſon a good character, or recommending him to another.

RECOMME'NDATORY, ſerving to recommend, or belonging to a recommendation.

RE'COMPENCE, or RE'COMPENSE, 1 requital, or reward. 2 amends, or compenſation.

To RE'COMPENCE (of *recompenſer*, fr. of *re* again, and *compenſo*, lat. to make amends) 1 to requite, or reward. 2 to make amends.

To RECOMPOSE (of *recompono*, lat. of *re* again, and *compono* to put together) to compoſe, ſet together again, or make up anew.

To RECONCI'LE (of *reconcilio*, lat. of *re* again, and *concilio* to make friends) 1 to make friends, or make up differences. 2 to make agree what ſeems contrary.

RECONCI'LEABLE (of *reconfiliable*, fr.) 1 that may be made friends. 2 that might be made to agree.

RECONCILIA'TION, or RECONCI'LEMENT, a reconciling, making up a difference, or renewing of friendſhip.

RECO'NDITE (of *reconditus*, lat. of *recondo* to hide) 1 hidden, covered, cloſe, ſecret. 2 abſtruſe, deep, profound.

To RE-CONDUCT (of *re* again, and *conduco* to conduct) to conduct, or lead back again.

To *RECO'NNOITRE*, fr. 1 to find out, ſee, diſcover, or perceive, to be ſatisfied of. 2 to obſerve, view, or take a view of.

RECO'RD (of *recordum*, lat. of *recordor* to remember) 1 an act committed to writing in any of the king's courts. 2 an authentic teſtimony.

RECO'RDS *of time*, hiſtory.

To RECO'RD, to regiſter, or enrol.

RECO'RDER, 1 he that keeps the records. 2 a mayor's aſſociate for the better direction in matters of juſtice. 3 a flute.

To RECO'VER (of *recouvrer*, fr.) 1 to get again. 2 to repair, or retrieve. 3 to reſtore to one's health. 4 to revive, or come to one's ſelf again. 5 to amend, or grow better.

RECO'VERABLE, that may be recovered.

RECO'VERY, 1 a regaining, or getting again. 2 the obtaining a thing by trial at law. 3 the regaining one's health. 4 remedy, or help.

To RECOUNT (of *reconter*, fr.) 1 to recite, tell, or relate. 2 to count money over again.

RECOU'RSE (of *recurſus*, lat. of *recurſo* to return) 1 a refuge, or retreat. 2 paſſage. 3 return, or returning back. 4 reſort, or concourſe.

RE'CREANT, a coward, or faint-hearted perſon.

To RE'CREATE (of *recreo*, lat. of *re* again, and *creo* to create) 1 properly, to create again. 2 to refreſh, or divert.

RECREA'TION, refreſhment, or paſtime.

RECREA'TIVE, pleaſant, or delightful.

RECREDE'NTIALS (of *re* againſt, and *credentia*, lat. credentials) an anſwer to the credential letters of an ambaſſador.

RE'CREMENT (of *recrementum*, lat. of *recerno* to thruſt out) 1 the refuſe of any thing. 2 (in Phyſic) ſuperfluous matter ſeparated from that which is uſeful.

RECREMENTI'TIOUS, coarſe, dreggy.

To RECRI'MINATE (of *re* contrary, and *crimen*, lat. a crime) to return an accuſation, or reproach.

RECRIMINA'TION, an accuſation brought by the accuſed againſt his accuſer, upon the ſame fact.

RECRUDE'SCENSE (of *recrudeſens*, lat. of *re* again and *crudeſco* to wax raw) 1 growing raw again, breaking out anew. 2 (in Phyſic) when a diſeaſe that is going off, grows worſe again.

To RECRU'IT (of *recruter*, fr.) 1 to ſupply, or fill up. 2 to refreſh.

RECRUIT, 1 a ſoldier liſted to fill up a vacancy in a troop, or company. 2 a freſh ſupply.

*RE'CTA directrix*, lat. (in Conic ſections) a line made by the mutual interſection of the vertical plane with that of the baſe.

RECTA'NGLE (of *rectus* right, and *angulus* an angle, or corner) an angle equal to 90 degrees, made by one right line falling perpendicular upon another, as the angle B. See fig. 5.

RECTA'NGLED, conſiſting of right angles.

RECTA'NGLED *triangle*, a triangle that has one right angle, as ABC. See fig. 5.

RECTA'NGULAR, having one or more right angles.

RE'CTIFI'ABLE, capable of being rectified.

RECTIFICA'TION, 1 a rectifying or making right, a correcting, remedying, or redreſſing ſome defect or error. 2 (in Chemiſtry) the diſtilling a ſpirit over again, in order to render it more pure, or more free from phlegm.

RECTIFICA'TION *of curves* (in Mathematics) is the finding a ſtreight line equal to a curved one.

RE'CTIFI'ER, 1 a perſon who rectifies. 2 (in Navigation) an inſtrument for determining the ſhip's true courſe, by allowing for variation of the compaſs, and lee-way.

To RE'CTIFY (of *rectifico*, lat. of *rectus* right, and *facio* to make) 1 to redreſs, to ſet to rights, to correct. 2 to put in the right way, to free from an error. 3 (in Chemiſtry) to diſtil a ſpirit a ſecond or third time, in order to render it more pure.

To RE'CTIFY *a globe* is to adjuſt it for the ſolution of problems. It is done by bringing the ſun's place in the ecliptic to the graduated ſide of the braſs meridian; elevating the pole above the horizon equal to the latitude of the place, and fitting the index exactly to twelve at noon. When this is done the globe repreſents the true poſture of the heavens for the noon of that day which it is rectified for.

To RE'CTIFY *curves* (in Mathematics) to find a right line equal to a curve, or a plane equal to a curved ſurface.

RECTILI'NEAL, or RECTILI'NEAR (of *recti-*

*rectilineus*, lat. of *rectus* right, and *linea* a line) conſiſting of right lines.

RE'CTITUDE (of *rectitudo*, lat. of *rectus* ſtreight) 1 ſtraightneſs, rightneſs, evenneſs. 2 uprightneſs, juſtice, honeſty.

RE'CTOR, 1 a governor, or principal. 2 the parſon of a pariſh church, he that has the charge of a pariſh church.

RECTO'RIAL, of, or belonging to a rector.

RE'CTORY, a parſonage, or ſpiritual living.

RECU'MBENCY, relying, or depending upon.

RECU'MBENT (of *recumbens*, lat. of *recumbo* to lie along) leaning, reſting, or lolling.

To RECU'R (of *recurro*, lat. of *re* back, and *curro* to run) 1 to run back, or to return. 2 to have recourſe to.

RECU'RRENCY, returning, or returning back.

RECU'RRENT *verſes*, verſes that read the ſame backward as forward, reciprocal verſes, retrogade verſes. See PALINDROME.

RECU'RSION, a returning back.

RECURVA'TION (of *re* back, and *curvo* to bend) a bending backward.

RECU'RVITY, a being bent backward.

RECU'SANCY (of *recuſans*, lat. of *recuſo* to deny) nonconformity.

RECU'SANT, any perſon that diſſents from the eſtabliſhed church, eſpecially a Romaniſt, or one that adheres to the pope as ſupreme head of the church, and refuſes or denies ſupremacy to the king.

RED, adj. 1 of a red colour. 2 dried or ſmoaked, as red herrings.

RED, ſub. 1 a lively colour reſembling fire. 2 red paint.

RED-*gum*, the thruſh; a diſtemper frequent in new-born infants. See APHTHÆ.

RED-*ſhank*, the name of a bird.

RED-*ſtart*, the name of a bird.

RED-*ſtreak*, a ſort of apple.

To RE'DDEN, to make, or grow red.

REDDI'TION, a giving again, reſtoring, or yielding.

RE'DDITIVE (of *reditivus*, lat. of *re* again, and *do* to give) 1 of, or pertaining to reddition. 2 that which anſwereth an interrogative.

To REDEEM (of *redimo*, lat. of *re* again, and *emo* to purchaſe) to purchaſe again, to buy off, to recover.

REDEE'MABLE, that may be redeemed.

To RE-DELIVER (of *re*, lat. again, and *delivrer*, fr. to deliver) to deliver again, or make reſtitution.

REDEE'MER, a deliverer, a ranſomer, a ſaviour.

To RE-DEMAND (of *redemander*, fr.) to aſk again, or demand a ſecond time.

REDE'MPTION, 1 ranſom. 2 a redeeming, or ranſoming.

*REDE'VABLE*, fr. obliged, or beholding to.

REDFORD, or RETFORD, [W. lon. 48 min. lat. 53°. 23'.] a very ancient borough town in Nottinghamſhire, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the river Idle, over which is a ſtone bridge. It ſends two members to parliament; and has been endowed with large privileges by charters from ſeveral kings. James I. incorporated it anew, and appointed it to be governed by two bailiffs, a ſteward, and twelve aldermen; they have alſo two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, and a good town-hall, in which the ſeſſions are held, both for the town and county, and under it are the ſhambles. Its market is on ſaturday, and is well ſtored with hops, barley, malt, fiſh, and fowl. The fairs are on March the 12th, and September the 21ſt. Diſtant from London 110 computed, and 135 meaſured miles, and 36 from Nottingham.

To REDI'NTEGRATE (of *redintegro*, lat. of *re* again, and *integer* intire) to renew, or begin again afreſh.

REDINTEGRA'TION, a renewing, or reeſtabliſhing.

*REDI'TTA*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies to repeat.

REDI'TUARIES, a ſect of the Franciſcan friars.

RE'DOLENT (of *redolens*, lat. of *re* and *oleo* to ſmell) fragrant, yielding a ſweet ſmell.

To REDOU'BLE (of *redoubler*, fr.) to augment, or increaſe.

REDOU'BT (in Fortification) a ſmall outwork of a ſquare form, having no defence but in the front.

REDOU'BTED, a word uſed by ſome poets for dreaded.

To REDOU'ND, 1 to abound, or be ſuperfluous. 2 to turn to, or light upon. 3 to accrue, or reſult.

To REDRE'SS (of *redreſſer*, fr.) 1 to rectify, or ſet ſtraight again. 2 to reform, or ſet to rights. 3 to do juſtice.

REDRU'TH, [W. lon. 5°. 40' lat. 50°. 17'.] a hamlet in Cornwal, ſituate among the tin works, annexed to Uni Redruth. Tho' it is no ſea-port, it is more frequented than St. Ives. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on April the 21ſt, July the 23d, and the firſt of October. Diſtant from London 227 computed, and 273 meaſured miles, and 54 from Launceſton.

REDU'BBERS, ſo the law calls thoſe that buy ſtolen cloth, knowing it ſuch, and change it into ſome other form or colour.

To REDU'CE (of *reduco*, lat. of *re* again, and *duco* to lead) 1 to bring back, to reſtore, to ſet; as a broken bone. 2 to ſubdue, or bring under ſubjection. 3 to bring, or turn into. 4 to make poor, to bring to poverty.

REDU'CEABLE, or REDU'CIBLE, that may be reduced.

REDU'CING *ſcale*, a mathematical inſtrument for reducing a map, or plot.

REDU'CT (of *reductus*, lat. of *reduco* to reſtrain) 1 an advantageous place intrenched and ſeparated from the reſt of the camp by a foſs, for the army to retire to in caſe of a ſurprize. 2 (in Carpentry) a quirk, or little piece taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular. 3 (among Chemiſts) a power by which calcined metals and minerals are reduced again to their regulus, or pure ſubſtance.

REDU'CTION, a reducing, or bringing back.

REDU'CTION (in Arithmetic) is the converting monies, weights, or meaſures into the ſame value in other demonſtrations, as pounds into pence, &c. It is of two kinds, viz. aſcending and deſcending.

*Aſcending* REDU'CTION, is the reducing, or bringing a lower denomination into a higher by diviſion, as farthings into pence, pence into ſhillings, &c. and the like in weights and meaſures.

*Deſcending* REDU'CTION, is the bringing a greater denomination into a leſs, by multiplication, as pounds into ſhillings, ſhillings into pence, &c. and the ſame of weights and meaſures.

REDU'CTION (with Aſtronomy) is the difference between the argument of inclination, and the eccentrical longitude, i. e. the difference of the two arches of the orbit, and the ecliptic, comprehended between the node and the circle of inclination.

REDU'CTION *of equation* (in Algebra) is the clearing them from all ſuperfluous quantities, and bringing down the quantities to their loweſt terms, and ſeparating the known quantities from the unknown, till at length only the unknown quantity is found on one ſide of the equation, and the known quantities on the other.

REDU'CTION *of a deſign, figure, draught,* &c. is the making a copy thereof, either larger, or ſmaller than the original.

REDU'CTION (in Surgery) an operation, whereby a luxated, diſlocated, or fractured bone is reſtored to its proper place.

REDU'CTIVE, ſerving to reduce.

REDU'NDANCY, the being redundant, overflowing, abounding.

REDU'NDANT (of *redundans*, lat. of *redundo* to overflow) abounding, too copious, overflowing, luxuriant, ſuperfluous.

REDU'NDANT *hyperbola*, a curve of the higher kind, ſo called becauſe it exceeds the conic ſection of that name in the number of its hyperbolical legs, it being a triple hyperbola, with ſix hyperbolical legs.

REDU'NDANT *nouns* (in Grammar) ſuch as have a number or particular caſe more than is uſual.

To REDU'PLICATE (of *reduplico*, lat. of *re* again, and *duplex* double) to redouble, or double over again.

REDUPLICA'TION, 1 a redoubling. 2 (in Rhetoric) a figure, when one part of a verſe, or ſentence ends with the ſame word with which the other begins. 3 (in Logic) a kind of condition expreſſed in a propoſition, indicating the manner wherein is attributed to the ſubject.

REDUPLICATIVE *propoſitions*, are ſuch wherein the ſubject is repeated with ſome circumſtance. Thus, Kings, *as kings*, are ſubject to none but God.

REE, a Portugal coin, forty of which are equal to ſixpence ſterling.

REED, 1 a ſort of long ſtalked graſs growing in fens and watery places. 2 a Jewiſh meaſure of three yards and three inches.

To RE-E'DIFY (of *re* again, and *ædifico*, lat. to build) to rebuild, or build again.

REEK, 1 a heap, or pile. 2 a ſteam, or vapour.

To REEK, to caſt out a ſteam, or ſmoak.

To REEL, 1 to wind upon a reel. 2 to trip, or ſtagger in going.

REEL, an inſtrument to wind thread, or yarn into a ſkain on.

RE-EMBA'TTLED. See RE-IMBA'TTLED.

To RE-E'NTER (of *rentrer*, fr.) to reſume the poſſeſſion of a thing.

RE-E'NTRY, a reſuming, or retaking that poſſeſſion that had lately been foregone.

REER-*admiral*. See REAR-*admiral*.

To RE-ESTA'BLISH (of *re* again, and *ſtabilio*, lat. to eſtabliſh) to ſettle, or eſtabliſh again.

RE-ESTA'BLISHMENT, a ſettling, or eſtabliſhing again.

REEVE, the bailiff of a franchiſe, or manor.

To REEVE (ſea term) to put a rope through a block.

To RE-EXAMINE (of *re* again, and *examino* to examine) to examine again, or a ſecond time.

RE-EXAMINA'TION, a ſecond examination.

REFE'CTION (of *refectio*, lat. of *reficio* to refreſh) 1 a meal, or repaſt. 2 a refreſhment, or recreation.

REFE'CTORY, or REFE'CTUARY, the room, in a monaſtery, where the friars, or nuns, eat together.

To REFE'L (of *refello*, lat. of *re*, and *fallo* to deceive) to refute, diſprove, or confute.

To REFE'R (of *refero*, lat. of *re*, and *fero* to lead) 1 to direct to a paſſage in an author. 2 to leave to one's judgment, or determination. 3 to put a buſineſs into the hands of another, in order to be conſidered or managed.

REFEREE', an arbitrator, or one to whom any matter or buſineſs is referred.

REFERENCE, 1 a mark which relates to another ſimilar one in the margin, or bottom of the page. 2 an arbitration, or deciſion. 3 ſubmiſſion, regard, or reſpect.

In RE'FERENCE, in order, in relation.

REFERE'NDARY, an officer under the maſter of requeſts, at the emperor's and pope's courts, as alſo at the courts and parliament of France.

To REFI'NE (of *raffiner*, fr.) to purify, or make finer.

To REFI'T, to repair, or fit up again.

To REFLE'CT (of *reflecto*, lat. of *re* again, and *flecto* to turn) 1 to beat, or ſend back light, or heat. 2 to be beaten back. 3 to return, or redound. 4 to think ſeriouſly upon. 5 to be ſharp upon, to abuſe, or blame.

REFLECTING *dials*, a ſort of dials which ſhew the hour by means of a bit of looking-glaſs, duly placed to caſt the ſun's rays to the cieling on which the hour lines are drawn.

REFLE'CTION ought to be wrote REFLEXION.

REFLE'XION (of *reflexus*, lat. turned back) 1 a beating back. 2 conſideration, mediation. 3 reproach, blame, or abuſe.

REFLE'XION (in the Copernican ſyſtem) is the diſtance of the pole from the horizon; which is the ſame thing, as the ſun's declination in the Ptolemaic hypotheſis.

REFLE'XION *of the rays of light* (in Optics) is a motion of the rays of light, whereby after impinging on the ſolid parts of bodies, or rather a very near approach thereto, they recede, or are driven therefrom.

REFLE'XION (in Catoptrics) is the return of a ray of light from a poliſhed, or reflecting body, driven from thence by ſome power reſiding therein.

REFLE'XION (in Mechanics) is the turn or regreſſive motion of a moveable, occaſioned by the reſiſtance of ſome body, which hinders it from purſuing its former direction.

REFLE'XION *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) is her third inequality of motion, the ſame as her variation.

REFLE'CTIVE *dials*. See REFLECTING *dials*.

REFLE'X, or REFLE'CT (in Painting) is underſtood of thoſe places in a picture, which are ſuppoſed to be illuminated by a light reflected from ſome body, repreſented in the ſame piece.

To REFLOW (of *refluo*, lat. of *re* back, and *fluo* to flow) to flow back, to ebb.

RE'FLUENT, reflowing, ebbing, or flowing back.

REFLUX, a flowing back, the ebb when the tide abateth.

REFOCILLA'TION (of *refocillatio*, lat. of *re*, and *focillo* to cheriſh) a comforting, reviving, cheriſhing, or refreſhing.

To REFO'RM (of *reformo*, lat. of *re* again, and *formo* to form) 1 to mend, new form, or make better. 2 to re-eſtabliſh or revive ſome neglected diſcipline. 3 to leave off ill courſes, and follow an orderly way of living. 4 (in a Military ſenſe) to reduce a company or regiment, either by diſbanding the whole or a part, or by incorporating them in other regiments.

REFORMA'DO, 1 a reformed officer, or one whoſe company is broken. 2 a gentleman voluntier on board a man of war.

REFORMA'TION 1 a reforming, making better, or correcting an error or abuſe in religion, diſcipline, or the like. 2 the time of the firſt eſtabliſhment of the reformed, or proteſtant religion.

REFO'RMER, one that reforms.

REFO'RMIST, 1 one of the reformed, or proteſtant religion. 2 a monk whoſe diſcipline or rules have been reformed.

To REFRACT (of *refragor*, lat. of *re* and *frago*, for *frango*, to break) to beat back again, or reſiſt.

REFRA'CTED, broken, or beat back again.

REFRA'CTED *angle* (in Optics) the angle contained between the refracted ray and the perpendicular.

REFRA'CTION (in Dioptrics) is the variation of a ray of light from that right line in which its motion would have continued, were it not for the reſiſtances made by the thickneſs of the medium through which it paſſes, ſo as to hinder its ſtreight courſe, and turn it aſide.

REFRA'CTION (in Mechanics) is the deviation of the moving body from its firſt courſe, by reaſon of the different denſity of the medium in which it moves. Or, a flexion and change of determination, occaſioned by a body's falling obliquely out of one medium into another of different denſity.

REFRA'CTION *from the perpendicular* (in Dioptrics) is when a ray falling, inclined from a thicker medium into a thinner, as from glaſs into air, &c. in breaking, departs farther from the perpendicular.

REFRA'CTION *to the perpendicular* (in Dioptrics) is when a ray falling, inclined from a more thin or diaphonous medium, upon a thicker or leſs tranſparent, as from air upon water, &c. in breaking, comes nearer to the perpendicular.

REFRA'CTION (in Aſtronomy) is a refraction cauſed by the atmoſphere, or body of the air, ſo that the ſun, &c. ſeems to be riſen higher above the horizon than in reality it is.

*Horizontal* REFRA'CTION (in Aſtronomy) is that which makes the ſun, &c. appear in the edge of the horizon, when he is in reality below it.

REFRA'CTIVE, of, or belonging to refraction.

REFRA'CTORY, unruly, or ſtubborn.

To REFRA'IN, 1 to curb, or moderate. 2 to forbear, or not meddle with.

REFRA'NE, a Spaniſh proverb.

REFRA'NGIBLE (of *re* and *frango*, to break) capable

capable of being broken, or refracted.

REFRANGIBI'LITY *of the rays of light*, is their diſpoſition of being refracted, or turned out of the way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent medium into another.

To REFRE'SH, 1 to recreate, or ſolace. 2 to renew, or revive. 3 to recruit one's ſelf.

REFRE'SHMENT, that which refreſhes.

REFRE'T, the burden of a ſong.

REFRI'GERANT, cooling.

To REFRI'GERATE (of *refrigero*, lat. of *re* and *frigero* to cool) to cool, to make cool.

REFRI'GERATIVE, ſub. a cooling medicine.

REFRI'GERATORY, adj. of a cooling nature.

REFRI'GERATORY, ſub. a veſſel filled with cold water placed about the head of an alembic, to condenſe the vapours that are raiſed thither by fire.

RE'FUGE (of *refugium*, lat. of *re* backward, and *fugio* to fly) 1 a place of ſafety, a ſanctuary. 2 a protector, or defender.

REFUGEE' a French proteſtant, who has fled from the laſt perſecution in France.

REFU'LGENCY, brightneſs, ſplendor.

REFU'LGENT (of *refulgens*, lat. of *re* and *fulgeo* to ſhine) bright, glittering, ſhining.

To REFU'ND (of *refundo*, lat. of *re* back, and *fundo* to yield) to pay or give back.

REFU'SAL, 1 denial. 2 option, or choice.

REFU'SE, the outcaſt, the worſt of any thing.

To REFU'SE, to deny, or reject.

REFUTA'TION, a confuting, a proving to the contrary.

To REFU'TE (of *refuto*, lat. of *re* contrary, and *futo*, i. e. *arguo* to prove) to confute, to diſprove, to convince, or confound by reaſon.

To REGAIN (of *regagner*, fr.) to gain, or get again.

RE'GAL (of *regalis*, lat. of *rego* to rule, or govern) 1 royal, or kingly, princely, like a king. 2 belonging to a king.

To REGA'LE (of *regaler*, fr.) to treat nobly.

REGALE, a magnificent treat, or entertainment.

*REGA'LE*, the French king's prerogative in diſpoſing of great benefices.

*REGA'LIA*, lat. 1 the enſigns of the royal dignity. 2 the rights and royalties of a ſovereign.

REGA''LITY, royal ſtate, grandeur, magnificence.

To REGA'RD (of *regarder*, fr.) 1 to heed or conſider. 2 to care for, or have reſpect to.

REGA'RD, 1 reſpect, or conſideration. 2 care.

REGA'RD *of the foreſt*, 1 the overſeeing of it. 2 all the ground that is a part of it.

REGA'RDER, an officer of the foreſt, appointed to make the regard of it.

RE'GEL (in Aſtronomy) the name of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Orion's left foot.

RE'GENCY, the government of a kingdom by one or more ſubjects, during the king's minority, abſence, &c.

REGE''NERATE (of *regeneratus*, lat. of *re* again, and *gigno* to beget) new-born, or born a ſecond time.

To REGE'NERATE, to beget again.

REGE''NERATION (in Theory) the being born again by a ſpiritual birth, or becoming a child of God.

RE'GENT, 1 he or ſhe that governs a kingdom during a king's minority, abſence, &c. 2 a profeſſor of arts and ſciences in a college, who holds a claſs or ſet of pupils.

REGERMINA'TION (of *re* again, and *germino*, lat. to bud) a ſpringing, or budding out again.

RE'GIBLE (of *regibilis*, lat. of *rego* to rule) governable, eaſy to be ruled.

RE'GICIDE (of *rex* a king, and *cædo*, lat. to kill) 1 a king's murderer. 2 the murdering of a king.

*RE'GIMEN*, lat. (of *rego* to rule) rule or government.

RE'GIMEN, (in Grammar) is that part of Syntax which regulates the dependency of words, and the alterations which one occaſions in another.

RE'GIMEN (in Chemiſtry) the method of ordering and conducting any thing that may anſwer its intention.

REGIMEN (in Phyſic) a rule or courſe of living, with regard to eating, drinking, cloathing, and the like, accommodated to ſome diſeaſe, and to the particular courſe of medicine the patient is under.

RE'GIMENT, 1 a body conſiſting of ſeveral troops of horſe, or companies of foot, commanded by a colonel. 2 rule, or government.

REGIME'NTAL, of, or belonging to a regiment.

RE'GION (of *regio*, lat. of *rego* to rule) 1 a country, coaſt, or quarter. 2 (in Geography) a particular diviſion of the earth, or a tract of land inhabited by people of the ſame nation.

*Elementary* RE'GION (with Philoſophers) a ſphere bounded by the orb of the moon, comprehending the atmoſphere of the earth, ſo called becauſe the four elements, and all elementary bodies are contained in it.

*Etherial*, or *Celeſtial* REGION (with Coſmographers) is that vaſt extent of the univerſe, which contains the heavens, with all their hoſt, as the ſun, moon, ſtars, &c.

*Planetary* RE'GION, that part of the heavens where the neighbouring planets move.

RE'GIONS (with Philoſophers) are particular diviſions of the air, which are accounted three, viz the upper, middle, and lower.

*Upper* RE'GION, commences from the tops of the higheſt mountains, and reaches to the utmoſt limits of the atmoſphere, in which is

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a perpetual equal calmneſs, clearneſs, and ſerenity.

*Middle* RE'GION, is that wherein the clouds reſide, meteors are formed, &c. extending from the tops of the loweſt to the tops of the higheſt mountains.

*Loweſt* RE'GION, is that wherein we breathe, and is bounded by the reflexion of the ſun's rays, that is, by the height to which they rebound from the earth.

RE'GISTER, 1 a book of records. 2 a recorder, one that keeps regiſters. 3 a ribbon in a book to ſhew where a perſon was reading. 4 (with Chemiſts) a contrivance in a furnace to make the heat greater or leſſer, by letting more or leſs air to the fire. 5 (with Letter-founders) one of the inner parts of the mould, in which the types are caſt. 6 (with Printers) the diſpoſing the forms ſo as that the lines on one ſide of the ſheet meet exactly againſt thoſe on the other.

REGISTER of a pariſh church, a book wherein baptiſms, marriages, and burials are entered every year, inſtituted by lord Cromwel, A. D. 1538.

RE'GISTER *ſhips* (in Commerce) ſuch ſhips to which the king of Spain, or the council of the Indies, grants permiſſion to go and traffick in the ports of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; ſo called becauſe they are regiſtered before they ſail from Cadiz.

RE'GISTRY, 1 an office where records are kept. 2 the rolls and books there repoſited.

*RE'GIUS profeſſor*, lat. (i. e. royal profeſſor) a title given to every reader of the five lectures in the univerſity; ſo called becauſe they were founded by king Henry VIII.

RE'GLET, or RI'GLET dim. of *regle*, fr. a rule) (in Architecture) a little, flat, narrow moulding, uſed chiefly in copartments and pannels, to ſeparate the parts or members from one another, and to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

*RE'GOLA*, ital. (in Muſic) a rule, or canon.

To REGO'RGE (of *regorger*, fr. to overflow) to bring or caſt up, or vomit.

To REGRA'TE (of *regrater*, fr. to ſcratch again) 1 to take the outer ſurface of an old hewn ſtone, to make it look freſh again. 2 to follow the trade of a regrator.

REGRA'TER, or REGRA'TOR, (of *regratier*, fr.) 1 a hugſter, or one who buys and ſells victuals or wares in the ſame market, or within five miles of the place where he bought them. 2 a broker of cloaths, one that furbiſhes up old cloaths to make them paſs for new.

REGRE'SS, or REGRE'SSION (of *regreſſus*, or *regreſſio*, lat. of *re* backward, and *gradior* to go) a returning, or going backward.

*REGRE'T*, fr. 1 trouble, affliction, or concern for the loſs of a thing. 2 trouble, reluctancy, unwillingneſs to do a thing.

To REGRE'T, to lament, or grieve for.

*RE'GULA*, lat. 1 a rule, or canon. 2 a pattern, or example.

RE'GULAR (of *regularis*, lat. of *regula* a rule) 1 which is according to a certain rule, orderly. 2 ſober, that lives according to good rules. 3 exact, or punctual. 4 not law, or ſecular, that has made a vow to obſerve the rules of ſome order.

RE'GULAR *bodies* (with Mathematicians) are ſolid bodies, whoſe ſurfaces are compoſed of regular and equal planes, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal.

RE'GULAR *curves* (with Mathematicians) are ſuch as are perimeters of the conic ſections, which are always curved after the ſame geometrical manner.

RE'GULAR *figures* (in Geometry) are ſuch as have their ſides and angles all equal to each other.

REGULA'RITY, 1 ſtrictneſs of life, ſobriety. 2 agreeableneſs to rules, exactneſs.

To RE'GULATE, 1 to ſquare, rule, frame, or direct. 2 to govern, or guide. 3 to diſcipline, or inſtruct. 4 to ſettle, or fix. 5 to decide, or determine.

REGULA'TION, the act of regulating.

REGULA'TOR, 1 one that regulates. 2 a ſort of large clock. 3 a ſmall ſpring to the balance of a watch, ſerving to adjuſt its going.

*RE'GULUS*, lat. 1 a prince, a duke, an earl, a lord, a viceroy, a petty king. 2 (in Chemiſtry) the pureſt part of a metal, or other bodies precipitated into the bottom of the crucible. 3 (in Aſtronomy) a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Leo, called alſo Cor leonis.

*REHABILITA'TION*, fr. a re-enabling, a re-inſtating, re-eſtabliſhing, or reſtoring to a former ability.

To REHEA'R, to hear over again, or a ſecond time.

REHEA'RSAL, 1 a relation, or recital. 2 private practiſing.

To REHEA'RSE, 1 to tell, or relate. 2 to repeat, or ſay over again. 3 to practiſe in private, in order to perform in public.

To REJE'CT (of *rejicio*, lat. of *re*, and *jacio* to caſt) to caſt off, or ſlight.

REJE'CTABLE, that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS, that deſerves to be rejected.

To REIGN (of *regno*, lat. to rule) 1 to rule as a king, &c. 2 to have the ſway. 3 to be in vogue.

REIGN, government by a ſovereign prince.

To RE-IMBARK (of *rembarquer*, fr.) 1 to take ſhipping again. 2 to carry a-board again. 3 to go to his lodge again, ſpoken of a deer.

RE-IMBARKATION, a going on ſhip-board again.

RE-IMBA'TTLED, put again into battle array.

To

To REIMBU'RSE (of *rembourſer*, fr.) to pay back again.

REIMBU'RSEMENT, a repayment, or paying a perſon again what money he has advanced, the paying the price a commodity coſts its owner.

RE-IMPRE'SSION, a ſecond impreſſion, or edition of a book.

REI'NARD (of *renard*, fr.) a fox.

To RE-INFE'CT (of *re* again, and *inficio*, lat. to infect) to infect, or corrupt again.

To RE-INFO'RCE (of *re*, again, and *enforcir*, fr. to inforce) to ſtrengthen again, to recruit, add new force, or ſtrength.

RE-INFO'RCED *ring* (of a Cannon) that which is next after the trunnions, between them and the vent.

RE-INFO'RCEMENT, a recruit, a freſh ſupply, a new proviſion.

To RE-INGAGE (of *rengager*) to ingage again.

To RE-INGRA'TIATE *one's ſelf with one*, to get into his favour again.

REINS, 1 the leathern ſtraps of a horſe's bridle. 2 the kidneys, that part of an animal where the urine is ſeparated from the blood.

To RE-INSTA'TE (of *re* again, and *ſtatio* to ſet, or place) to reſtore, or re-eſtabliſh.

To RE-I'NTEGRATE (of *reintegrer*, fr.) to make whole, or compleat again.

To RE-INVE'ST, to put into poſſeſſion again.

To REJOI'CE (of *rejoucir*, fr.) 1 to fill with joy, to delight. 2 to be merry, or glad.

To RE-JOI'N (of *rejoindre*, fr.) 1 to join again. 2 to make a rejoinder. 3 to reply, or give an anſwer to.

REJOI'NDER, the defendant's anſwer, or exception to the plaintiff's replication in the civil law.

REJOI'NTING (in Architecture) the filling up of the joints of ſtones in old buildings, when worn hollow by time or water.

REI'STER, a German trooper.

To REI''TERATE (of *reitero*, lat. of *re* and *itero* to repeat) to repeat, or do the ſame thing over again.

REITERA'TION, 1 a repetition, or doing the ſame thing over again. 2 (with Printers) is when the laſt form is laid on the preſs.

REJUVENE'SCENCY (of *re* again, and *juveneſco* to wax young) the growing or waxing young again.

To RELA'ND, to land a ſecond time.

RELA'PSE (of *re* again, and *lapſus*, lat. a ſlip, or fall) 1 the return of a diſeaſe. 2 the committing the ſame fault over again. 3 one that is relapſed, or fallen again, into his abjured hereſy.

To RELA'PSE, 1 to fall ſick again. 2 to fall again into the ſame fault.

To RELA'TE, 1 to recount, or recite. 2 to belong to a thing.

RELA'TERS (in Hunting) thoſe that ſtand at advantage with darts to kill deer.

RELA'TION, 1 an account, or rehearſal of, 2 reſpect, or regard. 3 affinity. 4 a kinſman, or kinſwoman. 5 (in Grammar) is the correſpondence which words have to each other in conſtruction. 6 (in Philoſophy) the mutual reſpect of two things, or what one is in regard to the other. 7 (in Geometry, &c.) is the habitude or reſpect of two quantities to each other, with regard to quantity, and is the ſame as ratio. 8 (in Logic) is the fourth category, or whatever denotes compariſon.

RELA'TIST, or RELA'TOR, he that relates a thing.

RE'LATIVE, 1 having a relation to. 2 (in Grammar) a word or term, which in conſtruction anſwers to ſome word foregoing, called the antecedent.

RELATIVE *gravity*, the ſame as *Specific gravity*. See SPECIFIC *gravity*.

RELATIVE *propoſitions* (in Logic) are thoſe which include ſome relation, or compariſon.

RELATIVE *terms* (in Logic) are ſuch between which there is a ſort of oppoſition, yet ſuch as that the one cannot be without the other.

RELATIVE *ſubſtantives* (in Grammar) are ſuch as bear a relation to ſome others; as father, ſon, daughter, huſband, wife, &c.

RELATIVE *adjectives* (in Grammar) are ſuch as have relation to ſome others; as better, worſe, higher, lower, &c.

RELATIVE *pronouns* (in Grammar) are ſuch as have relation to ſome ſubſtantive that goes before; as he, ſhe, that, who, which.

To RELA'X (of *relaxo*, lat. of *re*, and *laxo* to looſe) 1 to looſen, or ſlacken. 2 to yield, or give way. 3 to unbend, recreate, or refreſh. 4 to be remiſs in. 5 to abate, or cool.

RELAXA'TION, 1 a ſlackening, or looſening. 2 a breathing time, a reſpite. 3 recreation, or refreſhment. 4 (with Surgeons) a preternatural extenſion, or ſtraining of the nerves, tendons, muſcles, &c. either by violence, or weakneſs. 5 (in Medicine) the act of looſening or ſlackening the tone or tenſion of the fibres, nerves, &c.

RELA'Y (of *relais*, fr.) 1 the place where the dogs are put in readineſs to be caſt off, when the game paſſes by that way. 2 the cry, or kennel of relay hounds. 3 a freſh horſe, equipage, &c. appointed to be ready at a place for a traveller to change. 4 (in tapeſtry work) an opening left in a piece where the figures or colours are to be changed, or which is to be filled up when the other work is done. 5 (in the plural) freſh dogs and horſes diſpoſed here and there for hunters, in caſe the game ſhould take that way. 6 (in Maſonry.) See RETREAT.

RELEA'SE, 1 a diſcharge, or acquittance. 2 a ſetting at liberty.

To

To RELEA'SE (of *relacher*, fr.) 1 to let go, or ſet at liberty. 2 to free, or diſcharge.

To RE'LEGATE (of *relego*, lat. of *re* and *lego* to ſend away) to ſend to a certain place as an exile.

RELEGA'TION, a baniſhment for a time only; as abjuration is forſwearing the realm for ever.

To RELE'NT (of *rallentir*, fr.) 1 to ſweat, or give, as marble. 2 to melt, or turn fluid. 3 to abate, or grow leſs. 4 to grow pitiful, and compaſſionate. 5 to repent, or be ſorry for. 6 to yield, or ſubmit.

RELE'NTLESS. not capable of relenting.

RELEVA'TION (of *relevatio*, lat. of *re* again, and *levo* to lift up) a lifting, or raiſing up again.

RE'LICK, or RE'LIQUE (of *relictus*, lat. of *re* again, and *linquo* to leave) 1 ſome part or other of a ſaint's body, or clothes. 2 a precious thing.

RE'LICT, a widow.

RELIE'F, 1 comfort, or alleviation. 2 ſuccour, or reinforcement. 3 redreſs at law. 4 (in Sculpture) See RELIEVO.

RELIE'F *of a hare*, the place where ſhe goes to feed in the evening.

To RELIE'VE (of *relevo*, lat. of *re* again, and *levo* to make light) 1 to help, ſuccour, or aſſiſt. 2 to comfort, or alleviate. 3 to take the place of another on duty.

To RELIEVE *the guards*, or To RELIE'VE *the trenches*, to ſend freſh men upon the guards or trenches, that thoſe which have been there before may go to reſt.

*RELIE'VO*, ital. (in Sculpture, &c.) imboſſed work, the protuberance, or ſtanding out of any figures above the plane whereon they are formed.

*Alto RELIE'VO*, ital. (i. e. high relief) is when the figure is formed after nature, and projects as much as the life.

*Baſſo RELIE'VO*, ital. (i. e. low relief) is when the work is raiſed but a little from its ground; as medals, &c.

*Demi RELIE'VO*, ital. (i. e. half relief) is when one half of the figure riſes from the ground, or plane.

*RELIE'VO* (in Painting) the degree of boldneſs, whereby a figure ſeems to ſtand out from the ground of the painting, as if really imboſſed.

RELI'GION (of *religio*, lat. piety) 1 piety, devotion, godlineſs, the worſhip of a God. 2 a form of worſhip, a liturgy, a rite, or ceremony.

*Natural* RELI'GION, is what men might know, and be obliged to by meer principles of reaſon, improved by conſideration and experience, without the aſſiſtance of divine revelation.

*Revealed* RELI'GION, is what God has obliged us to perform, by the manifeſtation of his will, upon the conſideration of temporal and future rewards and puniſhments.

RELI'GIONIST, a profeſſor of, or one that ſtrictly obſerves religion.

RELI'GIOUS, adj. 1 of, or belonging to religion. 2 pious, or godly. 3 exact, or punctual. 4 belonging to a regular order.

RELI'GIOUS, ſub. a monk, nun, &c. a perſon engaged by ſolemn vows to the monaſtic life.

To RELI'NQUISH (of *relinquo*, lat. of *re* behind, and *linquo* to leave) 1 to leave behind. 2 to forſake, or abandon. 3 to quit, or give over.

RE'LIQUARY (of *reliquaire*, fr.) a ſhrine for relicks.

RELIQUE. See RELICK.

RE'LISH, taſte, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

To RE'LISH, 1 to give a reliſh, or taſte to. 2 to like, or approve. 3 to have a good ſavour. 4 to be agreeable to.

RE'LISHABLE, 1 that reliſhes, or taſtes well. 2 that may be approved of.

To RELI'ST, to liſt again.

To RELU'CT (of *reluctor*, lat. of *re* againſt, and *luctor* to ſtruggle) to ſtruggle, or wreſtle againſt.

RELU'CTANCY, averſeneſs, or unwillingneſs.

To RELY', to depend.

To REMAI'N (of *remaneo*, lat. of *re* behind, and *maneo* to tarry) 1 to tarry, or ſtay behind. 2 to be left, or be over and above.

REMAI'NDER, 1 that which remains, or is left. 2 (in Arithmetic) the difference, or that which is left, after the taking a leſſer number or quantity out of a greater. 3 (in Law) an eſtate given to a perſon to be enjoyed after the deceaſe of another, to whom it was given at firſt hand.

REMAI'NS, remainder, or what is left.

To REMA'ND (of *remando*, lat. of *re* back, and *mando* to bid, or command) 1 to command, or ſend back again. 2 to ſend for one.

REMA'RK (of *remarque*, fr.) 1 note, or obſervation. 2 worth, or conſideration.

To REMA'RK, to obſerve, or take notice of.

REMA'RKABLE, obſervable, notable, worthy of remark.

REME'DILESS, without, or paſt remedy.

RE'MEDY (of *remedium*, lat. of *re* again, and *medeor* to cure) 1 phyſic, or medicine. 2 comfort, or relief for the diſtempers of the mind. 3 help, or ſhift in misfortunes, &c.

To RE'MEDY, to cure, help, or amend.

To REME'MBER (of *rememorer*, lat. of *re*, and *memoria* memory) 1 to have in one's memory, to call to mind. 2 to mind, or be mindful of. 3 to put in mind of.

REME'MBRANCE, remembring, memory.

To REMI'ND, to put in mind.

REMINI'SCENCE, or REMINI'SCENCY, the faculty of remembring.

REMI'SS, ſlack, careleſs, negligent.

REMI'SSION, 1 forgiveneſs, pardon. 2 (in

Phyſic) is when the diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again. 3 (in Philoſophy) is an abatement of the power or efficacy in any quality, in oppoſition to the increaſe of the ſame, which is termed intenſion.

To REMI'T (of *remitto*, lat. of *re* back, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to ſend back. 2 to forgive, or pardon. 3 to diſpenſe with, to give up, or not to inſiſt upon. 4 to return, or ſend. 5 to leave. 6 to abate, or diminiſh.

REMI'TTANCE, 1 forgiveneſs. 2 (in Commerce) the return of money from one place to another by bills of exchange, or the like. 3 (with Bankers) a fee allowed both for their wages, the tale of money, and the different value of the ſpecies where the money is paid.

REMNANT, reſidue, or what remains.

REMO'NSTRANCE, 1 an expoſtulatory declaration, or humble ſupplication. 2 expoſtulatory advice or council, a gentle reproof. 3 that wherein the ſacrament is expoſed on a popiſh altar.

REMO'NSTRANTS, a ſect of the Armenians in Holland, ſo called becauſe they remonſtrated againſt the ſynod of Dort, in the year 1610, concerning predeſtination.

To REMO'NSTRATE (of *re* againſt, and *monſtro* to ſhew) to ſhew, or make appear.

*RE'MORA*, lat. 1 a ſea lamprey, which is ſaid to ſtop the courſe of a ſhip. 2 delay, ſtop, or hinderance. 3 (with Surgeons) an inſtrument for ſetting broken bones.

REMO'RSE (of *re* and *morſus*, lat. ſtinging) a check, or ſting of conſcience.

REMO'RSELESS, hardened, without check, or ſting of conſcience.

REMO'TE (of *remotus*, lat. far off) far diſtant, or a great way off.

To REMO'VE (of *removeo*, lat. of *re* away, and *moveo* to move) 1 to fetch, or take away. 2 to put out of the way. 3 to tranſlate to another place, or another office. 4 to ſhift lodgings, &c.

REMO'VE, 1 a putting aſide. 2 a putting out of employment. 3 a tranſlation to another place.

To REMOU'NT (of *remonter*, fr.) 1 to mount again. 2 to ſet on horſeback again. 3 to procure a freſh horſe for.

REMU'NERABLE, capable of being rewarded.

To REMU'NERATE (of *remunero*, lat. of *re* and *munero* to reward) to recompence, or reward.

REMUNERA'TION, retribution, or recompence.

To REMU'RMUR (of *remurmuro*, lat. of *re* again, and *murmuro* to murmur) to murmur again.

RE'NAL (of *renalis*, lat. of *ren* a kidney) belonging to the reins or kidneys.

RENA'SCENT (of *renaſcens*, lat. of *re* again, and *naſcor* to ſpring) raiſing, or ſpringing again.

RE-NAVIGA'TION (of *re* back, and *navigo*, lat. to ſail) a ſailing back.

RENCOU'NTER (of *rencontre*, fr.) 1 a meeting. 2 accident, chance, or adventure. 3 an accidental fight between two. 4 a pun, quibble, joke, or jeſt. 5 an encounter of two little bodies, or parties of forces.

To REND, 1 to tear, or pull in pieces. 2 to divide by factions, or hereſies.

To RE'NDER (of *rendre*, fr.) 1 to give again or return. 2 to give, yield, or produce. 3 to ſurrender, or deliver up. 4 to perform, or do. 5 to turn, or tranſlate.

RE'NDEVOUS, or RE'NDEZVOUS (of *rendez-vous*, fr.) a meeting-place, a place appointed to meet in at a certain time.

RENEGA'DE, or RENEGA'DO (of *re* again, and *nego* to deny, lat.) one that has renounced the Chriſtian religion, and turn'd Turk.

*RE'NES* 2, lat. the kidneys, or reins.

To RENE'W (of *renovo*, lat. of *re* and *novo* to make new) 1 to begin again, or anew. 2 to make a thing new again. 3 to re-eſtabliſh. 4 to bring to one's remembrance.

RENE'WAL, a renewing.

RENI'TENCY (of *renitens*, lat. of *re* againſt, and *nitor* to ſtrive) 1 a reſiſting, or ſtriving againſt. 2 (in Philoſophy) that reſiſtance or force that is in ſolid bodies, whereby they reſiſt the impulſe of other bodies, or re-act as much as they are acted upon.

To RE'NOVATE (of *renovo*, lat. of *re* again, and *novo* to make new) to renew.

RENOVA'TION, a renewing.

RE'NNET, 1 an acid juice found in the ſtomachs of calves that have fed on nothing but milk, uſed to turn milk to curds. 2 a ſort of apple.

To RENOU'NCE (of *renuncio*, lat. of *re* againſt, and *nuncio* to declare) 1 to forſake, or abandon. 2 to deny, or diſown abſolutely. 3 to revoke, at cards.

RENOW'N (of *re* and *nomen*, lat. a name) fame, honour, great reputation.

RENT, (of *To rend*) torn in pieces.

*A* RENT, a ſlit, or place torn in a garment.

To RENT, 1 to let for a certain ſum of money. 2 to pay a certain ſum for the uſe of a houſe or land.

RENT, a ſum of money, or other conſideration paid annually for the uſe of land, a houſe, &c.

RE'NTABLE, that may be rented.

RE'NTAL, particulars of the rents or profits of an eſtate, a rent roll.

To RE'NTER, to fine-draw.

To RENUMERATE (of *renumero*, lat. of *re* back, and *numero* to count) 1 to pay back again. 2 to count over again.

RENUNCIA'TION, a renouncing, abandoning any right, whether real or pretended.

RENU'NCULUS, a crow-foot, a flower.

To RE-OBTAIN (of *re* again, and *obtineo* to hold) to get, or procure again.

To

To REPAI'R (of *reparo*, lat. to rebuild) 1 to mend a building. 2 to make up. 3 to make ſatisfaction for. 4 to refit. 5 to go, or retire.

REPAI'RABLE, that may be repaired, or mended.

REPAI'RER, a reſtorer, a maker of a thing new.

REPAI'RERS, 1 artificers, who chaſe figures, and beautify ſword-hilts, plate, &c. 2 (in Hunting) the haunts or places which a hare runs to.

REPA'NDOUS (of *repandus*, lat. of *re* backward, and *pandus* bent) bent, or bowed backward.

REPARA'TION, 1 the mending of a thing. 2 ſatisfaction.

To REPA'RT (with Horſemen) is to put a horſe on, or to make him part the ſecond time.

REPARTEE' (of *repartie*, fr.) a quick and witty reply, or anſwer.

*REPARTITION*, fr. (of *re* again, and *partior*, lat. to divide) ſubdiviſion, or the dividing again.

To REPA'SS (of *repaſſer*, fr.) to paſs, go, or croſs again.

REPA'ST (of *repas*, fr.) a meal, or refection taken at a certain hour.

To REPAY' (of *re* again, and *payer*, fr. to pay) 1 to pay again. 2 to reimburſe, or pay back. 3 to acknowledge, or own.

To REPEA'L (of *rappeller*, fr. to call back) 1 to call back again, to reinſtate. *Shakeſp.* 2 to revoke, aboliſh, or diſannul.

*A* REPEA'T (in Muſic) a character ſignifying that what was laſt played or ſung muſt be repeated.

To REPEA'T (of *repeto*, lat. of *re* again, and *peto* to aſk) 1 to rehearſe, to tell over again. 2 to reiterate, or do over again.

REPEA'TER, 1 that repeats. 2 a repeating watch.

REPEHAM, [E. lon. 1°. 15'. lat. 52°. 46'.] a market town in Norfolk, ſituate on the river Eyne. The chief trade of the town is in malt, of which great quantities are ſold in its market on ſaturday. It had anciently three fine churches in one church-yard, belonging to the lordſhips of Repeham, Hackford, and Whitwell; two of them was deſtroyed long ſince, and in the year 1600 the other was burnt down together with the greateſt part of the town, ſo that the ruins only of one remain. Diſtant from London 92 computed, and 116 meaſured miles, and 10 from Norwich.

To REPE'L (of *repello*, lat. of *re* and *pello* to drive back) 1 to beat, drive, or thruſt back. 2 to refute. 3 to oppoſe, or reſiſt. 4 to ſtrike in.

REPE'LLENTS, medicines that repel, or drive back the morbid humour into the maſs of blood from whence it was unduly ſecreted.

REPE'LLING *power (in Philoſophy)* a certain power or faculty reſiding in the minute parts of natural bodies, whereby they mutually fly from each other.

To REPE'NT (of *re* and *pœniteo*, lat. to be ſorry for) to be ſorry for any thing done amiſs.

REPE'NTANCE (in Divinity) is ſuch a converſion of a ſinner to God, by which he is not only heartily ſorry for the evil he has done, and reſolved to forſake it, but actually begins to renounce it, and to do his duty according to the utmoſt of his power, with a ſtedfaſt purpoſe to continue God's faithful ſervant to the end of his life.

REPE'NTINE (of *repentinus*, lat. of *repente* ſuddenly) unlooked for, ſudden, unawares.

REPERCU'SSION (of *repercuſſio*, lat. of *re* back, and *percutio* to beat) 1 a reflexion, or beating back. 2 (in Muſic) a frequent repetition of the ſame ſound.

REPERCU'SSIVE, reflecting, or rebounding back.

REPERTI'TIOUS (of *repertitius*, lat. of *reperio* to find) found, or come by chance, a foundling.

REPE'RTORY (of *repertorium*, lat. of *reperio* to find) a place where things are orderly diſpoſed, ſo as to be eaſily found when wanted; a book wherein things are ſet methodically, for the ready finding out of the ſame.

REPETI'TION (from *To Repeat*) 1 a ſaying the ſame thing over again. 2 a reiterating or doing the ſame action over again. 3 (in Muſic) a reiterating, or playing the ſame part over again. 4 (in Rhetoric) is when the perſon thinks his firſt expreſſion not well underſtood, and is ſollicitous to make his hearer know what he means, and repeats or explains it another way.

*REPIA'NO*, or *REPIE'NO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies full, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh thoſe violins in concertos, which play only now and then to fill up, from thoſe which play through the whole *concerto*.

To REPINE, to grieve, or vex.

To REPLA'CE (of *remplacer*, fr.) 1 to ſupply the place of, to make up a thing that's taken away. 2 to reinſtate, to put a perſon in the ſame office he had loſt. 3 to put a thing in the ſame place it was taken from.

To REPLANT (of *replanter*, fr.) to plant again.

REPLANTA'TION, a planting again, or the ſecond time.

To REPLEA'D (of *re*, lat. again, and *plaider*, fr. to plead) to plead again to that which was pleaded before.

To REPLE'NISH (of *repleo*, lat. of *re* again, and *plenus* full) to fill again.

REPLE'TE (of *repletus*, lat. of *re* again, and *plenus* full) 1 filled, repleniſhed. 2 abounding, accompliſhed.

REPLE'TION, 1 a filling, or fulneſs. 2 (in

Phyſic) a ſurfeit, or overcharge. 3 (in Canon Law) is where the revenue of a benefice is ſufficient to fill or occupy the whole right or title of the graduate who holds them.

REPLE'VIN, or REPLE'VY, 1 the bringing a writ called *replegiare facias*, for the releaſing of things diſtrained. 2 the bailing of a man.

To REPLE'VY, to recover upon a *replevin*, to redeem a pledge.

REPLICA'TION, 1 (in Law) the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's anſwer. 2 (in Muſic) ſignifying the repeating, or playing over again.

To REPLY' (of *replico* to anſwer) to anſwer.

REPLY', an anſwer.

RE'POLON (in Horſemanſhip) is a demivolt, the croup incloſed at five times.

REPO'RT (of *rapport*, fr.) 1 rumour, or talk. 2 malicious tale. 3 relation, or account. 4 repetition of a caſe debated. 5 name, or reputation. 6 the noiſe of a gun diſcharged.

To REPO'RT, 1 to tell, or relate. 2 to tell again, as a tale-bearer. 3 to give an account of. 4 to ſpread a malicious tale. 5 to make a noiſe as a gun when diſcharged.

REPO'SE (of *repos*, fr.) 1 reſt, or ſleep. 2 quiet, peace. 3 (in Painting) certain maſſes or large ſyſtems of light and ſhade, which, when well conducted, prevent the confuſion of objects.

To REPO'SE, 1 to put or lay upon. 2 to commit a thing to a perſon's care. 3 to ſleep, or take one's reſt.

REPOSI'TION, 1 a ſettling again. 2 (in Surgery) the reducing, or ſetting of a diſlocated member.

REPO''SITORY (of *repoſitorium*, lat. a ſtore-houſe) a ſtore-houſe, or place where things are laid up and kept.

To REPOSSE'SS (of *re* again, and *poſſideo*, lat. to poſſeſs) to be in poſſeſſion again.

To REPREHE'ND (of *reprehendo*, lat. of *re* and *prehendo* to ſurprize) to reprove, rebuke, or reprimand.

REPREHE'NSION, cenſure, or reprimand.

To REPRESE'NT (of *repræſento*, lat. to reſemble, or be like) 1 to reſemble, or be like to. 2 to make appear, or ſhew. 3 to ſupply the place of.

REPRESENTA'TION, a reſembling, or being like to, &c. See *To* REPRESENT.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, adj. ſerving to repreſent.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, ſub. one that repreſents the perſon of another, or of a county, city, &c. as a member of parliament.

To REPRE'SS (of *reprimo*, lat. to reſtrain) 1 to reſtrain, or put a ſtop to. 2 to keep within bounds. 3 to hinder, or hold in.

REPRE'SSIVE, of a reſtraining nature or quality.

REPRIE'VE, a reſpite from execution. A reprieve is properly a warrant from the king for ſuſpending the execution of a malefactor.

To REPRIE'VE, to reſpite a malefactor from execution.

REPRIMA'ND (of *reprimande*, fr.) a check, or reproof.

To REPRIMA'ND, to check, or reprove with authority.

To REPRI'NT, to print again.

REPRI'SAL, or REPRI'SALS, 1 a letter of mark. 2 a taking or ſeizing from an enemy an equivalent for a loſs ſuſtained.

REPRI'SE, 1 a repetition in a ſong. 2 (with Horſemen) a leſſon repeated, or a manage recommenced. 3 (in Commerce) a ſhip that has been taken by the enemy, is retaken, or recovered again from the enemy. 4 (in the plural number) a law word for charges and duties.

REPROA'CH (of *reproche*, fr.) 1 infamy, or diſgrace. 2 injury, or offence. 3 an upbraiding, or what is caſt in a man's diſh.

To REPROA'CH, 1 to upbraid, to caſt in the teeth. 2 to charge, tax, or accuſe.

REPROA'CHABLE, blameable, or that deſerves to be reproached.

REPROA'CHFUL, outrageous, or injurious.

To RE'PROBATE (of *reprobo*, lat. to reject) to condemn, or reject.

REPROBATE, a very wicked perſon.

REPROBA'TION, a rejecting, or caſting off utterly.

REPROO'F, check, or reprimand.

To REPRO'VE (of *reprouver*, fr.) to check, chide, or rebuke.

REPRO'VEABLE, deſerving reproof.

RE'PTILE (of *reptilis*, lat. of *repo* to creep) 1 any creeping thing, a claſs of animals ſo denominated from their creeping or advancing on the belly. 2 (in Botany) a name given to ſuch plants as not having ſtrength of ſtalk to ſupport themſelves creep on the earth, or on other plants.

REPTI'TIOUS, creeping, crawling, that creepeth, or crawleth.

REPU'BLICAN (of *republicain*, fr.) a common-wealth's man, or a ſtickler for a common-wealth.

REPU'BLIC, or REPU'BLIQUE, (of *reſpublica*, lat.) a common-wealth, a free ſort of government, where many bear rule.

REPU'DIABLE, that may be divorced, or put away.

To REPU'DIATE (of *repudio*, lat, of *repudium* a divorce) to divorce, or put away,

REPU'DIOUS, to be divorced, or put away, ſcandalous, infamous.

To REPU'GN (of *repugno*, lat. of *re* againſt, and *pugno* to fight) 1 to croſs, thwart, or oppoſe ſtiffly. 2 to reſiſt, or be contrary.

REPU'GNANCY, 1 contrariety, or contradiction. 2 averſeneſs, or averſion.

REPU'GNANT, contrary, or oppoſite.

REPU'LSE (of *repulſus*, lat. of *repello* to repel) 1 a denial, or refuſal. 2 a beating, or driving

ving back. 3 (in Philoſophy) the ſame as *Re-action*.

To REPU'LSE, 1 to reject, or deny. 2 to drive, or beat back.

RE'PUTABLE, of good repute.

REPUTA'TION (of *reputatio*, lat. of *reputo* to think) fame, credit, or eſteem.

REPU'TE, reputation, or eſteem.

To REPUTE (of *reputo*, lat. of *re* and *puto* to eſteem) to count, eſteem, or look upon.

REQUE'ST (of *requeſte*, fr.) 1 petition, or ſupplication. 2 vogue, credit, or reputation. 3 (in Hunting) is when the dogs having loſt the queſt of the beaſt, muſt queſt it again.

*Court of* REQUE'STS, an antient court of equity, inſtituted in the time of Henry VII. of like nature with that of chancery, chiefly for the relief of petitioners, who in conſcionable caſes ſhould addreſs themſelves by way of petition to his majeſty.

To REQUEST, to beg, or intreat for.

To REQUEST *the game* (in Hunting) is to ſeek in a morning for the game which was run down the night before.

*RE'QUIEM*, lat. a maſs ſung in the Romiſh church for the ſoul of a deceaſed perſon.

To REQUI'RE (of *requiro*, lat. to demand) to aſk, or demand.

RE'QUISITE, adj. neceſſary, or convenient.

RE'QUISITE, ſub. a neceſſary thing.

REQUI'TAL, a reward, or acknowledgment.

To REQUI'TE, to reward, or make amends for.

RERE-BOILED, half boiled.

RERE-MOUSE, a bat.

To RESALU'TE (of *re-ſaluto*, lat. of *re* again, and *ſaluto* to ſalute) to ſalute again.

To RESCI'ND (of *reſcindo* to cut off) 1 to cut off. 2 to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

RESCI'SSION, or RESCI'SION, 1 a cutting off. 2 an aboliſhing, diſannulling, or making void.

RE'SCOUS (of *recouſſe*, fr.) an illegal taking away and ſetting at liberty a diſtreſs taken or perſon arreſted.

RESCRIBE'NDARY (in the court of Rome) one that ſets a value upon indulgencies and ſupplications.

RE'SCRIPT, 1 an anſwer delivered by an emperor, or a pope, when conſulted by particular perſons on ſome difficult queſtion or point of law, to ſerve as deciſion thereof. 2 an anſwer to a petition, or the return of a writ.

RE'SCUE, 1 help, or deliverance. 2 (in Law) a reſiſtance of lawful authority.

To RE'SCUE, 1 to ſave, or deliver. 2 to free from an uſurper, or uſurpation. 3 (in Law) to take out of the hands of juſtice by violence.

RESEA'RCH (of *recherche*, fr.) 1 a ſearching over again. 2 a ſtrict enquiry, or diligent ſearch. 3 (in Muſic) a kind of prelude, or voluntario.

RESEA'RCHING (in Sculpture, &c.) the repairing of a caſt figure with proper tools.

RESE'MBLANCE, likeneſs, ſimilitude.

To RESE'MBLE (of *reſſembler*, fr.) 1 to favour, or be like. 2 to compare, or liken.

To RESE'NT (of *reſſentir*, fr. of *re* again, and *ſentio*, lat. to think) 1 to think of again, or at another time. 2 to have a due ſenſe of, to be ſenſible of. 3 to be greatly offended at.

RESE'NTFUL, full of reſentment.

RESENTMENT, 1 an after-thought. 2 a grateful remembrance of a good turn. 3 a ſenſible apprehenſion, or revengeful remembrance of an injury.

RESERVA'TION (of *reſervatio*, lat. of *reſervo* to reſerve, or keep) 1 a keeping in ſtore. 2 reſtriction, or reſerve.

*Mental* RESERVA'TION, a propoſition which ſtrictly taken, and according to the natural import of the terms, is falſe; but if qualified with ſomething reſerved in the mind becomes true.

To RESE'RVE (of *reſervo*, lat. of *re* againſt, and *ſervo* to keep) 1 to ſave, or keep in ſtore. 2 to keep from another.

RESE'RVE, 1 things kept in ſtore. 2 reſervation, or reſtriction. 3 diſcretion, or warineſs. 4 (in Military affairs) the body of reſerve.

RESE'RVED, 1 laid up in ſtore. 2 cloſe, wary, circumſpect.

*Body of* RESERVE, the forces diſpoſed in the laſt line of an army drawn up for battle; thus called becauſe reſerved to ſuſtain the reſt as occaſion requires, and not to engage but in caſe of neceſſity.

*RESERVOIR*, fr. 1 a water-houſe, a conſervatory of water, a place where water is collected and reſerved. 2 the baſon of a ſpouting fountain.

To RE-SETTLE, to re-eſtabliſh, or ſettle again.

RE'SIANT, a perſon that reſides, or dwells in a certain place.

To RE'SIDE (of *reſideo*, lat. of *re* and *ſedeo* to abide) to abide, or continue.

RE'SIDENCE, 1 a dwelling-place. 2 ſtay, or ſojourning. 3 the employ of a reſident.

RE'SIDENT, adj. that reſides.

RE'SIDENT, ſub. a prince's miniſter, ſent to another prince, leſs in dignity than an ambaſſador, or envoy.

RESIDE'NTIARY, a canon, reſiding at a cathedral church.

RESI'DUAL (of *reſiduum*, lat. the reſidue) a reſidue, or remainder.

RESI'DUAL *figure* (in Geometry) the figure that remains after the ſubtraction of a leſſer from a greater.

RESI'DUAL *root* (in Algebra) a root compoſed of two parts or members, connected toge-

ther with the sign — as, *a—b* is a residual root, and is so called because its real value is no more than the difference between *a* and *b*, or the residue of *a* after *b* is taken out of it.

RE'SIDUE, remainder, remnant, or over-plus.

To RESI'GN (of *resigno*, lat. of *re* and *signum* a seal) 1 to give up, or surrender. 2 to submit to. 3 to make over.

RESIGNA'TION, 1 a voluntary giving up. 2 an entire submission.

RESIGNEE', the party to whom a thing is resigned.

RESI'GNER, the party that resigns.

RESI'LIENCY, or RESILI'TION, of a rebounding quality.

RESI'LIENT (of *resiliens*, lat. of *re* back, and *salio* to leap) rebounding, recoiling, or leaping back.

RE'SIN, a kind of glutinous substance either running out of trees, or prepared from some plant or drug that abounds with resinous particles.

RESINI'FEROUS (of *resinifer*, lat. of *resina* resin, and *fero* to bear) bearing, or producing resin.

RE'SINOUS, 1 that yields resin. 2 of, belonging to, or like resin.

RESIPI'SCENCE (of *resipiscentia*, lat. of *resipisco*, to repent) repentance, or amendment of life.

To RESI'ST (of *resisto*, lat. of *re* against, and *sisto* to stand) 1 to withstand, or oppose. 2 to be good against.

RESI'STABLE, 1 that may be resisted, or opposed. 2 that may be gainsaid or denied.

RESI'STANCE, 1 defence. 2 opposition. 3 (in Philosophy) any force which acts contrary to another, so as to destroy, or diminish its effects; that property of solid bodies which resists and opposes whatsoever comes against them.

RESI'STANCE *of the medium*, is the opposition to, or the hinderance of the motion of any natural body, moving in a fluid, as in the air, water, &c.

RESO'LVABLE, that may be resolved.

RESO'LVE, 1 purpose, design, intention. 2 deliberation, or decision.

To RESO'LVE (of *resolvo*, lat. of *re* and *solvo* to explain) 1 to decide, determine, or explain a hard question, difficulty, &c. 2 to reduce a body into its original state, by a separation of its aggregated parts; water resolves into vapour by heat, and vapour is resolved into water by cold. 3 to design or purpose, to come to a resolution. 4 to turn or change.

RESOLVE'ND, a term used by Arithmeticians in the extraction of the square and cube roots, &c. signifying the number arising from increasing the remainder after subtraction.

RESO'LVENTS, 1 (in Physic) medicines that resolve, or disperse tumours. 2 (in Chemistry) liquors for dissolving metals and minerals.

RE'SOLUTE, stout, bold, full of resolution.

RESOLU'TION (from *To resolve*; which see) 1 resolve, or determination. 2 design, or purpose. 3 resoluteness, or courage. 4 reduction of a body into its natural or original state by a dissolution or separation of its aggregated parts. 5 (in Chemistry) the reduction of a mixed body into its first principles by a proper analysis. 6 (with Logicians) a branch of method generally called *Analysis*; which see. 7 (in Mathematics) is the orderly enumeration of the several things to be done, in order to obtain what is required in a problem, or question. 8 (in Music) is when a perpetual fugue is not written all on the same line, or in one part, but all the voices that are to follow the *guido* are written separately, &c. 9 (in Medicine) the coction of the crude matter of a disease, either by the natural strength of the patient, or of its own accord, or by the application of remedies.

RESOLU'TIVE, of a resolving quality.

RE'SONANCE, a resounding, or re-ecchoing.

RE'SONANT (of *resonans*, lat. of *re* again, and *sono* to sound) sounding, or ringing again, with an echo.

RESO'RT (of *ressort*, fr.) 1 jurisdiction, or extent of a jurisdiction. 2 a concourse, or the meeting together of. 3 a refuge, or sanctuary.

To RESO'RT, to repair, or betake one's self to, to frequent.

To RESOU'ND (of *resono*, lat. of *re* again, and *sono* to sound) to sound, or ring again with an echo, to reflect or return the sound.

RESOU'RCE (of *ressource*, fr.) 1 a fountain, or spring. 2 the spring, head, or principal cause of any thing. 3 shift, remedy, refuge.

To RESPE'CT (of *respecto*, lat. of *re*, and *specio* to regard) 1 to honour, or revere. 2 to consider, or regard. 3 to concern, or belong to.

RESPE'CT, 1 esteem, or regard. 2 honour, or reverence. 3 consideration. 4 relation. 5 (in the plural number) it is used by way of complement.

RESPE'CTIVE, 1 reciprocal. 2 particular, or proper. 3 relative, having relation to.

RESPIRA'TION, 1 the act of breathing, or fetching breath. 2 a venting of exhalation, or steam.

To RESPI'RE (of *respiro*, lat. of *re* and *spiro* to breathe) 1 to take, draw in, or fetch breath. 2 to breathe forth, or send out.

RE'SPIT, or RE'SPITE (of *repit*, fr.) breathing-time, forbearance, or delay.

To RE'SPIT, 1 to give some respit. 2 to put off, or delay. 3 to suspend from pay.

RESPLE'NDENCY, brightness, or splendor.

RESPLE'NDENT (of *resplendens*, lat. of *re* and *splendeo* to shine) shining, glittering, brilliant.

To

To RESPO'ND (of *reſpondeo*, lat. to anſwer) to anſwer, to reply.

RESPO'NDENT, 1 that anſwers to interrogatories at Doctors Commons. 2 he that anſwers the opponent in diſputations, or who maintains a theſis in any art or ſcience.

RESPO'NSAL, or RESPO'NSE, the anſwer made by the clerk and people in divine ſervice.

RESPO'NSIBLE, 1 able to anſwer, or to pay. 2 accountable, or anſwerable.

RESPONSORY, anſwering.

RESPO'NSORY *ſong* (in Cathedrals) an anthem in which the choireſters anſwer one another, or ſing by turns.

RESSOU'RCE. See RESOURCE.

REST, 1 the contrary of motion. 2 repoſe, or ceſſation of work. 3 ſleep. 4 quiet, or peace. 5 a prop, ſhore, &c. a ſoldier's reſt was a long rod of iron with a ſemicircle fixed on one end with which they ſupported their muſquets for firing before the invention of firelocks. See *Wiſeman*, B. vii. c. v. obſ. 8. 6 (in Muſic) a pauſe, an intermiſſion of the voice or ſound.

REST, reſidue, or remnant.

To REST, 1 to take ſome reſt, or repoſe; to ceaſe from motion. 2 to ſleep. 3 to bear upon a thing. 4 to remain, or continue.

REST *harrow*, the name of an herb, anonis.

*RESTAURA'TION*, fr. 1 a ſtoring, or reeſtabliſhing, or ſetting in its former good eſtate. 2 (in Architecture) the repairing all of a building, and conſiderably augmenting it. 3 (in Sculpture) the repairing a mutilated ſtatue, &c.

*The* RESTAURATION, the return of K. Charles II. on the 29th of May 1660, after the civil wars.

RESTI'NCTION (of *reſtinctio*, lat. of *re*, and *ſtingo* to quench, or put out) 1 a quenching, or putting out. 2 (in Chemiſtry) the quenching any metal or mineral in ſome particular liquor, in order to bring it to a greater perfection.

*RESTITU'TION*, fr. (of *re* again, and *ſtatuo* to put, or place, lat.) 1 a reſtoring, returning, or giving back again; a making ſatisfaction. 2 a refunding, or making good. 3 (in Philoſophy) the returning of elaſtic bodies, forcibly bent, to their natural ſtate. 4 (in Law) is the putting of one again into the poſſeſſion of an eſtate, who has been unlawfully diſpoſſeſſed of it. 5 (in Surgery) the reduction of a diſlocated or fractured limb.

RE'STIVE, or RE'STY (of *reſtif*, fr. of *reſtito*, lat. to draw back) 1 the drawing back inſtead of going forward; as ſome horſes do. 2 froward, ſtubborn, headſtrong.

RE'STLESS, 1 that does not ſleep. 2 impatient, turbulent.

RESTORA'TION, re-eſtabliſhment, or the reſtoring to its firſt ſtate.

RESTO'RATIVE, adj. of a reſtoring or ſtrengthening quality.

RESTO'RATIVES, ſub. medicines proper for the reſtoring ſtrength and vigour; analeptics.

To RESTO'RE (of *reſtauro*, lat. to renew) 1 to give up again. 2 to re-eſtabliſh, or ſettle again. 3 to put into its firſt ſtate and condition again.

To RESTRAI'N (of *reſtringo*, lat. of *re* and *ſtringo* to hold faſt) 1 to repreſs, or curb. 2 to ſtint, limit, or confine.

RESTRAI'NT, is when any action is hindered or ſtopped, contrary to the inclination, volition, or preference of the mind.

RESTRI'CTION, 1 the act of limiting, or reſtraining, a thing to narrower bounds. 2 limitation, ſtint, or bounds.

RESTRI'CTIVE. See RESTRINGENT.

To RESTRI'NGE (of *reſtringo*, lat. of *re*, and *ſtringo* to bind) to bind.

RESTRI'NGENT, 1 bind hard. 2 making coſtive.

RE'SVERY. See REVERIE.

RESU'LT (of *reſultus*, lat. of *reſulto* to rebound) 1 upſhot, iſſue, concluſion, or effect. 2 effect, or fruits, what is gathered from a conference, meditation, diſcourſe, &c.

To RESU'LT, 1 to follow, or come after. 2 to accrue, or ariſe from.

To RESU'ME (of *reſumo*, lat. of *re* again, and *ſumo* to take) 1 take up again. 2 to take in hand again. 3 to purſue, or continue.

RESU'MPTION, 1 a reſuming, or taking up again. 2 (with Schoolmen) a ſummary repetition, or the running over of an argument, or the ſubſtance of it, in order to refute it. 3 (in Logic) the reduction of ſome figurative or quaint propoſition, to a more intelligent, or ſignificant one.

RESU'MPTIVES (in Pharmacy) medicines that reſtore a languiſhing conſtitution.

To RESU'RGE (of *reſurgo*, lat. of *re* again, and *ſurgo* to riſe) 1 to riſe, or flouriſh again, to be renewed. 2 to become better.

RESURRE'CTION (of *reſurrectio*, lat. of *reſurgo* to riſe again) a riſing again from the dead, or returning again into life.

To RESU'SCITATE (of *reſuſcito*, lat. of *re* again, and *ſuſcito* to awake) 1 to rouſe, or awake. 2 to revive, or renew.

RESUSCITA'TION, 1 a riſing up again, either from ſleep or death, a revival. 2 (in Chemiſtry) the reſtoring any diſguiſed body to its original form.

RETAI'L (of *detail*, fr.) a ſelling by parcels, or ſmall quantities.

To RETAIL, to ſell by retail.

To RETAI'N (of *retineo*, lat. of *re* and *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 to keep, or hold faſt. 2 to preſerve the qualities one once had. 3 to remember, or keep in mind.

RETAI'NABLE, that may be retained.

RETAI'NER, a ſervant attending only on ſpecial occaſions.

RETAI'NING *fee*, the firſt fee given to a ſerjeant,

jeant, or counſellor at law, whereby to engage him not to be on the other ſide.

To RETA'KE, to retake again.

To RETA'LIATE (of *retalio*, lat. of *re* and *talio* like for like) to do like for like, to return one good or ill deed for another.

RETALIA'TION, the act of returning like for like.

To RETA'RD (of *retardo*, lat. of *re* and *tardo* to ſtop) to ſtop, or delay.

RETARDA'TION, 1 a ſtopping, or hindering. 2 (in Philoſophy) a hindering the motion, or diminiſhing the velocity of a body.

To RETCH, 1 to ſtretch, to lengthen, or enlarge, by violent pulling, or ſtraining. 2 to ſtretch and gape, as one that comes from ſleep. 3 to ſtrive, or ſtrain to vomit.

RE'TCHLESS, lazy, careleſs, negligent.

*RE'TE*, lat. a net.

RETE'NTION (of *retentio*, lat. of *re*, and *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 the act of retaining, or keeping back. 2 a faculty of the human mind, whereby in order to a further progreſs in knowledge, it keeps or retains thoſe ſimple ideas, which it had received before, either by ſenſation or reflexion. 3 (in Medicine) the ſtate of contraction in the ſolids, or vaſcular parts of the body which makes them hold faſt their proper contents. Alſo the retaining excrements, humours, &c. ſo that they cannot be avoided.

RETE'NTIVE, that retains.

RETI'CENCE, or RETI'CENCY (of *reticentia*, lat. of *re* and *taceo* to keep ſilence) 1 concealment, or paſſing over in ſilence. 2 (in Rhetoric) a figure in which the orator makes oblique mention of a thing, in pretending to paſs it over in ſilence.

*RETI'CULA*, lat. (a dim. of *nete* a net) a contrivance made uſe of by aſtronomers, for the exact meaſuring the quantity of an eclipſe.

RETI'CULAR (of *reticularis*, lat.) like, or in ſhape of a net.

*RETINA* (in Anatomy) one of the coats of the eye; call'd alſo *amphibleſtroides*, *retiformis* & *reticularis tunica*, as being full of holes like a net.

RETI'NACLE (of *retinaculum*, lat. of *re* and *teneo* to hold faſt) any manner of thing wherewith another is ſtay'd, and holden back.

RETI'NUE (of *retenue*, old fr.) train, or attendants.

*RETRA'DE*, fr. (in Fortification) a kind of retrenchment made in the body of a baſtion, or other work, that is to be diſputed inch by inch.

REITRA'TION (with Printers) the outſide of a ſheet, as it lies on the preſs.

To RETI'RE (of *retirer*, fr.) 1 to retreat, or withdraw. 2 to withdraw from, or lay aſide.

RETI'RED, 1 withdrawn, or departed. 2 ſolitary, ſecret.

RETI'REMENT, ſolitude, or the being retired from company; privacy.

To RETO'RT (of *retorqueo*, lat. of *re* againſt, and *torqueo* to turn) 1 to return, or throw back. 2 to recriminate, or return the ſame crime, &c.

RE'TORT, a chemical veſſel with a large belly and crooked neck, for oblique diſtillations.

To RETA'CT (of *retracto*, lat. of *re* contrary, and *tracto* to treat) 1 to draw back, or retire. 2 to recant, or unſay.

RETRACT (with Farriers) a prick in a horſe's foot, from a nail in ſhoeing.

RETRACTA'TION, recantation, or the revoking or unſaying one's words, opinion, writing, &c.

RETRA'CTION (of *retrabo*, lat. to draw back) the contradiction or ſhortening of a part.

*RETRAITE*, fr. 1 a ſhelterer, or retreat. 2 (in Fortification) See BERME and FORELAND.

RETREAT (of *retraite*, fr.) 1 a retiring, or going away. 2 a ſhelter, or retiring-place. 3 (in Maſonry) a relay, a little diminution of the thickneſs of a wall rampart, &c. in proportion as it is raiſed.

To RETREA'T, to retire, or go back.

To RETRE'NCH (of *retrancher*, fr.) 1 to cut off, abate, or diminiſh. 2 to caſt up a retrenchment.

RETRE'NCHMENT, 1 a cutting off, abating, or diminiſhing. 2 (in Fortification) a ditch bordered by a parapet, and ſecured by gabions, or bavins laden with earth: ſometimes 'tis taken for a ſimple retirade made on a horn-work or baſtion, when it is intended to diſpute the ground inch by inch.

*Particular* RETRE'NCHMENT (in Fortification) is that made in baſtions, after ſome part of them have been won, the enemy having advanced ſo far, that they can no longer be reſiſted or beaten from the firſt poſt.

RETRIBU'TION (of *retributio*, lat. of *re* back, and *tribuo* to give) requital, giving back, or making a recompence.

RETRIEVABLE, that may be retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE (of *retrover*, fr.) 1 to recover, or get again. 2 to repair a thing loſt, or damaged. 3 (in Falconry) to ſpring, or find partridges again that have been ſprung before.

RETROA'CTION (of *retroactio*, lat. of *retro* backward, and *ago* to drive) a driving, or forcing backward.

RETROA'CTIVE, 1 driving back. 2 that has effect on time paſt.

To RETROCE'DE (of *retrocedo*, lat. of *retro* back, and *cedo* to go) to go back, or retire.

RETROCE'SSION, the act of going backwards; retrogreſſion, retrogradation.

RETROCE'SSION *of the equinoxes* (in Aſtronomy) is the going backwards of the two equinoctial points Aries and Libra, about 50 ſeconds yearly.

RETROGRADA'TION (of *retrogradatio*, lat. of *retro* backward, and *gradus* a ſtep) a going backward.

RETROGRADA'TION (in Aſtronomy) is an apparent motion of the planets, whereby they ſeem to go backward in the zodiac, or contrary to the order or ſucceſſion of the ſigns; as from Taurus to Aries.

RETROGRADA'TION *of the nodes* (in Aſtronomy) is a motion of the line of the moon's nodes, wherein it continually ſhifts its ſituation from eaſt to weſt, contrary to the order of the ſigns, compleating its retrograde circulation in the ſpace of nineteen years nearly; after which time, either of the nodes having receded from any point of the ecliptic, returns to the ſame again.

RE'TROGRADE, going backwards, or in a direction contrary to its natural one.

RETROGRADE (in Aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be ſo, when by its proper motion in the zodiac it goeth backwards, or contrary to the order or ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

RE'TROGRADE *verſes*, the ſame as reciprocal verſes, and recurrent verſes, or ſuch as give the ſame words, whether read forwards, or backwards; as,

*Signa te, ſigna temere me tangis et angis.*

RE'TROGRADE *order* (in Numeration) is the reckoning the numbers backward; as,

5, 4, 3, 2, 1, inſtead of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

RETROGRE'SSION, a going backward.

RETROMI'NGENTS, lat. (of *retro* backward, and *mingo* to piſs) animals who ſtale, or piſs backward, both males and females, as lions, cats.

RE'TROSPECT (of *retroſpectus*, lat. of *retro* backward, and *ſpecio* to view) a look, or view backward.

RETROSPE'CTION, a looking backward.

To RETU'RN (of *retourner*, fr.) 1 to come back. 2 to rebound, or reflect. 3 to render, or reſtore. 4 to ſend back. 5 to give, as an anſwer. 6 to repay, or requite. 7 to remit, or ſend.

RETU'RN, 1 coming back. 2 an anſwer. 3 an acknowledgment. 4 a remitment. 5 (in Building) a ſide or part which falls away from the foreſide of any ſtraight work. 6 (in Law) a certificate of what is done in the execution of writs.

RETU'RNS *of a mine*, are the turnings and windings of a gallery.

RETU'RNS *of a trench* (in Fortification) the ſeveral windings and crooked lines of a trench, drawn, in ſome meaſure, parallel to the ſide of a place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the ſhot of the enemy ſcour along the length of the line.

To REVEA'L (of *revelo*, lat. of *re* contrary, and *velo* to hide) to diſcover, or lay open.

*REVE'ILLE*, fr. i. e. to awake (in Military affairs) a beat of drum in the morning, to ſummon the ſoldiers from their beds, and to give notice that the centries are to forbear challenging. It is uſually called the Travelly.

REVELA'TION, 1 the act of revealing, or making a thing known which was before a ſecret. 2 the thing revealed.

To RE'VEL (of *reveiller*, fr. to keep awake) to make merry, eſpecially in the night time.

RE'VELS, night ſports of dancing, maſking, comedies, and ſuch like, ſtill in uſe in the inns of court, and ſome great men's houſes.

RE'VEL *rout*, a riot, or great concourſe of people.

REVE'NGE, the puniſhing one for an injury, or the taking full ſatisfaction for an affront.

To REVENGE, to take vengeance of, or puniſh for an injury done.

REVE'NGEFUL, given to revenge.

RE'VENUE (of *revenu*, fr.) 1 rent, or income that accrues to any man from his poſſeſſions; and is generally uſed for the profits of the crown. 2 (in Hunting) a maſs of fleſh formed chiefly of a cluſter of whitiſh worms on the heads of deer, which gnaw the roots of their horns, and is ſuppoſed to be the occaſion of their caſting them. 3 the tail of a partridge growing after the loſs of a former.

To REVE'RBERATE (of *reverbero*, lat. of *re* back, and *verbero* to ſtrike) to ſtrike, reflect, repel, or beat back again.

REVERBERA'TION, 1 a ſtriking, reflecting, or beating back again. 2 (in Chemiſtry) is the cauſing the flame of a fire to reverberate, or beat down again upon the metal in a furnace.

REVE'RBERATORY *furnace* (in Chemiſtry) is a furnace, built cloſe all round, and covered at top, ſo as not to give vent to the flame, but beat it back again, or reverberate it to the bottom of the furnace, to make the heat more intenſe.

To REVE'RE (of *reveror*, lat. of *re* and *vereor* to reverence) to honour, reverence, or reſpect.

RE'VERENCE, honour, or reſpect.

To RE'VERENCE, to honour, or reſpect.

RE'VEREND, 1 worthy to be honoured, or reverenced. 2 a title given to the clergy.

REVERENT, or REVERE'NTIAL, reſpectful, awful.

*RE'VERIE*, fr. 1 a delirium, raving, or diſtraction. 2 an extravagant imagination, or propoſition; a chimera. 3 a deep diſorderly muſing or meditation; a brown ſtudy.

REVE'RSAL, the annulling of a decree, or ſentence.

To REVE'RSE (of *reverto*, lat. of *re* back, and *verto* to turn) 1 to turn back, or tumble over. 2 to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

REVE'RSE, 1 the wrong ſide, or back-ſide, in oppoſition to the right. 2 oppoſite, or contrary.

REVE'RSEABLE, that may be reverſed.

REVE'RSION, 1 a returning back again. 2

(in Rhetoric) the ſame as *Epiſtrophe*; which ſee. 3 returning of a poſſeſſion to the former owner, or his heirs.

REVE'RSION *of ſeries* (in Mathematics) is a method of finding a natural number from its logarithm given, or the ſine from its arch, or the ordinate of an ellipſis from an area given to be cut off from any point in its axis.

To REVE'RT (of *reverto*, lat. of *re* back, and *verto* to turn) 1 to turn back. 2 to return, or come again.

REVE'RTABLE, ſubject to reverſion.

REVE'STIARY, or REVE'STRY (of *re* again, and *veſtio*, lat. to clothe) the veſtry in a church, or place where the church veſtments are kept.

To REVI'CTUAL (of *revitailler*, fr.) to furniſh with victuals again.

REVIEW' (of *revuë*, fr.) 1 a re-examination, or looking over again. 2 a body of troops or ſoldiers ranged in order of battle, and afterwards made to file off, to ſee if the companies be compleat, &c. or to receive their pay, &c.

To REVI'LE, to abuſe, or rail at.

REVI'SAL, a ſecond examination.

REVI'SE (in Printing) a ſecond proof taken off the preſs, to examine whether the faults marked in the former by the corrector have been amended.

To REVI'SE (of *reviſo*, lat. of *re* again, and *video* to ſee) to review, or re-examine.

To REVI'SIT (of *reviſiter*, fr.) to viſit again.

To REVI'VE (of *re* and *vivo*, lat. to live) 1 to bring to life again. 2 to refreſh, recreate, or renew. 3 to come to life again, or recover. 4 (in Chemiſtry) the reſtoring a mix'd body, that has been diſſolved, &c. into its natural form and ſhape.

*RE-UNION*, fr. (of *re* again, and *unio*, lat. to unite) 1 a re-uniting, or joining again. 2 a reconciliation, or the renewing of friendſhip.

To RE-UNITE (of *re* again, and *unio* to join) 1 to join together again. 2 to reconcile, or make up a difference.

REVO'CABLE, that may be revoked.

REVOCA'TION, 1 repealing, or making void. 2 abjuration, or recantation.

To REVO'KE (of *revoco*, lat. of *re* again, and *voco* to call) 1 to repeal, diſannul, or make void. 2 to recant, or abjure. 3 to renounce, at cards. 4 to take away a commiſſion, or truſt.

To REVO'LT (of *revolter*, fr.) 1 to rebel, or to riſe up againſt a prince or ſtate. 2 to renounce, or forſake.

REVO'LT, inſurrection, or rebellion.

To REVO'LVE (of *revolvo*, lat. of *re*, and *volvo* to roll) 1 to roll, or tumble over. 2 to reflect, or caſt about in one's mind.

REVOLU'TION, 1 a courſe, or turning about. 2 change, or viciſſitude. 3 (in Geometry) the motion of any figure round a fixed line as an axis. 4 (in Aſtronomy) is the period of a heavenly body; or its courſe from any point in the heavens till it returns to it again.

*Mean* REVOLUTION *of a planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the return of the line of the mean motion of a planet, from any point in the zodiac to the ſame point again.

*True* REVOLU'TION *of a planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the return of the line of the motion of that planet, from any one point of the zodiac, to the ſame point again.

*The* REVOLUTION, the great turn of affairs in England, A. D. 1688. when king James II. abdicating, the prince and princeſs of Orange were declared king and queen of England, &c.

REVOLU'TIONERS, thoſe who approved of the great turn of affairs, after the abdication of king James II.

REVU'LSION (of *revulſio*, lat. of *revello* to pluck away) 1 a pulling, or plucking away. 2 (in Phyſic) is the turning of a flux of humours from one part of the body to another, either by art or ſpontaneouſly.

REW, a rank, or row.

REWA'RD, recompence.

To REWA'RD, to recompence, or requite.

REWE'T, the lock of a harquebuſe.

REYGATE, [W. lon. 15 min. lat. 51°. 15'.] an ancient borough by preſcription in Surry, ſending two members to parliament, ſituate in the vale of Holmſdale. Here was a caſtle built in the Saxon times, ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, capable of containing five hundred perſons, where, it is ſaid, the barons who roſe againſt king John, had their private meetings. It has a weekly market on tueſday, which was granted by Edward II. and a monthly one on wedneſday, granted by Charles II. The fairs here are on wedneſday in Eaſter week, Whitmonday, and St. James's day. Diſtant from London 20 computed, and 24 meaſured miles, and 17 from Guildford.

RHABDO'LOGY (of ῥαϐδολογία, gr. of ῥαϐδος a rod, and λογος a diſcourſe) the art of numbering, or computing by Napier's rods, or bones.

RHA'BDOMANCY (of ῥαϐδομαντεια, gr. of ῥαϐδος a rod, and μαντεια divination) a kind of ancient divination, performed by rods or ſtaves.

*RHA'BDOS*, lat. (of ῥαϐδος, gr. a rod) 1 a rod, or wand. 2 a meteor like to a ſtreight wand.

*RHACHITIS*, lat. (of ῥαχίτις, gr. of ῥησσω to weaken) a diſeaſe that weakly children are ſubject to, generally called the rickets.

RHAIDERGWY, [W. lon. 3°. 33'. lat. 52°. 25'.] a market town in Radnorſhire, with a market on wedneſday, and fairs on July the 26th, Auguſt the 15th, and September

tember the 14th. Distant from London 170 measured miles, and 22 from Presteign.

RHA'GADES (of ῥαγαδος, gr. of ῥεγνυω to break) chaps, or fissures about the verge of the anus, proceeding from the acrimony of the humours fretting and cracking those parts. *Wiseman.*

RHA'GOIDES (of ῥαγοειδες, gr. of ῥαγος a grape, and ειδος the form) the second coat of the eye; the uvea.

*RHA'MNUS*, lat. (of ῥαμνος, gr. the white thorn) the white thorn, called rhamn, or Christ's thorn; buckthorn, the rheinbury bush.

RHA'MNUS *catharticus* (i. e. the purging thorn) the buckthorn shrub.

*RHAMNU'SIA*, lat. the goddess of indignation, so called from the city Rhamnus in Attica, where she had a statue.

RHAPO'NTICUM, gr. (i. e. root of Pontus, a country of Asia) a root resembling rheubarb, and nearly of the same virtues; Turkey rhubarb.

RHA'PSODY (of ῥαψωδια, gr. of ῥαπτω to make, and ωδη a song) a confused collection, or compilation.

*RHE'TOR*, lat. he that teacheth rhetoric.

RHETO'RIANS, a sect of heretics in the fourth century, so called from their leader Rhetorius, who held that all heretics had reason on their side.

RHE'TORIC (of ῥητορικη, gr. of ῥητωρ an orator) the art of speaking eloquently.

RHETO'RICAL, of, or pertaining to rhetoric, eloquent.

RHETORI'CIAN, 1 one skilled in rhetoric. 2 one that teacheth rhetoric. 3 (in the plural number) a sect of heretics in Egypt, so called from one Rhetius, their leader.

RHEUM (of ῥευμα, gr. of ῥεω to flow) a thin serous humour occasionally oozing out of the glands about the mouth and throat.

RHEU'MATIC, 1 of, or pertaining to the rheumatism. 2 afflicted with the rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM (of ῥευματισμος, gr. of ῥεω to flow) a wandering pain in the body, accompanied with heaviness and difficulty of motion.

RHI'NLAND *rod*, a measure of 12 foot, or two fathoms.

RHINO'CEROS (of ῥινοκερως, gr. of ῥις the nose, and κερως a horn) a large Indian beast, who has a horn on his nose, and his skin full of wrinkles like an elephant, with deep furrows, and so hard that it can scarce be pierced with a sword.

*RHODAE'LEUM*, lat. (of ῥοδον a rose, and ελαιον, gr. oil) oil of roses.

*RHODI'TES* 3, lat. (of ῥοδιτης, gr. of ῥοδον a rose) a precious stone of a rose-colour.

*RHO'DIUM lignum*, lat. rosewood, a sort of wood growing in the island of Rhodes that smells like roses.

*RHO'DORA*, gr. (in Botany) an herb that hath a leaf like metal, and a flower like a rose.

*RHODOSA'CCHARUM*, lat. (of ῥοδον a rose, and σακχαρον, gr sugar) sugar of roses.

RHOMBO'IDAL, of, or pertaining to the figure rhomboides.

*RHOMBO'IDES*, lat. (of ῥομβος four square, and ειδος, gr. form) a diamond-like figure, whose opposite sides and oppositе angles are equal, but is neither equilateral, nor equiangular. See fig. 41.

*RHO'MBUS* (of ῥομβος, gr. of ῥεμβω to turn round) a diamond-like figure, having four equal sides, but is not right-angled. See fig. 42.

RHOPALIC (of ῥοπαλον, gr. a club) a kind of verses among the ancients, which began with monosyllables, and were continued in words growing gradually longer and longer; as this of AUSONIUS,

*Spes deus æternæ stationis conciliator.*

*RHO'PALON*, gr. a club; the water-lily, so called becaus its root resembles a club.

RHOPO'GRAPHERS (of ῥοποι toys, and γραφω to write) painters who confine themselves to low subjects, as animals, plants, &c.

RHU'BARB, a purging root brought from China, much in use, and esteemed one of the best and mildest of cathartics.

RHUMB (of *rhombus*, lat. of ῥεμβω, gr. to roll) a point of the mariner's compass, or a vertical circle of any given place; or the intersection of a part of such a circle with the horizon.

*RHŸAS*, (of ῥυας, gr. of ῥεω to flow) a diminution of the caruncula lacrymalis, which causes continual weeping in the eyes.

RHYMES (of ῥυθμος, gr. of ῥυω to draw) 1 the uniformity of sound of two words at the end of two verses. 2 verses.

*RHY'PTICA*, (of ῥυπτικα, of ῥυπτω, gr. to purge) scouring, or cleansing medicines.

RHYTHM (of ῥυθμος, gr. rhime) the proportion which the parts of a motion in music bear to each other.

RHYTHMICAL, of, or belonging to rhyme.

RI'AL (of *real*, span. royal) a piece of gold in value ten shillings.

RIB, 1 a side-bone of the body. 2 a side-timber of a ship. 3 (with archers) a hard goose quill, which lies between the feathers.

RI'BBALDRY, 1 whoredom, or whoring. 2 lewd, or licentious talk.

RI'BBAND. See RIBBON.

RI'BBLE RA'BBLE, 1 a mob. 2 ill, or pitiful stuff.

RI'BBON, a narrow woven silk for ornaments on womens heads, &c.

*RI'BES*, lat. (in Botany) red gooseberries, bastard currants.

To RIB-ROST, to beat soundly.

RICE, a sort of corn.

RICH, 1 wealthy, opulent. 2 very precious,

ous, noble. 3 plentiful, fertile. 4 abounding with. 5 pleaſant to the taſte.

RI'CHES, 1 wealth, abundance. 2 (in Hunting) a company of martens or ſables.

RICHMOND in Surry, [W. lon. 12 min. lat. 51°. 30'.] the pleaſanteſt village in England, ſituate on the ſide of a hill on the bank of the Thames, between Mortlake and Kingſton. It was choſen by the kings of England for their royal ſeat, and from its ſplendor called it Shene. Here died Edward III. Anne wife of Richard II. Henry VII. (from whom the village aſſumed the name of Richmond, from the country in Normandy, of which he had been earl) and Q. Elizabeth; it was much neglected after the death of that queen, till his preſent majeſty George II. greatly added to its natural beauty, by vaſtly improving the palace, park, and gardens. The town runs up the hill above a mile from Eaſt Shene to the new park, with gardens declining all the way to the Thames, the tide whereof reaches juſt to this village, which is 60 miles from the mouth of it. On the top of the hill is a moſt beautiful proſpect of the river, and of the fine ſeats on the banks of it; and in the new park is a little mount caſt up, from which is a view into ſix counties, with the city of London and Windſor-caſtle. Here is an alms-houſe for the ſupport of ten poor widows, founded in the reign of Charles II. by Duppa biſhop of Wincheſter, and another endowed with 100 l. a year. Here are alſo two charity-ſchools, one for 50 boys the other for 50 girls. Diſtant from London 10 computed, and 12 meaſured miles.

RICHMOND in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, [W. lon. 1°. 30'. lat. 54°. 20'.] is a borough which has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the 2nd of Edward III. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council, and their officers, who keep courts for all ſorts of actions. The town is well built, generally of ſtone; the ſtreets neat and well paved; 'tis walled, and has three gates leading to the ſuburbs. Here are two churches. The chief manufacture is ſtockings, and knit caps, which is very conſiderable. It is ſituate on the Swall, which incompaſſes near half the town, and by reaſon of the rocks forms a natural caſcade. It has its name from the fruitful mount on which it ſtands; and it gives the title of duke to the noble family of Lenos. It has a plentiful market on ſaturday, and fairs on July the 7th, September the 13th for four days, and the 21ſt of December. Diſtant from London 200 computed, and 262 meaſured miles, and 49 from York.

RICK, or REEK, a heap of corn or hay.

RI'CKETS, rhachitis; a diſorder affecting the bones of children, and cauſing a protuberence and diſtortion of them.

RI'CKETY, troubled with the rickets.

RICKMANSWORTH, a pretty conſiderable market town in Hartfordſhire, on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, ſituate low in a black, mooriſh, cold ſoil, on a river that falls here, with the Gade, into the Coln, and forms a rich pool of water; to which its ancient name Rickmearſworth ſeems to allude. It is governed by two conſtables, and two head-boroughs, has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on the 2nd of July and 13th of Auguſt. Here is a charity-ſchool for 20 boys and 10 girls, one alms-houſe for five, and another for four widows. Diſtant from London 19 computed, and 22 meaſured miles, and 19 from Hartford.

RID, freed, or delivered from.

To RID, 1 to free, or diſengage. 2 to gain ground in walking.

RI'DDANCE, 1 deliverance, or freedom. 2 diſpatch. 3 a ridding or clearing of places littered or encumbered.

RI'DDLE, 1 a hard queſtion. 2 a coal ſieve.

To RIDE, 1 to go on horſeback, or in a coach, cart, &c. 2 to manage a horſe. 3 to be mounted upon. 4 to lie ſafe at anchor.

RIDE *of bazle*, a cluſter of ſprigs ſhooting out of the ſame root.

*RIDEAU'*, fr. a courtain, or cover.

RIDEAU (in Fortification) a ſmall elevation of earth, extending itſelf lengthways, ſerving to cover a camp, or add an advantage to a poſt. Alſo a ditch, the earth whereof is thrown upon its ſide, to ſerve as a parapet.

RIDGE, 1 top, or ſummit. 2 the higheſt part of the roof of a houſe. 3 the ſpace of land between two furrows. 4 (in the plural number) the ſpaces between the channels of timber or ſtone work.

RIDGE-*band*, that part of a draught horſe's harneſs, which runs over a-croſs his back.

RI'DGELING, or RI'DGEL, a beaſt that has loſt one ſtone, eſpecially a horſe.

RIDICU'LE (of *ridiculum*, lat. a jeſt) that which is ridiculous, a jeſt, mockery, a laughing ſtock.

To RIDICU'LE, to make a jeſt of, or render ridiculous.

RIDI'CULOUS, fit to be laughed at.

RI'DING, 1 the going on horſeback, &c. 2 a cavalcade. 3 one of the three diviſions of Yorkſhire.

*RIDITTA*, ital. (in Muſic). See REDDITA and REPLICA.

*RIDO'TTA*, ital. (in Muſic) an entertainment of ſinging muſic, &c. an opera, or part of it.

RIFE, common, or frequent.

RIFF-RAFF, ſorry ſtuff.

To RI'FFLE, to rob, take away, or ſteal.

To RIFT, to cleave, or ſplit.

RIFT, a chink, cleft, or crack.

RIFTS (in Horſes) a diſeaſe, when corruption is lodged in the palate of the mouth.

RIG, 1 a horſe that has had one of his ſtones cut out, and yet has begot a colt. 2 a wanton girl.

To RIG, 1 to fit out. 2 to furniſh with. 3 to clamber, or ramp.

*RIG"ADOON*, a French dance, performed in figures by a man and woman.

RIGGING, all the ropes belonging to a ſhip.

RIGHT, adj. 1 the oppoſite to the left. 2 the place of honour. 3 ſtreight, or direct. 4 honeſt, or juſt. 5 downright, or true. 6 proper, or true, oppoſite to wrong. 7 natural, true, or counterfeit. 8 ſound in health.

RIGHT, ſub. 1 a claim, title, or pretenſion. 2 prerogative, or privilege. 3 authority, or power. 4 juſtice, equity, or reaſon.

RIGHT-*angle* (in Geometry) is an angle of 90 degrees, whoſe legs ſtand perpendicular to each other; as the angle ABC. See fig. 5.

RIGHT *angled figure* (in Geometry) a figure whoſe ſides are right angles to each other, as a ſquare, parallellogram, &c.

RIGHT *angled triangle*, is a triangle that hath one right angle, as the triangle ABC. See fig. 5.

RIGHT *circle*, is that which is drawn at right angles with the plane of projection, as HCO. See fig. 6.

RIGHT *line* (in Geometry) a line that lies equally between its points, without bending one way or another, as the line BD. See fig. 3.

RIGHT *ſailing*, is when the voyage is performed on one of the cardinal points.

RIGHT *ſphere* (in Aſtronomy) is that which has the poles of the world in the horizon, and the equinoctial in the zenith. See *Right* SPHERE.

To RIGHT, to do juſtice.

RI'GHTEOUS, juſt, equitable, godly.

RI'GHTEOUSNESS, equity, godlineſs.

RI'GID (of *rigidus*, lat. ſevere) 1 ſevere, ſtrict, rigorous. 2 reſolute, conſtant, inflexible. 3 cruel, fierce, rough.

RIGI'DITY, 1 ſeverety, inflexibility, the being rigid. 2 a brittle hardneſs, in oppoſition to ductibility and malleability.

RI'GLETS (with Printers) thin ſlices, or plates of wood put between the verſes in poetry, or furniture to enlarge, or leſſen margins.

RI'GOLS, a muſical inſtrument conſiſting of ſeveral ſticks bound together, only ſeparated by beads.

*RIGOR*, lat. 1 ſeverity, or the utmoſt ſtrictneſs. 2 (in Phyſic) a convulſive ſhuddering from ſevere cold, an ague fit, &c.

RI'GOROUS, ſevere, cruel, full of rigor.

RILL, a little brook, or ſmall ſtream.

RI'LLY, full of rills.

RIM, the border, or extremity.

*RIMA*, lat. a fiſſure, or chink.

*RIME*, fr. 1 the uniformity of ſound at the end of two words. 2 verſe. 3 a falling miſt.

RI'MMON (of רִמּוֹן, heb. i. e. a pomegranate) the chief god of Damaſcus, where he had a famous temple.

RI'MY, miſty, hazy, foggy, ſpeaking of the weather.

RIMO'SE (of *rimoſus*, lat. of *rima* a cleft) full of clefts and chinks.

RIND, bark, or the outer ſkin of fruits, trees, &c.

RING, 1 an ornament for the finger. 2 a courſe, or place to run at. 3 a circular figure. 4 a circle of people. 5 a circle of metal on a great gun. 6 the ſound, or tone of a bell. 7 an inſtrument uſed in navigation, for taking the altitude of the ſun and ſtars.

RING *of Saturn* (in Aſtronomy) a ſolid circular arch and plane, like the horizon of an artificial globe, emcompaſſing the body of that planet, but does not touch it in any one point.

RING-*bone* (in a Horſe) an accidental hard, callous ſubſtance, growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern, above the coronet.

RING-*dove*, a wood-pigeon; a ſort of pigeons that have a circle of parti-coloured feathers round the neck.

RING-*head*, an inſtrument for ſtretching woollen-cloth.

RING-*leader*, a perſon who is the head or leader of a mob, party, or faction.

RING-*ſtreaked* (ſpoken of Cattle) marked on the hair or ſkin, with round ſtreaks.

RING-*tail*, a kind of kite, with a whitiſh tail.

RING *walk* (with Hunters) a round, or circular walk.

RING-*worm*, a tetter, a kind of diſeaſe.

To RING, 1 to give a ſound, as a bell, &c. 2 to make a bell, &c. give a ſound. 3 to put a ring into, as to ring a hog.

RINGWOOD, [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 50°. 50′.] a market-town in Hampſhire, on the Avon. It was a place of eminence in the Saxon times, and is now a large thriving town, full of good brick houſes; and has a pretty conſiderable trade in leather, ſtockings, druggets, and narrow cloths. It has a good market on wedneſday, and a fair on the 29th of November. The river is here divided into ſeveral ſtreams, which frequently overflows the neighbouring meadows. Diſtant from London 77 computed, and 96 meaſured miles, and 27 from Winchester.

To RINSE, to waſh ſlightly, or dip into water.

RI'OT (of *riote*, fr.) 1 exceſs, luxury, debauchery. 2 revel-rout, tumult, rabble. 3 (in Law) the forcible doing of an unlawful

lawful thing by three or more perſons.

To RI'OT, 1 to make a riot. 2 to live in a riotous manner.

RIOTOUS, 1 given to luxury, lewd. 2 tumultuous, that makes a riot.

To RIP, to cut up, or unſew.

RIPE, come to maturity, or perfection, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

To RI'PEN, 1 to bring to ripeneſs. 2 to grow ripe.

RIPENERS (in Medicine) a claſs of topical remedies called alſo digeſtives, drawers, ſuppuratives.

RIPIA'NO (in Muſic). See REPIANO.

RI'PIER, one that brings fiſh from the ſea-coaſt to the inner parts of the land.

RIPLEY, [W. lon. 1°. 21′ lat. 54°. 6′.] a market-town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the Nyde, and is noted for the plentiful production of liquoriſh. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, about three furlongs in length. Here is a charity-ſchool; and it has a market on friday. Diſtant from London 152 computed, and 183 meaſured miles, and 23 from York.

To RI'PPLE, to lave, or waſh lightly over, as the ſurface of the ſea over the ſurface of the ſand.

To RI'PPLE *flax*, to rub or wipe off the ſeed veſſels.

RIPPON, [W. lon. 1°. 16′. lat. 54°. 12′.] an ancient and large borough and corporation in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, and is now a very neat pleaſant and well-built town, agreeably ſituate on a riſing ground, between the rivers Air and Ouſe, about 6 miles above Boroughbridge. The woollen manufacture flouriſhed here once, but has been left off ſome time, tho' here is a ſtaple for wool; its greateſt manufacture now is ſpurs, of which the beſt in England are made here; but what makes it moſt noted is its market place, which is an exceeding fine ſquare, and adorned with a curious obeliſk. It market is on thurſday; its fairs on January the 13th, March the 10th, March the 1ſt and 4th, September the 14th, November the 2nd, Holy-thurſday, and the thurſday after St. Wilfrid. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 158 computed, and 190 meaſured miles, and 23 from York.

RI'PT, 1 unſewed. 2 cut open.

RISBOROUGH, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 51°. 40′.] a town in Buckinghamſhire, which has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on Good-friday. Diſtant from London 29 computed, and 33 meaſured miles, and 21 from Buckingham.

RISE, 1 head, ſpring, or ſource. 2 occaſion, or cauſe. 3 preferment, or advancement.

To RISE, 1 to ſpring up, as a river, &c. 2 to ſpring, come, or proceed. 3 to begin to ſhoot out, ſpeaking of ſeeds. 4 to get up from bed, or from one's ſeat. 5 to begin to appear on the horizon, as the ſun, and other luminaries do. 6 to aſcend, or go upward. 7 to make an inſurrection. 8 to take its flight, as a bird. 9 to ſwell, or grow bigger. 10 to ferment, as dough does. 11 to come out, as to riſe in bliſters. 12 to advance, or grow dearer. 13 to ariſe, or begin to blow, as the wind or a tempeſt does. 14 to be preferred, or advanced. 15 to revive, or riſe up again, as from the dead. 16 to get money, or be in better circumſtances.

RISIBI'LITY, the faculty of laughter.

RI'SIBLE (of *riſibilis*, lat. of *rideo* to laugh) capable of laughing.

RISING (in Aſtronomy) the appearance of the ſun, or other luminary, above the horizon. There are three poetical kinds of riſing of the ſtars, viz. acronycal, coſmical, and heliacal; ſee each.

RISK (of *riſque*, fr.) hazard, venture, peril, danger.

RITE (of *ritus*, lat. a ceremony) a church ceremony, the particular manner of performing religious ceremonies, which obtains in different places.

*RITERNE'LLO*, ital. i. e. a little return (in Muſic) 1 the burden of a ſong. 2 a ſymphony played before the voices begin.

RI'TUAL, a book containing the rites or ceremonies of the church.

RI'TUALIST, a ſtickler for ceremonies in religious worſhip.

RI'VAL (of *rivalis*, lat. a competitor) 1 one that loveth the ſame perſon that another doth. 2 a competitor in general, or one that vieth with another.

To RIVE, to cleave, or ſplit aſunder.

RI'VER (of *riviere*, fr. of *rivus*, lat. a brook) a ſtream of water, with a gentle or natural current flowing in a bed or channel.

RI'VET, a ſhort nail with a broad flat head, the point of which is to beat down after it is gone through the ſubſtance deſigned to be rivetted.

To RI'VET, 1 to clinch, or faſten with a rivet. 2 to impreſs, or fix ſtrongly.

RI'VULET (of *rivulus*, lat. a dim. of *rivus* a river) a little river.

RIXA'TION (of *rixatio*, lat. of *rixor* to ſcold) a brawling, ſcolding, or chiding.

RIX-*dollar*, a German coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling.

ROACH, the name of a freſh-water fiſh.

ROAD, 1 a highway to travel in. 2 a place where ſhips ride at anchor. 3 an inroad, or incurſion.

To ROAM, to wander, or ſtraggle about.

RO'AN, a colour in horſes; being a bay, black, or ſorrel colour, intermixed all over with gray or white hairs.

To ROAR, 1 to cry like a lion. 2 to make a noiſe like the ſea. 3 to cry out hideouſly.

To ROAST. See *To* ROST.

To

To ROB, to take away, or ſtrip people of their cloaths, money, &c.

ROB (in Pharmacy) the juice of fruits, &c. purified and boiled to a conſumption of two thirds of their moiſture.

RO'BBER, 1 a highwayman. 2 a pirate, or one that robs upon the ſea. 3 a ſhoplifter, &c.

RO'BBERY, the forcibly, or violently taking away a perſon's cloaths, money, goods, &c.

*ROBE*, fr. a long garment, or veſtment that covers the whole body.

*ROBIGA'LIA*, a feaſt obſerved annually by the ancient Romans, to the god Robigus, in order to deprecate blaſting and mildew.

*RO'BIGUS*, lat. a god worſhipped by the ancient Romans, to keep blaſting and mildew from their corn.

RO'BIN, the name of a pear.

RO'BIN-*red breaſt*, a bird well known.

ROBO'REAN, or ROBO'REOUS (of *roboreus*, lat. of *robur* an oak) ſtrong, made of oak, or ſuch like ſtrong timber.

ROBU'ST (of *robuſtus*, lat. of *robur* an oak) 1 made of oak. 2 hale, luſty. 3 hardy, ſturdy. 4 ſtrong, firm. 5 yielding a ſtrong nouriſhment.

ROCAMBO'LE, Spaniſh garlick.

ROCHDALE, [W. lon. 2°. 6'. lat. 53°. 36'.] a market-town in Lancaſhire, ſituate on the river Roch, in a valley under the hills called Blackſtone-edge. It is a good trading town, and is of late very much improved in the woollen manufacture. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on the 3d of May, and October the 23d. Diſtant from London 145 computed, and 175 meaſured miles, and 52 from Lancaſter.

ROCHE-*allum*, a mineral ſalt, of a very binding or aſtringing quality.

ROCHESTER, [E. lon. 34 min. lat. 51°. 22'.] a very ancient city in Kent, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Medway, over which it has a magnificent ſtone bridge of 21 arches, ſcarce inferior to any in the kingdom, for ſtrength and beauty, except thoſe of London and Weſtminſter. It was made a biſhop's ſee by king Ethelbert, A. D. 604. hath a cathedral, a biſhop's palace, an old ruined caſtle, a town-houſe, and one pariſh church; and it conſiſts principally of one long ſtreet, which, together with Chatham and Stroud, form, by their connexion, a very large and populous place. It has met with ſeveral misfortunes, and has been often deſtroyed by fire. It has ſent members to parliament from the firſt, and has been long incorporated. The government is in the hands of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twelve common-council, three ſerjeants at arms, and a water-bailiff. The markets here are on wedneſday and friday; the fairs on May the 19th, October the 30th, and November the 30th. Several families have taken the title of earl from this place; and laſt, that of Hyde, deſcendents from the earl of Clarendon, and the preſent lord is ſtiled earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter. Diſtant from London 23 computed, and 29 meaſured miles, and 10 from Maidſtone.

*RO'CHET*, fr. 1 a kind of lawn ſurplice worn by biſhops. 2 a ſort of mantle worn on the days of ceremony by the peers ſitting in the Britiſh parliament.

RO'CHFORD, [E. lon. 44 min. lat. 51°. 34'.] a town in Eſſex, ſituate on a ſtream that falls into the creek which opens into the Crouch. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on April the 2nd, Whit-tueſday, and October the 6th. Diſtant from London 34 computed, and 40 meaſured miles, and 16 from Chelmsford.

ROCK, 1 a large maſs of ſtone rooted in the ground. 2 a refuge, or ſtrong hold. 3 a diſtaff.

To ROCK, 1 to roll from ſide to ſide. 2 to lull to ſleep. 3 to reel, or ſtagger.

RO'CKET, 1 the name of an herb. 2 ſort of fire-work.

ROCKINGHAM, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 52°. 30'.] a market-town in Northamptonſhire, ſituate on the river Welland. It has a charity-ſchool, a market on thurſday, and a fair on the 8th of September for five days. Diſtant from London 65 computed, and 83 meaſured miles, and 18 from Northampton.

RO'CKY, full of rocks.

ROD, 1 a wand, or ſmall ſtick. 2 a bundle of twigs to whip withal. 3 a perch, or pole, to meaſure land. 4 a long taper ſtick, &c. uſed in angling.

RODGE, a water-fowl.

*RODOMONTA'DO*, ital. a vain-glorious bragging, or bravado.

ROE, 1 a kind of deer. 2 the milt of a fiſh.

ROGA'TION (of *rogatio*, lat. of *rogo* to aſk) an aſking, or deſiring.

ROGA'TION *week*, the next before Whitſunday, ſo called becauſe of the extraordinary prayers made for the fruits of the earth.

RO'GUE, 1 a raſcal, or villain, a vile fellow. 2 a thief. 3 being uſed in a familiar ſtyle, is ſometimes a word of kindneſs.

RO'GUERY, 1 knavery, villainy. 2 malice, hatred. 3 banter, raillery.

ROGUISH, 1 knaviſh, inclined to be wicked or villainous. 2 wanton, laſcivious. 3 arch, waggiſh.

To ROIST, to ſwagger, or rodomontado.

ROI'STER, a ſwaggerer.

To ROLL, 1 to ſmooth with a roller. 2 to turn over and over, active and neuter.

ROLL, 1 a ſcroll, or bundle of any thing rolled up in a cylindrical form. 2 a round piece of wood to wind a rope about. 3 an inſtrument uſed by book-binders to gild the edges of a cover. 4 the cartridge or volute of a pillar. 5 a ſtrickle to ſtrike any meaſure even.

even. 6 a list of names, &c. 7 sixty skins of parchment. 8 a record, or register.

*Court* ROLL (in a manor) a roll wherein the names, rent, services, &c. of each tenant are copied and enrolled.

*Muster* ROLL, a list of the names of the soldiers in a regiment, company, troop, &c.

RO'LLER, 1 a garden cylinder. 2 a roll for a child's head to keep him from being hurt by a fall. 3 a swathing band for young children. 4 a surgeon's bandage. 5 a round piece of wood for the moving great stones, &c.

RO'LLING-*press*, a press for printing pictures, &c. from copper-plates.

ROLLS *of parliament*, the manuscript registers of the proceeding of our ancient parliaments.

*The* ROLLS, the office in chancery lane, where the rolls, or records in chancery are kept.

*Master of the* ROLLS, the second person in that court; and in the absence of the lord chancellor sits as judge.

RO'MAN, of, or belonging to Rome.

ROMAN *catholic*, one who adheres to the doctrine of the church of Rome.

RO'MAN *letter*, the character that this line is printed in.

RO'MAN *indiction*, a cycle, or revolution of fifteen years, at the end of which the Romans exacted their tribute.

RO'MAN *order* (in Architecture) the same as *Composite*; which see.

ROMA'NCE, (of *romansero*, span. to invent) 1 a feigned relation of certain intrigues and adventures in the way of love and gallantry, interspersed with uncommon acts of friendship, descriptions of beautiful places, &c. 2 a tale of a tub, a lie.

To ROMA'NCE, to tell a magnificent lie.

ROMA'NCER, a teller of stories, or lies.

ROMA'NCIST, a romance writer.

RO'MANIST, a papist, or Roman catholic.

ROMA'NTIC, of, or belonging to a romance, extravagant.

ROMANS, the inhabitants of Rome, especially of ancient Rome.

*King of the* ROMANS, a prince elected and declared successor to the German empire.

ROME, [E. lon. 13 deg. lat. 41°. 45'.] the capital of the pope's territories, and of all Italy, situate on the river Tibur, about 16 miles north-east of the Tuscan sea. The walls are about 12 miles in circumference, as they were in the time of the ancient Romans; but not a third part of the ground within the walls is now built upon, the rest being taken up by vineyards and gardens; the inhabitants are computed at 120,0 0 souls, and 'tis said of them, that they are more obliging than in any town of Europe, and that an universal civility reigns here. There are five bridges over the river, the walls have twenty gates, and there are three hundred antique towers still remaining. The castle of St. Angelo is a modern fortification, but of no great strength, and serves rather to keep the inhabitants in awe than to defend them against foreign enemies. Modern Rome stands fourteen or fifteen feet higher than the ancient city, being built on the ruins of the former, and is much more on a level, great part of the hills being washed down into the valleys, insomuch that the Tarpeian rock, which was once a dreadful precipice is now not more than twenty feet high. The city is generally magnificently built, the streets spacious, adorned with three hundred fine churches, and a vast number of palaces and convents; but then there are other streets as meanly built as in any town whatever. It is extremely well supplied with water by their noble aqueducts and fountains; and there is great plenty of all manner of provisions.

RO'MESCOT, Peter-pence.

ROMISH, of, or belonging to the Romans.

RONDLE (in Fortification) a round tower, sometimes erected at the foot of a bastion.

ROOD, 1 the fourth part of an acre. 2 an old word for cross.

ROOD *loft*, a shrine upon which a crucifix formerly used to be placed.

ROOF, the upper part of any thing.

ROOK, 1 a bird, a sort of crow. 2 one of the chess-men. 3 a cheat, or sharper. 4 a cunning man.

To ROOK, to cheat, or bubble.

ROO'KERY, the place full of high trees where rooks haunt or build.

ROOM, 1 the place, or space which is or may be filled up by a person or thing. 2 space sufficient. 3 a chamber, or an apartment in a house. 4 occasion, or reason.

ROO'MY, capacious, large, spacious.

ROOST, a perch, or resting place for fowls.

ROOT, 1 that part of a plant which grows downwards into the earth. 2 principle, right, or beginning. 3 a radical, or primitive word of a language, whence others are compounded or derived. 4 (in Arithmetic) a number or quantity which if multiplied by itself, produces a power called a square, as 5 is the root of 25, *a* is the of *aa*.

*Cube* ROOT, a number which being multiplied twice by itself, produces a power called a cube, as 5 is the cube root of 125, or *a* is the cube-root of *aaa*.

ROOT *of an equation* (in Algebra) the value of the unknown quantity.

ROPE, a cord, an assemblage of several strings of hemp twisted together.

ROPE-*yarn*, the yarn of a rope untwisted.

To ROPE, to run thick, or gluish, as some liquors do.

RO'PY, slimy, clammy.

RORA'TION (of *roratio*, lat. of *ros* dew) a falling of dew.

RO'RID (of *roridus*, lat. of *ros* dew) dewy, wettish, moist.

RORI'FEROUS (of *roriferus*, lat. of *ros* dew, and *fero* to bear) bearing, or bringing dew.

RORI'FLUOUS (of *rorifluus*, lat. of *ros* dew, and *fluo* to flow) flowing with dew.

RORI'GENOUS (of *rorigena*, lat. of *ros* dew, and *gigno* to beget) produced of dew.

*ROS*, lat. 1 dew. 2 (in Phyſic) a kind of moiſture whereby all parts of an animal body are nouriſhed.

*RO'SA*, lat. a roſe.

ROSADE, a kind of liquor made of pounded almonds and milk mixed with clarified ſugar.

ROSARY (of *roſarium*, lat. of *roſa* a roſe) 1 a particular maſs or form of devotion addreſſed to the virgin Mary, to whom the chaplet of that name is accommodated. 2 a pair of beads called fifteens, containing fifteen Pater-noſters, and fifteen Ave-marias.

*ROSA-ſolis*, lat. 1 the name of an herb. 2 a ſort of cordial.

RO'SCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught.

ROSE (of *roſa*, lat.) a flower well known.

ROSE-*noble*, an Engliſh gold coin, anciently in value fixteen ſhillings.

ROSE *royal*, an ancient gold coin, in value one pound ten ſhillings, ſterling.

ROSE-*water*, a water drawn from damaſk roſes by diſtillation.

*Golden* ROSE, a roſe which the pope commonly bleſſes on a Sunday in Lent.

RO'SEATE (of *roſeus*, lat. of *roſa* a roſe) ſcented with, or ſmelling of roſes.

ROSEMARY (of *roſmarinus*, lat. of *roſa* a roſe, and *mare* the ſea) anthos, an ever-green ſhrub, well known.

*ROSE'TUM*, lat. (of *roſa* a roſe) a garden of roſes, a place planted with roſes, a bed of roſes.

RO'SIN. See RESIN.

*RO'SALIA*, lat. (of *roſa* a roſe) a diſeaſe that breaks out in red ſpots all over the body.

ROSSE, [W. lon. 2°. 35′ lat. 51°. 55′.] a free borough town in Herefordſhire, on the Wye, pretty famous for cyder. It is handſomely built, and conſiſts of two ſtreets, which croſs each other. It has two charity-ſchools, a market on thurſday, and fairs on Holy-thurſday, Corpus Chriſti day, the ſecond tueſday after Trinity, July the 20th to the 25th, Auguſt the 15th, September the 14th, October the 30th, and November the 29th. At the weſt end of the town is a fine broad cauſey; and there cannot be a pleaſanter country than is on the banks of the Wye between this place and Monmouth. Diſtant from London 93 computed, and 117 meaſured miles, and 12 from Hereford.

ROSSE, [W. lon. 8°. 50′. lat. 51°. 20′.] a port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſituate on a bay of the ocean.

To ROST, 1 to dreſs meat before the fire. 2 to rally a perſon.

*RO'STRA*, lat. 1 the place of common pleas at Rome, wherein was a pulpit ſet, trimmed with ſtems, or fore-fronts of the ſhips taken from the Aniates, out of which they were wont to make orations to the people. 2 any pulpit.

*RO'STRUM*, lat. 1 the beak of a bird, &c. 2 (in Chemiſtry) the noſe of an alembic.

RO'SY, of, or belonging to a roſe.

ROSYCRUCIANS, brothers of the roſy croſs; a ſect of hermetical philoſophers, who aroſe in the beginning of the fourteenth century. They pretended to know all ſciences, and chiefly medicine.

ROT, 1 a mortal, and contagious diſeaſe among ſheep. 2 a file of ſoldiers.

To ROT, to putrify, periſh, or conſume away.

*RO'TA*, l. 1 a wheel. 2 the name of the chief juriſdiction in the court of Rome.

*RO'TA Ariſtotelica*, lat. (i. e. Ariſtotle's wheel) a celebrated problem in mechanics, founded on the motion of a wheel about its axis, ſo called becauſe it was firſt taken notice of by Ariſtotle.

ROTA'TION (of *rotatio*, lat. of *rota* a wheel) 1 turning round like a wheel. 3 viciſſitude, or revolution.

ROTE, without book.

ROTHBURY, [W. lon. 1°. 40. lat. 55°. 25′.] a town in Northumberland, where is a charity-ſchool for teaching 120 children. Its market is uncertain. Diſtant from London 232 computed, and 300 meaſured miles, and 26 from Newcaſtle.

RO'THER *beaſts*, horned beaſts.

RO'THER-*ſoil*, dung of horned beaſts.

ROTHERAM, [W. lon. 1°. 8′. lat. 53°. 25′.] a handſome town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, with a fine ſtone bridge over the Don near its conflux with the Rother. Its church is built in form of a cathedral. It has an alms-houſe, which was formerly a college; a charity-ſchool; a market on monday; and a fair on Good-friday for cattle and corn. Diſtant from London 126 computed, and 161 meaſured miles, and 34 from York.

RO'TTEN, corrupted, unſound.

ROTHWELL, or RO'WELL, a town in Northamptonſhire, ſituate on the ſide of a rocky hill. It has a noted horſe-fair on Trinity monday, and a market on monday; but 'tis almoſt loſt by its nearneſs to Kettering, which is two miles off. Here is a fine market-houſe, a ſquare building adorned with the arms of moſt of the gentry in the county, carved under the corniſh on the outſide. Diſtant from London 58 computed, and 69 meaſured miles, and 13 from Northampton.

ROTUNDITY, roundneſs.

*ROTUNDO*, ital. (in Architecture) any building that is round both within and without ſide.

*RO'TULA*, lat. (a dim. of *rota* a wheel) 1 a little wheel, a pully. 2 (in Anatomy) the patella, mola, or knee-pan.

ROUBLE, a coin in Muſcovy worth ten ſhillings ſterling.

To ROVE, 1 to ramble about. 2 to have wandering, or rambling thoughts.

RO'VER, 1 a wanderer. 2 a pirate, or ſea-robber.

ROUGE-*croſs*, and ROUGE-*dragon*, two of the four marſhals, or purſuivants at arms.

ROUGH, 1 uneven, rugged. 2 harſh, ſevere, grim. 3 neither cut nor poliſhed. 4 rude, uncouth. 5 hard, or unpleaſant. 6 hairy, or briſtly. 7 homely, clowniſh. 8 tempeſtuous, in a great agitation.

ROU'GHINGS, latter paſture of graſs that comes after mowing.

ROU'GHNESS, 1 ruggedneſs, or unevenneſs. 2 brackiſhneſs. 3 uncouthneſs, or rudeneſs. 4 ſeverity, or auſterity.

ROULADE, (in Muſic) a trilling or quavering.

ROUNCE, the handle of a part of a printing preſs.

ROU'NCEVAL *peas*, a great ſort of peas, that came firſt from Rounceval, a place at the foot of the Pyrenees.

ROUND, adj. 1 circular. 2 ſpherical. 3 large, as a round ſum.

ROUND, ſub. 1 a ring, or circle. 2 a turn, or tour. 3 a ſtep of a ladder.

ROUND, adv. a round, on each ſide.

To ROUND, to make round.

ROU'NDEL, ROU'NDELAY, ROU'NDO, or ROUNDEAU, a kind of catch-ſong, or one that turns back again to the firſt verſe, and then goes round.

ROUND-*heads*, the parliament party under king Charles I.

ROUND *houſe*, a priſon wherein to ſecure priſoners that are apprehended by the watch, &c. for committing diſorders in the night.

ROUND *houſe* (in a ſhip) the uppermoſt cabbin on the ſtern where the maſter lies.

ROUNDS (in Military affairs) a watch commanded by an officer, who in the night-time walks round about the ramparts of a fortified place, or about the ſtreets of a gariſon, to ſee that the centine's do their duty, and keep the town in good order.

To ROUSE, or to ROWZE, 1 to awake from ſleep. 2 to riſe up, or excite. 3 (in Falconry) is ſaid of a hawk, when ſhe lifts up and ſhakes herſelf. 4 (in Hunting) to ſtir, riſe, ſtart a beaſt from his harbour.

*ROU'SSELET*, f. a delicate kind of pear.

ROUT, 1 a multitude, a throng of people going forcibly to commit a riot. 2 a ſquabble, or noiſe. 3 the way which ſoldiers are to march. 4 defeat, diſcomfiture, or flight of an army.

To ROUT, 1 to defeat, or diſcomfit, to put to the rout. 2 to put out of their meaſures. 3 to make a great noiſe. 4 to ſnore. 5 to fart.

ROW, a rank, or ſeries.

RO'WEL, 1 the prickles of a ſpur. 2 (in Farriery) a kind of iſſue in a horſe, the ſame as what ſurgeons call a ſeton.

*ROY'AL*, fr. (of *roy* a king) 1 of, or belonging to a king, kingly. 2 noble, grand, magnificent.

ROY'AL *ſociety*, a fellowſhip of noble, learned, and ingenious men, founded by king Charles II. for the improvement of natural knowledge.

ROY'AL *parapet* (in Fortification) a breaſtwork raiſed on a rampart towards the country.

ROY'AL *antler* (with Hunters) the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck, which ſhoots out from the rear, or main horn, above the bezantler.

ROYAL *army*, an army marching with heavy cannon, capable of beſieging a well fortified city.

ROYAL *aſſent*, the approbation a king gives to a thing done by others.

ROY'ALIST, a loyal man, or one who maintains the king or queen's intereſt, or is of their party.

ROY'ALTY, 1 a royal dignity, kingſhip. 2 (in the plural number) the royal rights, or the prerogatives of a ſovereign prince.

ROYSTON [under the meridian of London, lat. 52 deg.] a pretty town, partly in Hertfordſhire, and partly in Cambridgſhire; and has many good inns, the poſt road lying through it. Its market, which is conſiderable for barley, malt, &c. is on wedneſday; its fairs on Aſh-wedneſday, wedneſday in Whitſun-week, June the 28th, the 7th and 25th of July. Here has been lately diſcovered a ſubterraneous chapel of Roſia, a Saxon lady; from whom, as is conjectured by ſome, the town receives its name. It is ſituate under the market-houſe, almoſt, and is of the form of a ſugar loaf, and entered by a ladder at the top. But others ſay it had its name from a ſtone croſs erected in the highway, by the Royes counteſs of Norfolk, in the reign of king Stephen; of which ſome token ſtill remains near the inn where the two roads meet. Diſtant from London 53 computed, and 38 meaſured miles, and 15 from Hartford.

RUB, 1 banter, or jeer. 2 obſtacle, or hinderance.

To RUB, 1 to wipe hard. 2 to ſcratch, or gaul.

RU'BBER, 1 rubbing cloth. 2 a whetſtone for a ſythe, &c. 3 (in the plural number) the winning two ſets in three at ſome games.

RU'BBISH, 1 rubble, or pieces of a building. 2 old tattered clothes. 3 ſorry ſtuff.

*RUBE'TUM*, lat. (of *rubus* a bramble) a cloſe full of brambles, or place where they grow.

RU'BICUND (of *rubicundus*, lat. of *ruber* red) blood-red.

RU'BID, reddiſh.

RU'BIED, tinctured of the colour of a ruby.

To

To RU'BIFY (of *rubens*, lat. ruddy, and *fio* to become) to turn a thing red by force of fire, &c.

*RUBI'GO*, lat. (of *rubeo* to be red) 1 mildew, or the blafting of corn, plants, &c. 2 ruft, the ruftinefs of iron, or brafs.

*RU'BRICA*, lat. (of *ruber* red) 1 a marking ftone, ruddle, or red-oker. 2 (with Phyficians) a kind of ring-worm, or red tetter.

RU'BRIC (of *rubrica*, lat. of *ruber* red) 1 directions given in the liturgy, for the order or manner how the feveral parts of the office are to be performed; fo called becaufe it was formerly written or printed in red, the office itfelf being in black. 2 the title, or contents of a law book, fo called becaufe written in red letters.

To RU'BRIC, to mark with red letters in a kalendar, &c.

*RU'BUS*, lat. (with Botanifts) the blackberry bufh.

*RU'BUS caninus*, lat. the dog-briar, or wild eglantine.

*RUBUS idæus*, the raſpberry bufh.

RU'BY (of *rubis*, fr. of *rubeo*, lat. to be red) a precious ſtone of a red colour, the next in value to the diamond.

RUCTA'TION (of *ructatio*, lat. of *ructo* to belch) eructation, belching, or breaking wind upwards.

RU'DDER, 1 the piece of timber turning on hinges in the ſtern of a ſhip on the outſide, that guides a ſhip. 2 the wideſt ſort of ſieves, uſed to ſeparate corn from chaff.

RU'DDLE, a ſort of red chalk, red oker.

RU'DDY, red, of a freſh colour.

RUDE, 1 rough, or firſt, as a rude draught. 2 clowniſh, ruſtic. 3 uncivil, inſolent. 4 unſkilful, or ignorant. 5 unlucky, or roguiſh.

RUDE'NTURE (in Architecture) the figure of a rope or ſtaff, ſometimes plain, ſometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up.

RU'DIMENT (of *rudimentum*, lat. of *rudis* ignorant) beginning, or grounds; the elements, or firſt principles of any art or ſcience.

RUE (of *ruta*, lat. of *ρυω*, gr. to releaſe) the name of an herb.

To RUE, to be ſorry for.

RUE'FUL, 1 ſad, pitiful. 2 dreadful, terrible.

*RUE'LLE*, fr. (a dim. of *ruë* a ſtreet) a little ſtreet. It is of late brought into uſe among us, to ſignify an alcove, or other genteel apartment, where the ladies receive viſits, either in bed, or up.

RUFF, 1 an ornament formerly worn by women about their necks. 2 a fiſh, ſomewhat like a perch, but leſs.

To RUFF, 1 to trump at cards. 2 (with Falconers) is when a hawk hits her prey, but does not truſs it.

RU'FFIAN, 1 a wicked fellow, a deſperate villain. 2 a debauchee.

RUFFLES, ornamental additions at the ſleeves of ſhirts or ſhifts.

To RU'FFLE, 1 to lay, or put into plaits. 2 to rumple. 3 to diſorder, or diſcompoſe.

*RUGINE*, fr. an inſtrument to cleanſe the teeth with.

RUG, a coarſe covering for a bed.

RUGBY, [W. lon. 1°. 15'. lat. 52°. 22'.] a market-town in Warwickſhire, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the Avon. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on Auguſt the 10th, and November the 10th. Here is a grammar-ſchool, and four alms houſes, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and a ſchool for teaching and cloathing thirty poor children, and an alms-houſe for maintaining ſix poor widows, being under ſixty years of age, founded in the reign of queen Anne. Diſtant from London 76 computed, and 85 meaſured miles.

RU'GGED, 1 rough, uneven, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 2 rude, unpoliſhed. 3 croſs, or rough. 4 ſkittiſh, jeering. 5 rigid, or ſevere.

RUGLEY, [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 52°. 45'.] a handſome well-built town in Staffordſhire, in the Lancaſhire and Cheſhire road from London, and on one ſide of Cankwood chaſe. It has a market on tueſday. Diſtant from London 99 computed, and 126 meaſured miles, and 9 from Stafford.

RU'IN (of *ruina*, lat. deſtruction) deſtruction, downfal, or undoing.

To RU'IN, 1 to undo, or bring one to ruin. 2 to lay waſte, or deſtroy. 3 to overthrow, or fruſtrate.

RU'INOUS, 1 falling to decay. 2 dangerous, that brings to ruin.

RUINS, the remaining part of buildings gone to decay by length of time.

To RU'LE, 1 to draw lines with a rule. 2 to ſquare, frame, or order. 3 to govern, or rule over. 4 to command, or maſter.

RULE, 1 an inſtrument to rule with. 2 model, or example. 3 precept, or principles to go by. 4 a canon, or maxim. 5 order, or œconomy. 6 cuſtom, or uſage. 7 ſtatute, or conſtitution of a religious order. 8 ſway, or command. 9 a book-binder's ornament round the edges of a cover of a book. 10 (in Arithmetic) the method of reſolving queſtions relating to that art.

RULE *of three*, a rule which teaches how to find a fourth number proportional to three others given.

RUM, a ſpirit drawn from ſugar, by diſtillation, made chiefly in the Weſt Indies.

RUMB, or RHUMB (in Navigation) a point of the mariners compaſs.

RHUMB *line* (in Navigation) a line deſcribed by the ſhip on the ſurface of the ſea, ſteered by the compaſs, ſo as to make equal angles with every meridian.

To RU'MBLE, to make a hollow noiſe.

*RU'MEN*, lat. the firſt ſtomach of beaſts which chew the cud.

RUMFORD, [E. lon. 12 min. lat. 51°. 34'.] a great thorough-fare town in Eſſex, governed by a bailiff and wardens. Here is a charity-ſchool for 50 boys and 20 girls. It has a market on monday and thurſday for hogs and calves, and wedneſday for corn, and a fair June the 24th. Diſtant from London 10 computed, and 12 meaſured miles, and 16 from Chelmsford.

RUMINANTS, a claſs of animals which chew over again what they eaten before.

To RU'MINATE (of *ruminor*, lat. to chew the cud) 1 to chew the cud, as ſome beaſts do. 2 to meditate, or think upon a thing; becauſe beaſts while in that action ſeem to be loſt in thought.

To RU'MMAGE, 1 to remove any goods, or luggage. 2 to take up, to ſearch diligently.

RU'MMER, 1 a large drinking-glaſs, with a broad mouth. 2 a brimmer, or glaſs filled to the brim.

RUMNEY, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 51 deg.] in Kent, one of the four cinque ports of this county, ſtands on a hill in the middle of Rumney marſh. It was incorporated by Edward III. by the name of Barons of the town and port of Rumney; and in the reign of Q. Elizabeth it was made a mayor town, by the ſtyle of mayor, jurats, and commonalty; and it ſends two members to parliament. The chief trade is grazing cattle in the marſh. The market is on ſaturday, the fairs on the 10th of April, and Auguſt the 10th. Diſtant from London 61 computed, and 73 meaſured miles, and 36 from Maidſtone.

RUMNEY-MARSH, a tract in the ſouth eaſt part of Kent, containing between forty and fifty thouſand acres of firm fruitful land, the richeſt paſture in England, where vaſt flocks of ſheep, and herds of black cattle ſent hither from other parts, are fattened. It has two towns, and nineteen pariſhes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, and the commonalty of Rumney marſh.

RU'MOUR (of *rumor*, lat. common fame) report, talk, common fame.

To RU'MOUR, to tell, or ſpread abroad.

RUMP, the tail piece of a bird, &c.

RUMP *parliament*, the remaining members of that parliament which warred on Charles I. and continued ſitting during the protectorſhip of Oliver Cromwell; ſo called, ſays Clarendon, as being the fag end of a carcaſs long ſince expired.

To RU'MPLE, to ruffle, or diſorder.

RUMSEY, [W. lon. 1°. 42'. lat. 51 deg.] a pretty large old town in Hampſhire, on the river Teſe, which runs hence to the Southampton bay, and in the road from Saliſbury to Southampton. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſix aldermen, and twelve burgeſſes. The market is on ſaturday, the fairs on Eaſter-monday, Auguſt the 15th, and October the 28th. Diſtant from London 63 computed, and 78 meaſured miles, and 11 from Wincheſter.

To RUN, 1 to move ſwiftly, either on land or water. 2 to purſue, in order to catch. 3 to be expoſed to. 4 to drop faſt. 5 to flow along. 6 to go on, or go away, as time, or things relating to time. 7 to fly, or run away. 8 to be expreſſed.

To RUN *down*, 1 to tire, or weary. 2 to inſult, or abuſe. 3 to deſpiſe, or undervalue. 4 to drop or flow.

To RUN *goods*, to land goods clandeſtinely without paying the legal duties for them.

RU'NAGATE, 1 one that runs away from his maſter, &c. 2 a rambling, or roving fellow.

RU'NAWAY, 1 one that runs away. 2 a deſerter.

RU'NDLET, a ſmall veſſel, containing an uncertain quantity from three to twenty gallons.

RUNNER, 1 the upper ſtone of a mill. 2 a perſon that can run very faſt. 3 a day book in a brewers compting houſe. 4 (on ſhipboard) a rope that it part of the garnet, &c. reeved thro' a block.

RU'NNET. See RENNET.

RUNT, 1 a Scotch or Welch neat or cow, of a ſmall ſize. 2 a dwarf, or ſhort fellow. 3 a canary bird above three years old.

RU'PEE, or ROU'PIE, an Eaſt Indian coin, of about two ſhillings and three pence, ſterling, in value.

RU'PTION (of *ruptio*, lat. of *rumpo* to burſt) a burſting any part of the body.

RU'PTURE, 1 a burſtenneſs, or burſt belly, a hernia. 2 a falling out, a breach of friendſhip.

RU'PTURE *wort*, the name of an herb.

RU'RAL (of *ruralis*, lat. of *rus* the country) of, belonging to, relating to, or reſembling the country.

RURAL *dean*. See *Rural* DEAN.

RURI'COLIST (of *ruricola*, lat. of *rus* a farm, and *colo* to till) a huſbandman, or a tiller of the ground.

RURI'GENOUS (of *rurigena*, lat. of *rus* the county, and *gigno* to beget) born, or dwelling in the country.

RUSH, 1 a kind of weed. 2 a thing of no value.

To RUSH, 1 to enter haſtily. 2 to iſſue out with violence.

*RUSMA*, a preparation uſed by the Turks to take off hair.

RU'SSET, darkiſh, brown.

RU'SSETIN (of *rouſſette*, fr.) a ſort of apple of a ruſſet colour.

RU'SSIA, or MO'SCOVY, comprehends great part of the continent of Europe and Aſia, extending from 24 to 130 degrees of eaſt longitude, and between 45 and 72 degrees of north

north latitude; bounded by the frozen ocean on the north; by the Pacific ocean and China on the east; by Chinesian Tartary, the Moguls, Usbeck, and Circassian Tartars on the south; and by Poland, the Baltic sea, Swedish Finland and Lapland, and Norweyan Lapland on the west; extending more than 3000 miles from east to west, and 1500 from north to south; but two thirds of it are not cultivated, and scarce inhabited, but the middle and southern provinces are many of them as fruitful as any in Europe or Asia. The government is arbitrary, and many impose what taxes it sees fit, and yet the annual revenue is no more than 3,000,000 pounds sterling, for if they should be advanced higher, it would ruin many of the subjects. The Russians are Christians, many of them of the Greek church.

RUST, a crust grown over iron, &c.

RU'STIC, or RU'STICAL (of *rusticus*, lat. of *rus* the country) 1 of, or pertaining to the country. 2 plain, simple, home-bred. 3 rude, uncivil, ill-bred.

RU'STIC, sub. 1 an husbandman, a yeoman, a boor, a hind, a clown, a churl, a peasant. 2 an ignorant, or unlearned person.

RU'STIC *gods*, those who presided over agriculture; country deities.

RU'STIC (in Architecture) a method of building in imitation of nature, rather than according to the rules of art.

RU'STIC *order* (in Architecture) is that which hath rustic quoins, rustic-work, &c. being built in imitation of nature.

RU'STIC *quoins*, the stones in the corner of buildings when they stand out beyond the wall, and have their edges chamferred off.

RU'STIC *work* (in Architecture) is where the stones of a building are hatch'd or pick'd with a point of a hammer, instead of being smooth.

RUSTI'CITY (of *rusticitas*, lat. of *rus* the country) 1 the country way, or mode. 2 clownishness, rudeness, foolish bashfulness.

To RU'STLE, to make a noise, as armour, or new garments do.

RU'STY, 1 covered with rust. 2 much worn, as clothes. 3 sullen.

*RUT*, fr. 1 the copulation of deer, &c. 2 the tract a wheel makes in the ground.

*RU'TA*, lat. (the Botany) the herb rue.

RU'THFUL, 1 tender, compassionate. 2 pitiful, that deserves compassion.

RUTHIN, [W. lon. 3°. 20'. lat. 53°. 6'.] a large well inhabited town corporate in Denbighshire, north Wales, governed by two aldermen and burgesses. It has a considerable market on monday, and fairs on September the 20th, and October the 31st. Distant from London 150 computed, and 183 measured miles.

RUTLANDSHIRE, an inland county of England in the bishoprick of Peterborough, bounded by Leicestershire on the west, and by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire on the north and south. It is the smallest county in the kingdom, being no more than 40 miles in circumference, containing 110,000 acres, divided into five hundreds, has three market towns, and 48 parishes; but it enjoys a very healthful air, and the soil is extremely fertile. It has no borough, but the county sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Manners. The rivers of this little county are the Welland and Wash; the chief town is Okeham.

RUTTI'ER (of *routier*, fr.) 1 a directory for the knowledge, or finding out of courses, whether by sea or land. 2 an old beaten soldier.

RY'AL, (of *real*, span. royal) 1 a Spanish coin, in value about six-pence three farthings sterling. 2 a gold coin which was current for ten shillings in the reign of Edward VI. under Henry VIII. for eleven shillings and three pence, and for fifteen shillings in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

RYE, a kind of corn.

RYE, [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 51 deg.] a borough town in Sussex, and one of the two ports and appendages to the cinque-port of Hastings. It is a populous town on the borders of Kent, and on the side of a hill, with a delightful prospect of the sea. Its port was once the most considerable between Portsmouth and Dover, as being the neatest to Normandy, but is of late so choaked up with sand, that the smallest vessel can scarce enter it, and a considerable part of the harbour has been gained from the sea, and turned into arable land. The town is washed on two sides by the tides, and on the east by the river Rother. The corporation, which is by prescription, consists of a mayor, 12 jurats, and the freemen. It has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward III. The markets are on wednesday and saturday, the fairs are on Whitmonday, and August the 10th. The town is well supplied with water from two hills on the land side by pipes. Here is a free grammar-school, and a charity-school for teaching thirty children. Distant from London 60 computed, and 64 measured miles, and 26 from Lewes.

# S.

S, ſ, s, the eighteenth letter and fourteenth conſonant of our alphabet; its ſound is formed by driving the breath through a narrow paſſage between the palate and the tongue elevated near it, together with a motion of the lower jaw and teeth, towards the upper, the lips a little way open, with ſuch a ſpecial configuration of every part of the mouth and larynx, as renders the voice ſomewhat ſibulous or hiſſing. The ſound of this letter is ſomewhat variable in words. Thus it is ſtrong in *yes*, *this*, *us*, *thus*; ſoft (by final *e*) as in *deviſe*, *premiſe*, *wiſe*, *hoſe*, *muſe*, &c. in which words it has the ſound of *z* very nearly. It is doubled, and thereby made hard at the end of words; as, *preſs*, *kiſs*, *loſs*, *puſs*, &c. Sometimes it is ſilent; as in *iſle*, *viſcount*, &c. We uſe the long character *ſ*, at the beginning of words, but the ſhort one *s* at the end. In abreviations it ſtands ſometimes for *ſocius*, as *R. S. S. regiæ ſocietatis ſocius*, i. e. fellow of the royal ſociety. *S. A.* in medicinal preſcriptions, *ſecundum artem*, i. e. according to the rules of art.

## SAB

SABAO'TH 3 (צבאות, heb. i. e. hoſts, or armies) as the Lord God of Sabbaoth, i. e. the Lord God of hoſts.

SABA'THIANS, a ſort of Chriſtian heretics, ſo called from one Sabathias a Jew, and afterwards a biſhop in the fourth century, who held heterodox opinions.

SABBATA'RIANS, a ſort of heretics who kept the Jewiſh Sabbath inſtead of the Lord's day.

SA'BBATH (ש ב ת, heb. i. e. reſt, or a ceſſation from labour) 1 the ſeventh day of the week, and day of repoſe among the Jews, obſerved in commemoration of God's reſting after the creation; which is Saturday among the Chriſtians. 2 by extenſion applied to the firſt day of the week, called Sunday, and the Lord's day, obſerved in remembrance of our Saviour's reſurrection on that day.

SABBA'TICAL, of, or belonging to the ſabbath.

SA'BBATISM, the keeping of the Sabbath.

SABE'LLIANS, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from Sabellius their principal, who reduced the three perſons in the Trinity to three relations, or rather reduced the whole to one perſon of the Father, as that they were as the body, ſoul, and ſpirit, which conſtitute a man.

*SABINA*, lat. (in Botany) the herb ſavin.

SA'BLE, 1 a beaſt of a black colour not unlike a pole cat. 2 the fur of that creature. 3 the colour black; it is expreſſed in engraving by lines drawn acroſs each other.

SABLIE'RE (in Carpentry) a piece of timber as long as a beam, but not ſo thick.

*SA'BRE*, fr. a kind of ſcimitar, being thick at the back, and turning up towards the point.

SA'BULOUS (of *ſabuloſus*, lat. of *ſabulum* groſs ſand, or gravel) gravelly, ſandy, full of groſs ſand, or gravel.

*SACA'DE*, fr. (in Horſemanſhip) a violent check the cavalier gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly; a correction uſed when the horſe bears too heavy on the hand.

*SACCHARUM*, lat. 1 (among the Ancients) a kind of honey found in reeds, of a gummy ſubſtance. 2 ſugar, the juice of canes or reeds, boiled, and baked white and hard.

*SACCHARUM Saturni*, lat. (in Chemiſtry) Sugar of lead.

*SACCO benedetto*, ital. a kind of linen garment of a yellow colour, with two croſſes on it, and painted over with devils and flames, worn by perſons condemned by the Spaniſh inquiſition to be burnt, as they go to execution.

*SACCULUS*, lat. (a dim. of *ſaccus* a ſack) a little ſack, or bag, a purſe, a ſatchel.

SACERDO'TAL (of *ſacerdotalis*, lat. of *ſacerdos* a prieſt) of, or belonging to prieſts, or prieſthood,

SACK,

## SAC

ACK, 1 a great bag. 2 four bushels of wheat, &c. 3 a quantity of cotton from one hundred and a half to four hundred weight. 4 a quantity of wool, being 26 stone, or 364 pounds. 5 Spanish, or Canary wine.

To SACK, to plunder, or lay waste.

SA'CKBUT (of *saquebute*, fr.) a musical instrument of the wind kind.

SACQUE, a sort of gown for women, with large open plaits behind.

SA'CKING, 1 plundering, or laying waste. 2 stuff to make sacks with, used in bed-steads.

SA'CRAMENT (of *sacramentum*, lat. of *sacra* mysteries of religion). This word in the original signifies an oath; particularly that which the soldiers took to be true to their commanders; and hence it is elegantly translated by Christian writers, to signify baptism and the eucharist, as being two solemn oaths, or engagements into which they enter to Christ, the captain of their faith, by which they are distinguished from all other religions.

SACRAME'NTAL, of, or belonging to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTA'RIANS, a name given by the papists to the protestants, but chiefly to the Calvinists, as holding erroneous doctrines of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

SA'CRED (of *sacer*, lat. of זכר, heb. to remember) 1 holy, divine. 2 solemn, awful. 3 consecrated, devoted to God. 4 inviolable, not to be broken. 5 an epithet given to princes, as being God's vicegerents.

SA'CRED *writ*, the holy scriptures, the old and new testament.

SACRI'FEROUS (of *sacrifer*, lat. of *sacra* holy things, and *fero* to bear) bearing, or bringing holy things.

To SA'CRIFICE (of *sacrifico*, lat. of *sacra* holy rites, and *facio* to perform) 1 to offer up a sacrifice. 2 to devote, or give up to. 3 to quit, or abandon a thing upon some consideration.

SA'CRIFICE, an offering made to God on an altar by a regular priest.

SA'CRILEGE (of *sacrilegium*, lat. of *sacra* holy things, and *lego* to steal) the stealing things out of a holy place, or the profaning things devoted to God.

SA'CRILE'GIOUS, guilty of sacrilege.

SA'CRIST (of *sacrista*, a vestry, lat. of *sacra* holy things) he that keepeth holy things, a vestry keeper.

SAD, 1 sorrowful, melancholy. 2 grievous, cruel. 3 odd kind of. 4 pitiful, sorry, bad. 5 mischievous, full of mischief. 6 bad, or dirty. 7 dun, or obscure, as a sad colour.

To SA'DDEN, 1 to make sad, or melancholy. 2 to look sorrowful. 3 to make a deep colour.

SA'DDLE, a seat for a horseman.

To SA'DDLE, 1 to put a saddle on a horse. 2 to ride upon. 3 to embarrass, or perplex.

SA'DDUCEES, a heretical sect among the ancient Jews, so called (according to some) from Sadok their first founder; they allowed no books of scripture but the five books of Moses; they denied the being of angels and spirits, the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the dead.

SA'DDUCISM, the heresy of the Sadducees.

SAFE, adj. 1 out of danger, secure. 2 innocent, not dangerous. 3 trusty, sure. 4 happy, joyful.

SAFE, sub. a sort of cup-board.

SAFE *conduct*, a security or protection given by the king under the great seal, for a stranger's quiet coming in, or going out of the realm.

SA'FEGUARD (of *sauve-guarde*, fr.) 1 protection. 2 a kind of upper garment worn by women on journeys.

SA'FELY, 1 without danger. 2 with a safe conscience.

SAFETY, security, free from danger.

SA'FFRON, (of *zapheron* arab.) crocus; the flower of a plant well known.

SAGA'CIOUS (of *sagax*, lat. of *sagio* to foresee) 1 quick of apprehension. 2 that has a quick nose.

SAGA'CITY, 1 quickness of any sense, especially of scent or smelling. 2 penetration, quickness of wit.

SA'GATHEE (of *sayette*, fr. a dim of *say*) a kind of slight woolen stuff.

SAGE, adj. (of *sagus*, lat. of *sagio* to foresee) wise, prudent, discreet,

SAGE, sub. 1 a wise man. 2 salvia; a sweet smelling plant, well known.

*SAGI'TTA*, lat. (in Botany) 1 the upper part of any small cyon, graft, or twig of a tree. 2 the herb called adder's tongue. 3 (in Astronomy) an arrow; a constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of twenty-three stars, according to Mr. Flamsteed's catalogue. 4 (in Geometry) the abscisse of a curve. 5 (in Trigonometry) the versed sign of an arch, so called because standing on the chord it resembles a dart.

SAGITTAL, (of *sagittalis*, lat.) straight like an arrow; as the sagittal suture.

*SAGITTA'RIUS*, lat. (i. e. an archer) the name of one of the twelve celestial signs; the ninth in order. It consists of fifty stars, according to Mr. Flamsteed.

SAGITTIFEROUS (of *sagittifer*, lat. of *sagitta* an arrow, and *fero* to bear) bearing arrows.

SA'GO, the pith of a tree called Landan, growing in the Molucca islands in the East Indies. It is of considerable use in diet, as a restorative and nourisher.

SAI'CK, a Turkish vessel, proper for the carrying of merchandize.

To SAI'GNER *a moat* (in Fortification) is to empty it, or draw off the water by conveyances under ground, that it may be passed over

over the more eaſily, after they have laid hurdles or ruſhes on the mud that remains.

To SAIL, 1 to ſet ſail, or begin a voyage. 2 to be under ſail, or ready to ſail.

SAIL, 1 a large piece of canvas placed on the yards and ſtays of ſhips, ſerving to catch the wind, and thereby to give way to the ſhip, &c. 2 ſhips, as a fleet of a hundred ſail, i. e. of a hundred ſhips. 3 the vanes of a windmill. 4 (in Falconry) the wings of a hawk.

SAI'LOR, a ſeaman, or mariner.

*SAINFOIN*, fr. the name of an herb, otherwiſe called holy-graſs, meddle-fodder, Spaniſh trefoil, &c.

*SAINT*, fr. (of *ſanctus*, lat. holy) a holy perſon.

SAINTS *in heaven*, thoſe bleſſed ſpirits whom God has pleaſed to admit into the heavenly regions of bliſs and happineſs.

SAINT *Anthony's fire*, a diſeaſe, like a tetter.

To SAINT, to canonize.

SAKE, account, conſideration, or regard.

SA'KER, 1 (in Falconry) a ſort of hawk. 2 (in Gunnery) a ſort of great gun, of which there are three ſizes.

SA'KER *extraordinary*, one which is four inches diameter in bore, and ten foot long, its weight 1800 lb. its load of powder is 5 lb. its ſhot 3 inches and a half diameter, weighs 7 lb. and ſhoots point blank 163 paces.

SA'KER *ordinary*, is three inches three quarters in bore, and 9 foot long, 1500 lb. weight, its charge of powder 5 lb. its ſhot three inches and a half in diameter, and weighs 6 lb. it ſhoots point blank 160 paces.

SA'KER *of the leaſt ſize*, is three inches and a half diameter in bore, and 8 foot long, 1500 lb. weight; its charge of powder is nearly 3 lb. and a half, its ſhot 3 inches and a quarter in diameter, weighs 4 lb. 3 quarters, and ſhoots point blank 150 paces.

SAKERE'T (in Falconry) the male of the ſaker hawk.

*SAL*, lat. ſalt.

*SAD alkali*, a ſalt made from the herb *kali*, uſed in making glaſs.

*SAL armoniac*, or *SAL ammoniac*, a natural ſalt, ſo called becauſe formerly dug out of the ſands of Africa, near Jupiter Ammon's temple; but what is of uſe among us is factitious, being a compoſition of urine, ſea ſalt, and wood ſoot.

*SAL gemmæ*, lat. a ſalt dug out of the earth, chiefly in Poland, &c. It is ſo called from its tranſparency.

*SAL prunellæ*, ſalt petre, having its volatile parts taken away, by burning flowers of ſulphur on it, while it is melted in a crucible.

*SAL volatile oleoſum*, lat. an aromatic volatile ſalt of ſal ammoniac, dulcified with ſpirit of wine.

SALA'CIOUS (of *ſalax*, lat. of *ſalio* to leap, or cover) luſtful, lecherous, wanton.

SALA'CITY, luſt, or wantonneſs.

SA'LAD (of *ſalade*, fr.) 1 a ſort of caſque, or head-piece. 2 a ſallet.

SALAMA'NDER, (of σαλαμανδρα, gr) a ſpotted creature, reſembling a lizard in ſhape; it will live for a while in the flames.

SA'LARY (of *ſalarium*, lat. a ſtipend) a ſtipend, a penſion, or annual allowance of wages.

SALE, a ſelling, or putting up to be ſold.

SA'LEABLE, fit to be ſold.

SALE'BROUS (of *ſalebroſus*, lat. of *ſalebra* a rough, or rugged place) rough, rugged, uneven.

SALE'BRITY, cragginеſs, unevenneſs.

SA'LESMAN, one that ſells ready-made clothes.

SA'LIENT, (of *ſaillant*, fr. of *ſailler* to advance outward) projecting, leaping forward.

*SALICA'STRUM*, lat. a kind of wild vine running upon willow trees.

SALI'NE (of *ſalinus*, lat. of *ſal* ſalt) ſalt, briniſh.

SA'LIQUE *law*, a French law, which excludes females from the crown.

SA'LIQUE *land*, France, or the land about.

SALISBURY, [W. lon. 1°. 55′ lat. 51°. 6′.] a very handſome city, and a biſhop's ſee in Wiltſhire, called alſo New Sarum, becauſe that formerly the city ſtood on a hill about two miles from this city, which for want of water, and for other inconveniencies, the inhabitants left and built this city; which is ſituate near the conflux of the Bourn, Nadder, and Avon; the water of the two laſt run through the ſtreets in bricked canals. Its ſtreets are many, ſpacious, well built, and generally at right angles: the market place is large enough for drawing up three or four battalions; and is adorned with a curious market-houſe. It is become very populous, and is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, thirty common council, a town-clerk, and three ſerjeants at mace; and has markets on tueſday and ſaturday, fairs on January the 6th, tueſday after Epiphany, Lady-day, and the monday before it, Whit-tueſday, thurſday after Michaelmas, October the 2nd, and December the 29th, beſides the fortnight fairs from the 15th of December to March the 25th. Its chief manufactures are fine flannels, and clothes for the Turky trade called Saliſbury-whites; but 'tis a place of great trade, and reckoned one of the moſt flouriſhing cities in the kingdom. Here are three churches, beſides the cathedral; a large cloiſter, the biſhop's palace, three charity-ſchools, in which 170 children are educated and cloathed, and a college for ten widows of poor clergymen, built A. D. 1683. by Dr. Seth Ward, who had contributed very largely toward making the Avon navigable from Chriſt-church, which was begun in October 1675, but could not be brought nearer than

two

two miles of the town, the ſtream being too ſtrong. The cathedral was begun A. D. 1219, by biſhop Poor, finiſhed in 1258, and conſecrated in preſence of Henry III. and many of the nobility and prelates. The fabric is the moſt elegant in the kingdom, being built in the form of a lanthorn, with a ſpire of freeſtone in the middle, the talleſt in England, being 410 feet high, the walls are no more than four inches thick, therefore a bell-fry is built near it, in which are eight bells. This church is ſaid to have as many windows as are days, as many pillars as hours, and gates as are months in the year. It ſtands in that called formerly Meryfield, now the cloſe, without the liberty of the city, and is ſurrounded by genteel houſes of the canons, prebendaries, &c. and boarding-ſchools for young gentlemen and ladies. This city has given the title of Earl to ſeveral families, but now to that of Cecil. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 70 computed, and 83 meaſured miles.

*SALIVA*, lat. ſpittle.

SA'LIVARIOUS (of *ſalivarius*, lat. of *ſaliva*) belonging to the ſpittle.

To SA'LIVATE (of *ſalivo*, lat. of *ſaliva* ſpittle) 1 to ſpit, or throw out ſpittle. 2 to flux, or cauſe ſpittle or rheum to flow out of the mouth.

SALIVA'TION, 1 a defluxion of rheum into the mouth. 2 a method of curing venereal, ſcrophulous, and other obſtinate caſes, by promoting a ſecretion of ſpittle.

SA'LLET (of *ſalade*, fr.) a diſh of raw herbs, with oil, vinegar, ſalt, &c.

SA'LLOW, adj. pale, yellowiſh.

SA'LLOW, ſub. the willow-tree.

SA'LLY, 1 an irruption, or iſſuing out of the beſieged upon the beſiegers. 2 a tranſport, or flaſh.

To SA'LLY, to iſſue out upon.

SA'LLY *port*, a door in the body of a fortified place through which the ſally is made.

SALMANGU'NDI, an Italian diſh.

SA'LMODY, the ſinging of pſalms, hymns, and ſpiritual ſongs.

SA'LMON (of *ſalmo*, lat.) a large fine fiſh.

SA'LMON *trout*, a young ſalmon.

SA'LMON *pipe*, a machine, or device, to catch ſalmons, and ſuch other fiſh.

SA'LMON *fewſe*, the young fry of ſalmons.

SALOO'N (in Architecture) a grand, lofty, ſpacious ſort of hall, vaulted at top, and uſually taking two ſtories, for the reception of great viſitors.

SALT (of *ſal*, lat.) one of the five chemical principles, and is that which gives conſiſtence to bodies, and preſerves them from corruption.

*Eſſential* SALT, is ſalt extracted from the juice of plants by cryſtallization, or other eaſy, natural means.

*Fixed* SALT, is that which is extracted from the aſhes of a plant, by boiling them in a good quantity of water, and then evaporating the liquor to a dryneſs, the ſalt will remain in the bottom of the veſſel.

SALT *of tartar*, is made by calcining crude tartar, and then boiling it in water, and evaporating the liquor to a dryneſs, as above.

SALT *petre* (of *ſal*, lat. ſalt, and πετρα, gr. a rock) a kind of mineral ſalt.

SA'LTASH, [W. lon. 4°, 30'. lat. 53°. 26'.] a borough-town in Cornwall, in the pariſh of St. Stephen, about three miles from Plymouth dock. It was incorporated by Charles II. conſiſting of a mayor and ſix aldermen, who, with the burgeſſes, may chuſe a recorder. It has large privileges over its haven, which is capable of a ſhip of any burthen; and ſends two members to parliament. It has a market on ſaturday, well frequented by the men from Plymouth dock, and fairs on Candlemaſs and St. James's day. Here is a handſome town-houſe, market-houſe, and a free ſchool. Diſtant from London 184 computed, and 226 meaſured miles, and 20 from Launceſton.

SA'LTATORY (of *ſaltatorius*, lat. of *ſalio* to leap, or dance) of, or belonging to leaping, or dancing.

SA'LTER, a trader, or dealer in ſalt, or ſalt fiſh.

SALTFLEET, a ſmall town in Lincolnſhire, which has a market on ſaturday, and an harbour on the German ocean. Diſtant from London 125 computed, and 140 meaſured miles, and 27 from Lincoln.

SA'LTLESS, without ſalt.

SA'LTMAN, a dealer in ſalt.

SA'LTNESS, the quality of ſomething that is impregnated with ſalt; or that yields a ſaline taſte.

SA'LTUARY (of *ſaltuarius*, lat. of *ſaltus* a foreſt) a foreſter, a verderer, a ranger, a keeper of a foreſt, park, or wood.

SALTUO'SE (of *ſaltuoſus*, lat. of *ſaltus* a foreſt) full of woods, or foreſts.

*SALTUS*, lat. 1 a foreſt, a thick wood, a thicket, a lawn in a park. 2 (in Law) high or tall wood, in contradiſtinction to coppice, or under-wood.

SA'LVAGE, a recompence allowed to perſons for ſaving, or preſerving goods out of a wreck, &c.

SALVA'TION, eternal felicity, or the being reſcued from endleſs miſery, and admitted to a ſtate of everlaſting happineſs.

SA'LVATORY, a ſurgeon's box for holding various ſort of unguents, &c.

SALU'BRIOUS (of *ſaluber*, lat. of *ſalus* health) wholeſome, healthful.

SALU'BRITY, wholeſomeneſs, healthfulneſs.

To SALVE (of *ſalvo*, lat. to ſave) 1 to ſave, or preſerve. 2 to make up a buſineſs, ſo as to come off well. 3 to accommodate a difference.

SALVE, an ointment.

*SALVE* 2, lat. (of *ſalvus* health) God ſave you, I wiſh you health.

SALVEDI'CTION (of *ſalvedictio*, lat. of *ſalvus* health, and *dico* to ſpeak) a wiſhing health to others.

SA'LVER, 1 one that ſaves a ſhip, or her goods. 2 a piece of plate, to ſet glaſſes, &c. on.

*SALVIA*, lat. (in Botany) the herb ſage, ſo called from its ſalutary qualities.

SA'LVO, 1 an exception. 2 a come-off.

SALUTA'TION (of *ſalutatio*, lat. of *ſaluto* to ſalute) a ſaluting, or greeting, a paying reſpect.

SA'LUTARY (of *ſalutaris*, lat. of *ſalus* health) wholeſome, healthful.

To SALU'TE (of *ſaluto*, lat. of *ſalus* health) 1 to greet, to bid good morrow, or good even. 2 to pay reſpect, or reverence to any one. 3 to kiſs.

SALU'TE, 1 an outward mark of civility. 2 a kiſs. 3 a diſcharge of cannon or ſmall arms in reſpect and honour to ſome perſon of quality.

SAMA'R, or SAMA'RR, a ſort of long robe, a veſt, or gown.

SAMBENI'TO. See SACCO *beneditto*.

*SAMBU'CUS*, lat. (in Botany) the elder tree.

SAME, identity.

SA'MIAN *earth*, a medicinal earth brought from Samos, an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea.

SAMOSTE'NIANS, a ſect of the ancient anti-trinitarians, ſo called from one Samoſetenus biſhop of Antioch.

SA'MPHIRE, or SA'MPIRE, a plant that generally grows on clefts and precipices near the ſea.

SA'MPLER (a corruption of the Latin *examplare*) 1 a pattern, or model. 2 a piece of linen for girls to make letters, &c. on in needle-work.

SA'MPLE, ſome part of a commodity, given as a pattern, to ſhew the quality, or condition of it.

SAMPSÆ'IANS, a ſect, not properly Chriſtians, Jews, nor Gentiles; they allow of one God, and are ſtiff unitarians.

SAN-*benito*. See SACCO *beneditto*.

SA'NABLE (of *ſanabilis*, lat. of *ſano* to heal) that may be healed, or cured.

SA'NATIVE, of a healing quality.

SANCE, a word borrowed from the French, for without.

SANCE *bell* (i. e. *ſanctus bell*) a little bell formerly uſed in every church; ſo called, becauſe rung when the prieſt ſaid, *ſanctus, ſanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth*, i. e. holy, holy, Lord God of hoſts.

SANCTIFICA'TION, a hallowing, ſanctifying, or making holy.

To SA'NCTIFY (of *ſanctifico*, lat. of *ſanctus* holy, and *facio* to make) to hallow, or make holy.

SANCTI'LOQUOUS (of *ſanctiloquus*, lat. of *ſanctus* holy, and *loquor* to ſpeak) ſpeaking divinely.

SANCTIMO'NIAL, of, or pertaining to holineſs.

SA'NCTIMONY, 1 holineſs, devoutneſs. 2 honeſty, or integrity.

SA'NCTION (of *ſanctio*, lat. of *ſanctus* eſtabliſhed) 1 a decree, or ordinance. 2 a confirmation, or ſettlement; the authority given to a judicial act.

SA'NCTITY (of *ſanctitas*, lat. of *ſanctus* holy) holineſs.

SA'NCTUARY (of *ſanctuarium*, lat. of *ſanctus* holy) 1 the moſt holy place in the tabernacle. 2 a church. 3 a refuge, or aſylum.

*SA'NCTUM ſanctorum*, lat. the holy of holies.

SAND, a fine hard gravelly earth.

SA'NDAL (of *ſandalium*, lat. of סנדל, Syr. i. e. a ſhallow ſhoe) a ſort of old faſhioned flat ſhoe, the uppermoſt part whereof is open.

SA'NDARAC, 1 the beſt red arſenic, or orpine. 2 the gum of the juniper tree.

SANDBACH, [W. lon. 2°. 28'. lat. 53°, 6'.] a ſmall town in Cheſhire, delightfully ſituate on the Weelock, which comes in three ſtreams from Mowcop-hill, and falls into the Dan a little above the town. It is principally noted for its fine ſtone church, and two ſtone croſſes in the market-place, on which the hiſtory of Chriſt's life is carved. The connoiſſeurs in malt liquor ſay, their ale is as good as that of Derby. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on Eaſter tueſday, Whit-wedneſday, the monday after St. Bartholomew, and the wedneſday before Chriſtmaſs for three days. Diſtant from London 125 computed, and 153 meaſured miles, and 25 from Cheſter.

SAND *bags* (in Fortification) are bags containing about a cubical foot of earth; they are uſed for raiſing parapets in haſte, or to repair what is beaten down; they are of uſe when the ground is rocky, and affords no earth, for the beſiegers to carry on their approaches, becauſe they can eaſily be brought from ſome diſtance, and removed at pleaſure. The ſmaller ſand-bags hold about half a cubical foot of earth, and ſerve to be placed upon the ſuperior table of the parapet, to cover thoſe that are behind, who fire through the embraſures, or intervals which are left between.

SA'ND-BLIND, pur-blind, near-ſighted.

SAND *eels*, eels that live in the ſand.

SA'NDERS, the marrow of a certain berry-bearing tree in the Indies, which is of the three ſorts, white, yellow, and red.

SA'NDEVER (*ſuin de verre*, fr. i. e. the greaſe or ſcum of glaſs) the droſs of glaſs, or the ſcum that riſes from the aſhes of the herb *kali*.

SAND-*gavel*, a duty paid by the tenants to the

the lord of the manor of Redley in Glouceſterſhire, for liberty to dig ſand.

SA'NDLING, the name of a ſea fiſh.

SANDWICH, [W. lon. 1°. 20'. lat. 51°. 20'.] a borough-town in Kent, and one of the cinque-ports, between Ramſgate and the ſouth Foreland, at the bottom of its bay, near the mouth of the Stour. It was formerly one of the chief ports of England, and was walled; it has ſtill a wall on the north and weſt ſides, and a ditch and rampart on the others; but the harbour has for many years been ſo choaked up with ſands, that there is not water ſufficient for ſhips of any conſiderable ſize. It was firſt incorporated by the name of barons, and by Edward III. by the ſtyle of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. Here are three churches, three hoſpitals, a cuſtom-houſe, a quay, two charity-ſchools for 25 boys, and as many girls, and a free-ſchool, which has an endowment for ſending two ſcholars to Lincoln college, Oxford, every year. The chief trade is malting and ſhip-building. Its markets are wedneſday and ſaturday, its fairs on November the 23d for three days, and the 1ſt of April, and the 1ſt of October for cattle. Diſtant from London 62 computed, and 70 meaſured miles, and 42 from Maidſtone.

SA'NDY, adj. full of ſand.

SANDY, red, or red hair'd.

*SA'NDYX*, lat. (of שנו, heb. ſcarlet) 1 a kind of red or purple colour, made of ceruſe and ruddle burned together. 2 a ſhrub bearing flowers of a ſcarlet colour.

SANE (of *ſanus*, lat. of σαος, gr. whole) 1 whole, healthful, in good ſtate of body. 2 ſound of memory, well in his wits, in his right mind. 3 ſober, temperate. 4 wiſe, knowing.

SA'NGIAC, a governor of a city, or country in the Turkiſh dominions, next in dignity to a Beglerbeg.

*SANGLANT*, fr. bloody, covered with blood.

*SANGLIE'R*, fr. (with Hunters) a wild boar of four years old.

SANGUIFICA'TION (of *ſanguis* blood, and *facio*, lat. to make) the turning of the nouriſhment into blood.

SANGUI'FLUOUS (of *ſanguiſluus*, lat. of *ſanguis* blood, and *fluo* to flow) flowing with blood.

SA'NGUINARY (of *ſanguinarius*, lat. of *ſanguis* blood) cruel, blood-thirſty, delighted in ſhedding of blood.

SA'NGUINE, 1 blood-red, or of a red colour. 2 full of blood, or in whom blood predominates. 3 briſk, bold, daring, preſumptuous.

*SANGUIS draconis*, lat. i. e. dragon's blood. It is the weeping of a tree, which bears a fruit not unlike a cherry, the ſkin of which pull'd off, they ſay, reſembles a dragon.

SA'NHEDRIM, or SA'NHEDRIN (of סנהדריא, heb.) the ſupreme court of juſtice, among the ancient Jews; it conſiſted of the high prieſt and ſeventy elders.

SA'NICLE, the herb ſelf-heal.

*SA'NIES*, lat. a thin ſerous matter iſſuing out of a wound.

SANIO'DES, or SANIDO'DES (of σανιδος, gr. of σανις a table, and ειδος form) a diſeaſe when the breaſt is ſtraitened, and flatted like a table.

SA'NITY (of *ſanitas*, lat. of *ſano* to heal) 1 health, ſoundneſs of body. 2 ſoundneſs of mind, and memory.

SAP, 1 the juice of trees. 2 the white part of the tree, between the bark and the wood. 3 (in Building) is the digging a trench at the foot of a wall, ſo as to bring it down for want of ſupport. 4 (in the Military art) is the digging deep under the earth, and ſinking lower by degrees to paſs under the glacis, and open a way to come under cover to the paſſage of the moat. After they have overcome all the obſtacles which the beſieged have oppoſed to hinder their approaches, and that notwithſtanding their ſallies, they are at laſt got near the foot of the glacis, the trench is carried directly forwards, the workmen covering themſelves the beſt way they can, with blinds, wool-packs, ſand-bags, or mantelets upon wheels. When they are got to the foot of the glacis, they make empaulments or traverſes on each ſide to lodge a good body of men. The ſap is made five or ſix fathom from the ſaliant angle of the glacis, where the men are only covered ſideways; wherefore they lay planks over their heads with hurdles and earth above them. Having by this means obliged the enemy to quit the covert way, the pioneers with mantelets, wool-packs, or ſand-bags, make immediately a lodgment, covering themſelves the moſt advantageouſly they can from the fire of the oppoſite baſtion.

SA'PHIRE, a precious ſtone, of a beautiful azure colour, tranſparent and glittering with golden ſparkles.

SA'PID (of *ſapidus*, lat. of *ſapientia*, a reliſh, or guſt) 1 ſavoury, well-taſted. 2 diſcreet, prudent.

SA'PIENCE (of *ſapientia*, lat. of *ſapiens* wiſe) 1 wiſdom. 2 a reliſh, or guſt.

SAPIENTI'POTENT (of *ſapientipotens*, lat. of *ſapientia* wiſdom, and *potens* powerful) powerful in wiſdom, that by wiſdom is able to do much.

SA'PLESS, without ſap.

SA'PLING, a young tree.

SAPORI'FEROUS (of *ſaporifer*, lat. of *ſapor* a ſavour, and *fero* to bear) cauſing, or bearing a ſavour.

SAPORI'FIC (of *ſaporificus*, lat. of *ſapor* a ſavour, and *facio* to make) cauſing ſavour, reliſh, or taſte.

SA'POROUS (of *saporus*, lat. of *sapor* taſte) ſavoury, reliſhing.

SA'POROUS *bodies* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as are capable of yielding ſome kind of taſte, when touched with the tongue.

SA'PPHIC *poetry*, a kind of Greek and Latin verſe, ſo called of Sappho, a famous poeteſs of Mytelene, the inventreſs of it.

SA'PPING, 1 undermining. 2 (in the Military art). See SAP.

SA'PPY, having ſap.

SA'RABAND (of *ſarabande*, fr.) a kind of dance.

SA'RCASM (of σαρκασμος, gr. of σαρκιζειν to mock) a bitter taunt, a biting, or nipping jeſt.

SARCA'STICAL, ſcoffing, biting, ſatirical, done by way of ſarcaſm.

SA'RCEL (with Falconers) the pinion of a hawk's wing.

SA'RCENET, a ſort of thin ſilk for women's hoods, &c.

SA'RCLING *time*, the time when huſbandmen weed their corn.

*SARCOCE'LE*, gr. (of σαρξ fleſh, and κηλη a tumour) a rupture, or fleſhy excreſcence, very hard, riſing by little and little, about the teſticle, or inner membrane of the ſcrotum.

*SARCOCO'LLA*, gr. (of σαρξ fleſh and κολλα glue) a gum oozing out of a thorny tree in Perſia.

SARCO'LOGY (of σαρκολογια, gr. of σαρξ fleſh, and λογια a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe on the fleſh, or the ſoft part of a human body.

*SA'RCOMA*, gr. a fleſhy excreſcence, or lump growing in any part of the body, particularly the noſtrils.

SARCO'MPHALUM (of σαρκομφαλον, gr. of σαρξ fleſh, and ομφαλος the navel) a fleſhy excreſcence, or bunching out of the navel.

SARCOPHA'GUS, or SARCOPHA'GUM (of σαρκοφαγος, gr. of σαρξ fleſh, and φαγω to eat) a tomb, or coffin made out of a ſtone ſo called, becauſe it would conſume a dead body in forty days, and therefore the ancients laid in them thoſe bodies they had not a mind to burn.

*SA'RCOSIS*, gr. the faculty of breeding fleſh.

SARCO'TICS (of σαρκωτικα, gr. of σαρξ fleſh) medicines proper to fill up wounds with new fleſh.

SARCULA'TION (of *ſarculatio*, lat. of *ſarculo* to weed) a weeding, or plucking up of weeds.

*SA'RDA*, gr. (of σαρξ fleſh) a precious ſtone of a fleſh colour, half tranſparent.

*SARDACHA'TES*, gr. a ſort of agate, of a cornelian colour.

*SA'RDIUS lapis*, lat. a kind of onyx ſtone of a black colour, called a carneol.

*SARDO NYX*, gr. a precious ſtone, partly of the colour of a man's nail, and partly of the colour of a cornelian ſtone.

SARK. See SHARK.

SARPLI'AR, or SARP-CLOTH (of *ſerpilliere*, fr.) 1 canvas to wrap wares in. 2 a pocket, or half ſack.

*SARRASINE*, fr. (in Fortification) a ſort of port cullis, otherwiſe called a herſe, which is hung with a cord over the gate of a town or fortreſs, and let down in caſe of a ſurprize.

SARSAPARI'LLA, a plant growing in America, much uſed in diet-drinks.

SARSE, a ſort of fine lawn ſieve.

SA'RSENET. See SARCENET.

SART (in Agriculture) a piece of wood-land turned into arable.

Old SARUM, ſtands on a high, ſteep, chalk hill, about a mile north of Saliſbury. It is of an orbicular form, and has double intrenchments, but was deſerted in the reign of Henry III. ſo that one farm houſe is all that remains of this ancient city; yet it is called the borough of Old Sarum, and ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands.

SASH, 1 a ſort of girdle. 2 an ornament worn by military officers when on duty. 3 a moveable window of wooden work with large ſquares.

SASHOO'NS, leathers put about the ſmall of the leg under a boot, to prevent its wrinkling.

SA'SSAFRAS, a large tree growing in Virginia, Florida, and other parts of America, the root and bark of which are much uſed in diet-drinks for the ſcurvy, gout, dropſy, and lues venerea.

SASSE, a lock in a river, a flood-gate, or ſluice.

SA'TAN (שטן, heb. i. e. an Adverſary) the devil.

SATA'NICAL, of, or pertaining to Satan, malicious, deviliſh, diabolical.

SA'TCHEL (of *ſaculus*, lat. a dim. of *ſaccus* a ſack) a little ſack or bag.

SA'TED, glutted.

SATE'LLITE 4, (of *ſatelles*, lat. of שטר, Syr. a companion) a guard, or a perſon that attends on another, either for his ſafety, or to be ready to execute his pleaſure.

SATE'LLITES 4, 1 life guards, or officers attending on a king or prince. 2 (in Aſtronomy) certain ſecondary planets moving round the other planets, as their centre. So called becauſe they are always attending them, and perform their revolutions round the ſun together. Such is the moon to our earth.

☞ The words moon and ſatellite are ſometimes uſed indifferently; but ordinarily we diſtinguiſh, uſing the term moon for the earth's ſatellite, and ſatellite for little moons lately diſcovered about Jupiter and Saturn.

To SA'TIATE (of *ſatio*, lat. of σατιω, gr. to load) to ſatisfy, to glut, to cloy.

SATI'ETY, fulneſs, glut, ſurfeit.

*SATIN*, fr. a ſort of ſilk ſtuff, very ſmooth and ſhining.

SA'TIR (of *ſatura lanx*, a baſon filled with all manner of fruits offered to Ceres and Bacchus) a poem, or diſcourſe, rebuking vice ſharply, and not regarding perſons.

SATI'RICAL, ſevere, biting, ſharp.

SA'TIRIST, a writer of ſatires.

To SA'TIRIZE, to lampoon, rally, or reprehend.

SATISFA'CTION, 1 content. 2 amends, or reparation. 3 revenge for an injury.

SATISFA'CTORY, ſufficient to ſatisfy.

To SA'TISFY (of *ſatisfacio*, lat. of *ſatis* enough, and *facio* to do) 1 to fill with meat. 2 to content, or pleaſe. 3 to ſatiate, or cloy. 4 to indulge, or give way to. 5 to pay, or make full payment. 6 to convince, or make appear.

SA'TRAPA (of the Perſic אחשדרפנים a great ruler) a chief ruler, a lord lieutenant of a county, a baſſa, the chief ruler of a province in Perſia.

SA'TTEN. See SATIN.

SATURA'NTIA (in Phyſic) See ABSORBENTS.

To SA'TURATE (of *ſaturo*, lat. to fill) 1 to fill, to glut, to cram, to ſate, to cloy. 2 to ſuffice, or be ſufficient for.

SA'TURDAY, the ſeventh or laſt day of the week, ſo called from an idol worſhipped on this day by the ancient Saxons, which they called *Seater*, thought to be the ſame as the Saturn of the Latins.

SATU'RITY, ſatiety, fulneſs, exceſs, glut.

SA'TURN (of *Saturnus*, lat. of *ſatus* ſown, becauſe he is ſuppoſed to preſide over Agriculture) 1 he was (according to the poets) the ſon of Cœlus and Terra, or Veſta, whom ſome call his daughter; or as Plato, of Oceanus and Tethys. He married Ops, or Rhea his own ſiſter, and had by her Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, and Juno. Being expelled by Jupiter, he came into Italy, and firſt taught the rude people to plow and ſow, and invented the ſcyth, which ſome attribute to him as the god of time. In his reign the poets fix the golden age. 2 (in Aſtronomy) the higheſt of all the planets, but the ſloweſt in motion. Some reckon it ſeventy-one, others ninety-one times bigger than the earth; its mark is ♄. The length of its year, or revolution round the ſun is ſomewhat leſs than thirty years. The length of its day, or revolution round its own axis, is two minutes and one ſecond, tho' it is greatly doubted whether it revolves on its own axis. It has five ſatellites, and a ring ſurrounding his middle, like the horizon of the globe. 3 (in Chemiſtry) lead.

*SATURNALIA*, or SATU'RNALS, the feaſts of Saturn among the ancient Romans; it began on the 17th of December, and continued five or ſeven days, tho' originally but one, and afterwards three; during which the ſlaves were on a level with their maſters.

SATU'RNIAN, or SATU'RNINE, 1 of, or belonging to the planet Saturn. 2 barren. 3 dull, heavy, melancholy.

SATURNI'NIANS, a branch of the Gnoſticks, ſo called from Saturnus, a diſciple of Menander, their principal.

SA'TYR (of *ſatyrus*, lat. of שעירים, heb. to hide) 1 a fabulous demi-god, the upper part like a man, ſave that he had horns on his head, in the nether part reſembling a goat. They ſculked up and down the woods, over which they were ſaid to preſide. 2 a kind of poem. See SATIR.

*SATYRI'ASIS*, gr. 1 the luſtful extenſion of the yard. 2 the immoderate deſire of venery. 3 it is ſometimes taken for the leproſy, becauſe that diſeaſe makes the ſkin look rough, like that of a ſatyr. 4 a ſwelling of the glandules behind the ears.

*SATY'RION*, lat. the herb ragwort, or prieſts pintle.

*SAVAGE*, fr. adj. wild.

SA'VAGES, ſub. wild barbarous people, without any fixed habitation, religion, law, or policy.

*SAVA'NA*, ſpan. paſture ground in America.

*SAUCE*, fr. 1 pickled roots, herbs, ſallets, &c. any thing that reliſhes food. 2 dear.

SAUCE-*alone*, the name of an herb.

SAUCE-*box*, an impertinent fellow.

SAU'CER (of *ſauciere*, fr.) a ſmall diſh to hold ſauce, &c.

*SAUCI'SSE*, fr. (in Gunnery) a long train of powder ſewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, of about two inches diameter, uſed to fire a bomb cheſt.

*SAUCI'SSONS*, fr. (in Military affairs) faggots, or facines made of large boughs of trees bound together; they are commonly uſed to cover men, to make empaulments, traverſes, or breaſt-works, in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages, &c.

SAU'CY, 1 impertinent, malapert. 2 inſolent, rude.

SAVE, except, but.

To SAVE (of *ſalvo*, lat. of *ſalus* ſafety) 1 to deliver, or free from danger. 2 to lay up, or reſerve. 3 to ſpare. 4 to prevent, or hinder. 5 to keep, or preſerve.

SA'VINE, *ſabina*, the name of an herb.

SA'VING, ſub. 1 ſparing, or not laviſhing. 2 ſalvation, or happineſs. 3 a ſalvo, or exception.

SA'VING, adj. 1 that ſaves. 2 thrifty, ſparing.

SA'VIOUR, one that ſaves or delivers; it is generally applied by way of pre-eminence to our bleſſed redeemer.

To SAU'NTER, to go idling up and down.

SA'VOUR (of *ſaveur*, fr.) 1 taſte, or reliſh. 2 ſcent, or ſmell.

To SA'VOUR, 1 to taſte, or reliſh. 2 to taſte,

taſte, or have a taſte. 3 to be like, or have ſomething of.

SA'VOURY, adj. 1 that has a good ſavour. 2 delicious, charming.

SA'VOURY, ſub. *ſatureia*, the name of an herb.

SAVOY'S, a fine ſort of cabbage, firſt brought from Savoy, whence the name.

SAU'SAGE (of *ſauciſſe*, fr.) a ſort of pudding made with pork, ſpices, &c. in a hog's gut.

SAW, 1 an inſtrument with teeth, uſed by carpenters, &c. to cut boards, &c. with. 2 a wiſe ſaying, a proverb.

To SAW, to cut with a ſaw.

SAW-*fiſh*, a ſea-fiſh, ſo called from its having a ſharp tooth'd bone, like a ſaw, of about three foot long in its forehead.

SAW-*wort*, an herb whoſe leaves are jagged like a ſaw.

SA'XIFERAGE (of *ſaxum*, lat. a ſtone, and *frango* to break) a medicinal plant, thus called from its ſuppoſed virtue of diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder.

SAXMUNDHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 38′. lat. 52°. 22′.] a little dirty town in Suffolk, between Aldborough and Dunwick. It has a market on thurſday. Diſtant from London 70 computed, and 86 meaſured miles, and 18 from Ipſwich.

SA'XONS, a warlike people called into Britain by king Vortigern, either to defend him againſt the Scots and Picts, or to eſtabliſh him in the command he had uſurped over the Britons.

SAY, a thin ſort of ſilk ſtuff.

To SAY, to ſpeak, to tell, to relate.

*To take* SAY (in Hunting) is to draw a knife leiſurely down the belly of a deer, that has been killed by Hunting, to diſcover in what caſe it is as to fatneſs.

SCAB (of *ſcabies*, lat. of *ſcabo* to ſcratch) 1 the dry'd ſcurf of a pimple, ſore, wound, &c. 2 the itch.

SCA'BBARD, a ſheath for a ſword.

*SCABE'LLUM*, lat. (a dimin. of *ſcamnum* a bench) 1 a footſtool, or low ſettle or bench. 2 (in the ant. Architecture) a kind of pedeſtal, uſually ſquare, ſometimes polygonous, very high and ſlender, commonly terminateing in a kind of ſheath or ſcabbard, or profiled in form of a baluſter.

*SCABIO'SA*, lat. (in Botany) the herb ſcabious, a medicinal plant very common in corn fields.

SCA'BROUS (of *ſcabroſus*, lat. of *ſcaber* rough, rugged) rough, rugged, uneven.

SCA'FFOLD, 1 a place raiſed higher than ordinary for the better proſpect. 2 a little ſtage to execute criminals upon.

SCA'FFOLDING, 1 poles and boards erected for the convenience of building. 2 implements for building ſcaffolds.

*SCA'LA*, lat. 1 a ladder. 2 (in Surgery) an inſtrument to reduce a diſlocated bone.

SCALA'DO (from the verb *to ſcale*) a furious attack upon the wall or rampart of a fortified place, with ſcaling ladders.

To SCALD, to burn with hot liquor.

To SCALE (of *ſcala*, lat. a ladder) 1 to take the ſcales from a fiſh. 2 to mount upon a wall with ladders.

SCALE, 1 part of the covering of a fiſh. 2 the gammut, or ſcale of muſic. 3 a graduated line for the meaſuring diſtances in a map. 4 (in Mathematics) the degrees of any arch of a circle, or of right lines drawn or engraven on a rule, as ſines, tangents, &c.

*SCALE'NUM*, lat. (of σκαληνος, gr. unequal) (in Geometry) a triangle whoſe three ſides are all unequal.

SCALES, a pair of balances.

SCALE *board*, a ſort of thin board, uſed in making band-boxes.

SCALL, ſcurf on the head.

SCA'LLION, a ſmall ſort of onion, ſuppoſed to be firſt brought from Aſcalon, a city in Paleſtine, whence its name.

SCALP, the ſkin that covers all the ſkull.

SCA'LPER, 1 (of *ſcalpo*, lat. to ſcrape) a ſurgeon's inſtrument for ſcraping corrupt fleſh from the bones. 2 (of ſcalp) a kind of knife uſed by ſurgeons to divide the ſcalp from the cranium.

SCA'LY, covered with ſcales.

SCA'MBLING, 1 at a great diſtance from one another. 2 vagrant, or uncertain.

SCA'MMONY (of *ſcammonia*, lat. of σκαπτω, gr. to prick) the inſpiſated juice of an herb of the ſame name, of many uſes in phyſic.

SCA'MOZZI's *rule*, a two foot joint rule adapted for the uſe of builders; ſo called from its inventor Scammozzi, the famous architect.

To SCA'MPER (of *eſcamper*, fr.) to run away in a hurry.

To SCAN (of *ſcando*, lat. to mount or climb up) to canvaſs, or examine thoroughly.

To SCAN *a verſe*, to meaſure its feet.

SCA'NDAL (of σκανδαλων, gr. of σκανδαλιζω to offend) 1 offence, or crime. 2 ſhame, or ignominy. 3 a ſtumbling block. 4 any thing that may draw perſons aſide, or ſollicit them to ſin. 5 a report that blaſts any one's character.

To SCA'NDAL, to ſlander, or defame.

To SCA'NDALIZE (of σκανδαλιζω, gr. of σκαζω to halt) 1 to give offence to. 2 to ſcandal, or defame.

SCA'NDALOUS, 1 that gives offence. 2 defaming, abuſive.

*SCA'NDALUM magnatum*, lat. (i. e. ſcandal of great men) a wrong done to any high perſonage by falſe reports, &c.

SCA'NSION, the ſcanning, or meaſuring of a verſe.

SCANT, or SCA'NTY, 1 leſs than is requiſite. 2 ſcarce, rare,

SCA'NTINESS, or SCA'NTNESS, 1 ſcarcity. 2 inſufficiency.

SCA'NTLING, 1 a ſize, or meaſure. 2 a little piece.

*SCA'PULÆ*, lat. the ſhoulder blades.

SCA'PULAR, or SCA'PULARY (of *ſcapulaire*, fr. of *ſcapula*, lat. the ſhoulders) part of a friar's habit.

*SCA'PUS*, lat. (of σκηπτω, gr. to lean, or ſtand upon) 1 (in Botany) the upper ſtalk, or ſtem of a plant. 2 (in Architecture) the ſhaft or ſhank of a pillar, betwixt the chapiter and the pedeſtal.

SCAR, the ſeam or mark of a wound.

*SCARAMOU'CHE*, ital. an Italian zany, or mimic; ſo called from a famous poſture-maſter of that name, who in the year 1673 acted in England.

SCA'RBOROUGH, [under the meridian of London, lat. 54°. 18'.] a very ancient borough town in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, ſheltered on the north eaſt ſide, by a high ſteep rock, quite ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the weſt ſide, where is a narrow ſtrip of land. On the top of the rock is a plain of about 19 acres. The houſes are well built, but of a romantic ſituation, bending in form of a half-moon, and extending confuſedly on the declining ſide of the rock. It is incorporated with two bailiffs, a recorder, and common council; has a good trade, a commodious quay, one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, and a large number of veſſels, chiefly employed in the coal trade, and the herring fiſhery. But the wealth of this town is to be chiefly aſcribed to the numbers of people of all ranks, who come hither in the hotteſt months to drink its waters, which are purgative and diuretic, much of the ſame kind with thoſe of Pyrmont in Germany. This ſpring riſes upright out of the earth in the ſands, a quarter of a mile ſouth of the town; it is never dry, and yields twenty-four gallons in an hour. It was diſcovered about the beginning of the laſt century, by Mr. Ferrow, an inhabitant. Here are aſſemblies and balls as at Tunbridge. This town gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Lumly; and it ſends two members to parliament. It has markets on thurſdays and ſaturdays, and fair on Holy-thurſday. Diſtant from London 169 computed, and 204 meaſured miles, and 43 from York.

SCARCE, adj. 1 rare, uncommon. 2 not plentiful.

SCARCE, or SCA'RCELY, adv. hardly.

SCA'RCITY, the oppoſite to plenty.

To SCARE, to fright, or ſurprize.

SCARE-*crow*, a figure of clouts ſtuffed with ſtraw, to frighten birds from fruit, ſeeds, &c.

SCARF, an ornament of ſilk, worn by women, divines, military officers, &c.

SCARF *ſkin*, the uppermoſt ſkin of the body; the epidermis or cuticle.

SCA'RIFICA'TION (of *ſcarificatio*, lat. of *ſcarifico* to lance) a cutting, or lancing.

SCA'RIFICATOR, or SCA'RIFIER, a ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed to make ſeveral apertures in the ſkin at once.

To SCA'RIFY (of *ſacrifico*, lat. to cut) to cut, launce, or make an inciſion.

SCA'RLET (of *ſcarletto*, ital.) 1 a bright red colour. 2 ſcarlet colour.

SCA'RLET-*grain*. See KERMES.

SCA'RLET-*oak*, a kind of ilex on which the kermes is found.

SCARP (in Fortification) the ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to the fortified place, and looks towards the field; alſo the foot of the rampart wall, or the ſloping of a wall from the bottom of a work to the cordon on the ſide of the moat.

SCATCH (of *eſcache*, fr.) 1 a ſort of bit for horſes bridles. 2 (in the plural number) ſtilts to put the feet in, to walk in dirty places.

SCATE, 1 a ſea fiſh. 2 a ſort of iron patten, uſed for ſliding on the ice.

SCATHE, hurt, or injury.

To SCA'TTER, to diſperſe, or ſpread abroad here and there.

SCA'VAGE, SCE'VAGE, SCHE'WAGE, SCEA'NWING, or SCEA'VING, a tax, or toll, formerly exacted of merchant-ſtrangers, for wares ſhewed or offered to ſale.

SCA'VENGER, (of ſchaben, dut. to ſcrape) a pariſh officer for cleanſing the ſtreets.

SCA'WRACK, a ſea-weed.

SCE'LETON (of *ſceletus*, lat. of σκελλω, gr. to dry) the bones of an animal, freed from teguments, muſcles, &c. and orderly connected in their natural ſituation.

SCENE (of *ſcena*, lat. of שנר, heb. to dwell or inhabit) 1 a bower or arbour, a ſhadowy place, a pavilion. 2 the forepart of the ſtage. 3 the decoration of a ſtage. 4 the changing of perſons on a ſtage. 5 the place where the action of the drama has happened. 6 the place of any great action. 7 face, or appearance.

SCE'NERY, the ordering of the ſcenes of a play.

SCE'NIC, or SCE'NICAL, of, or belonging to a ſcene.

SCENOGRA'PHIC, or SCENOGRA'PHICAL, of, or belonging to ſcenography.

SCENOGRA'PHIC *appearance*, is different from an orthographic one in this, that the latter ſhews the ſide of an object, as it is ſeen when the plane of the glaſs ſtands directly parallel to that ſide; whereas the former repreſents it as ſeen through a glaſs not parallel to that ſide.

SCENOGRA'PHIC *projection*, is the tranſcription of any given magnitude, into the plane

plane which interſects the optic pyramid at a proper diſtance.

SCENO'GRAPHY (of *σκηνογραφια*, gr. of *σκηνη* a ſcene or proſpect, and *γραφω* to deſcribe) the draught of a building, or any object, repreſented according to perſpective, or as it appears to the eye.

SCENOGRAPHY (in Perſpective) is that ſide that declines from, or makes angles with a ſtraight line, imagined to paſs through the two outward convex, points of the eyes; and is generally called, by architects, the return of the foreſight.

*SCENOPEGIA*, gr. (of *σκηνη*, a ſcene, and *πηγνυμι* to fix) the feaſt of tabernacles, kept by the Jews in memory of their travels thro' the wilderneſs, where they lived forty years together in tents.

SCE'PTER (of *ſceptrum*, lat. of שבט, heb. a mace) 1 a royal ſtaff. 2 (in Aſtronomy) one of the ſix new conſtellations of the ſouthern hemiſphere, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſtars.

SCE'PTICAL, or SCE'PTIC, of, or belonging to ſcepticiſm.

SCE'PTICISM (of *σκεπτικα*, gr. of *σκεπτεσθαι* to conſider) the ſceptic philoſophy, or the doctrine and opinions of the ſceptics. It conſiſted in doubting of every thing, and affirming nothing at all, but keeping the judgment in ſuſpence on every ſubject.

SCE'PTICS, a ſect of philoſophers founded by Pyrrho, who contemplated things, but left them in ſuſpence, profeſſing that they knew nothing.

SCHE'LLING, a Dutch coin, containing ſix ſtivers, in value ſix-pence 1 third ſterling.

SCHE'DULE (of *ſchedula*, lat. of *ſcheda* a ſheet or piece of paper or parchment) a leaf, or ſcroll of paper or parchment annexed or appended to a will or other writing, containing ſome particulars left out in the main writing.

*SCHEMATISMUS*, lat. (of *ſchema* a habit) 1 the habit, conſtitution, or diſpoſition of the body. 2 (in Grammar) the particular manner of bringing one word from another.

SCHEME (of *ſchema*, lat. of *σκεω*, gr. i. e. *εχω* to contain) a draught, plan, or model.

To SCHEME, 1 to draw a plan. 2 to form projects.

SCHE'MIST, a projector, one who is fond of forming ſchemes or projects.

*SCHE'SIS*, gr. 1 a rhetorical figure, whereby a certain affectation or inclination of the opponent is feigned, on purpoſe to be anſwered. The Latins call it *adfictio*. 2 the habit of the body, as it is fleſhy, or lean, &c.

SCHISM (of *σχισμα*, gr. of *σχιζω* to cut off) a rent, or diviſion in the church.

SCHISMA'TIC, or SCHISMA'TICAL, inclining to, or guilty of ſchiſm.

SCHISMA'TIC, ſub. a ſchiſmatic perſon, or one guilty of ſchiſm.

SCHOLAR (of *ſcholaris*, lat. of *ſchola* a ſchool) 1 one who learns any thing of one. 2 a learned perſon.

SCHO'LARSHIP, 1 the being of a ſcholar, 2 learning, or erudition.

SCHOLA'STIC, or SCHOLA'STICAL, of, like, or belonging to a ſcholar, or ſchool.

SCHO'LIAST (of *σχολιαστης*, gr. of *σχολιον* a gloſs) a commentator, an expoſitor.

SCHO'LIUM (of *σχολιον*, gr. of *σχολη* a ſchool) a brief commentary, or obſervation made upon ſome precedent diſcourſe.

SCHOOL, 1 a place where any thing is taught. 2 a whole faculty, univerſity, or ſect. 3 (in Painting) uſed as a term to diſtinguiſh the different manner of places and perſons.

SCHOOL-*men*, perſons who are ſkilled in the ſchool-divinity, or academical learning.

SCHOOL *divinity*, is that part of divinity which clears and diſcuſſes queſtions, by reaſon and arguments.

SCIA'GRAPHY, or SCIO'GRAPHY (of *σκιαγραφια*, gr. of *σκια* a ſhadow, and *γραφω* to deſcribe) 1 a profile, platform, or the firſt rude draught of a thing. 2 the art of dialling; or that part of aſtronomy which teacheth to find out the hour of the day or night, by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars. 3 (in Architecture) the draught of an edifice or building, cut in its length or breadth, to ſhew the inſide of it, as the conveniences of every room, with the thickneſs of the walls, timber, floors, &c.

SCI'AMACHY (of *σκιαμαχια*, gr. of *σκια* a ſhadow, and *μαχη* a fight) 1 a counterfeit fighting, or fighting with a ſhadow. 2 a private ſcholaſtic exerciſe.

*SCIA'TICA*, lat. (of *σκιαλικη*, gr. a diſeaſe in the hips) the hip-gout.

SCI'ENCE (of *ſcientia*, lat. knowledge) 1 knowledge, erudition. 2 liberal art.

*The ſeven liberal* SCI'ENCES, are grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, aſtronomy, and muſic.

SCI'ENTIAL, of, or belonging to ſcience.

SCIENTI'FIC, or SCIENTI'FICAL, which cauſes or promotes knowledge; or that abounds in knowledge.

*SCILICET*, lat. that is to ſay.

*SCILLA*, lat. (with Botaniſts) a ſquill, or ſea onion.

*SCILLI'TES*, lat. (in Phyſic) wine of ſquills.

*SCILLI'TES acetum*, lat. vinegar of ſquills.

SCILLY, an aſſemblage of one hundred and forty-five rocks and ſmall iſlands between the Briſtol and Britiſh channels, 60 miles from the Land's-end. They are ſo called from one of the largeſt.

SCI'MITER, a ſort of broad crooked ſword.

To SCINTI'LLATE (of *ſcintillo*, lat. of *ſcintilla*, a ſpark of fire) to ſparkle, to emit ſparks.

SCIO'GRAPHY. See SCIAGRAPHY.

SCI'OLIST (of *ſciolus*, lat. a dim. of *ſcius* ſkilful) one that thinketh he knoweth more than he doth, a ſmatterer in any kind of knowledge.

SCI'OMANCY (of σκιομαντεια gr. of σκια a ſhadow, and μαντεια divination) a divination by ſhadows; or the art of raiſing or calling up the manes or ſouls of deceaſed perſons, to tell of things to come.

*SCION*, fr. a ſprig, graft, or young ſhoot of a tree.

SCI'OPTIC *ball* (of σκια a ſhadow, and ὁπτομαι to view) a ſphere or globe of wood, with a circular hole through it, and a lens placed in it, and ſo fitted that it may be turned round every way, like the eye of an animal, uſed in making experiments in a darkened chamber.

SCIOTHE'RIC (of σκιαθηρικος, gr. of σκια a ſhadow, and θηραω to ſeek, or ſearch out) a part of optics.

SCIOTHERIC *teleſcope*, an inſtrument for obſerving the true time of the day, in order to adjuſt pendulum-clocks or watches.

SCIRRHO'SIS, gr. (of σκιῤῥοω to harden) a diſorder of the eye ariſing from an inflammation, when the fleſh increaſeth in bulk, and aſſumes a red colour.

SCI'RRHOUS, of, or belonging to a ſcirrhus.

*SCI'RRHUS*, lat. (of σκιῤῥος, gr. a piece of marble) a hard immoveable ſwelling that reſiſts the touch, but is without pain.

*SCISSU'RA*, lat. (of *ſcindo*, lat. to cut) a cut, a cleft, a rent.

SCLE'ROPHTHA'LMIA, (of σκληροφθαλμια, gr. of σκληρος, and ὀφθαλμια a diſeaſe of the eyes) a kind of ophthalmia, wherein the eye is dry, hard, and painful.

SCLEROTICA, gr. (of σκληρος hard) one of the membranes of the eye.

SCLE'ROTICS, medicines proper to harden the parts they are applied to.

To SCOFF, to mock, or deride.

SCOFF, a mock, or deriſion.

SCO'FFER, a mocker, a taunter.

To SCOLD, to chide, or brawl.

SCO'LLOP, 1 a ſhell-fiſh ſo called. 2 a kind of indenting.

*SCOLOPE'NDRA*, gr. 1 a ſort of worm engendered in a melancholy humour, which makes the gums become ulcerated, and the teeth looſe. 2 a fiſh that frees himſelf of the hook, by caſting out his bowels.

SCOLOPOMACHAE'RON (of σκολοπομαχαιριον, gr. of σκολοπαξ a woodcock, and μαχαιριον a knife) a ſurgeon's knife, ſo called from its reſembling the bill of a woodcock, uſed for opening and dilating wounds of the breaſt, abſceſſes, &c.

SCONCE, 1 a ſmall fort, built for the defence of ſome paſs, river, &c. 2 a man's head. *Shakeſp.* 3 a branched candleſtick.

To SCONCE, an univerſity word, to ſignify the ſetting up ſo much in the buttery book, upon one's head, to be paid as a puniſhment for a duty neglected, or an offence committed.

SCO'NE, [W. lon. 3°. 15'. lat. 56°. 28'.] a town of Scotland in the county of Perth, ſituate on the Tay. Here the kings of Scotland were uſually crowned.

SCOOP, a ſort of deep wooden ſhovel.

To SCOOP, to throw out with a ſcoop.

SCOO'PER, a water-fowl, ſo called from its beak reſembling a ſcoop.

SCOPE (of σκοπος, gr. of σκεπτομαι to conſider) 1 deſign, end, or purpoſe. 2 a mark to ſhoot at. 3 latitude, room, diſtance.

SCOPULO'SITY, rockineſs, or being full of rocks.

SCO'PULOUS (of *ſcopuloſus*, lat. of *ſcopulus* an high rock, or ſhelf in the ſea) full of rocks, or ſhelves.

SCORBU'TIC, or SCORBU'TICAL (of *ſcorbutus*, lat. the ſcurvy) 1 of, or belonging to the ſcurvy. 2 troubled with the ſcurvy.

To SCORCH (of *eſchorſer*, fr.) to parch, or burn the outſide.

*SCORDIUM*, lat. water germander.

SCORE, 1 (in Muſic) the original draught of the whole compoſition, wherein the ſeveral parts are diſtinctly marked. 2 account, or reckoning. 3 a tally. 4 twenty. 5 account, or conſideration.

To SCORE, 1 to mark up. 2 to draw lines under writing.

*SCO'RIA*, lat. the droſs, or recrement of a metal remaining after melting and refining.

To SCORN, to deſpiſe, or diſdain.

SCO'RNFUL, contemptuous, or diſdainful.

*SCO'RPIO*, lat. (i. e. a ſcorpion) the name of one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, the eighth, in order, conſiſting of forty nine ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue.

SCO'RPION, 1 a venomous creature, frequent in Italy, and other hot countries; it has ſeven pair of feet, and its tail conſiſts of ſeven little beads, in the laſt of which is the ſting. 2 a ſea-fiſh. 3 one of the twelve celeſtial ſigns. See SCORPIO. 4 an engine, a kind of croſs-bow to ſhoot envenomed arrows, and throw ſtones. 5 a whip or ſcourge, having plummets of lead at the ends of the cords.

SCO'RPION-*wort*, or SCO'RPION-*graſs*, an herb like a ſcorpion's tail, good againſt the ſting of that venomous creature.

SCOT, or SCOTT, 1 a part, or portion. 2 a Scotchman, a native of Scotland.

SCOT-*free*, 1 that pays nothing. 2 that goes unpuniſhed.

*To pay* SCOT *and* LOT, to pay ſuch cuſtomary contributions as are laid upon all ſubjects, according to their ability.

SCOTCH, a chink, cleft, or fiſſure.

To SCOTCH, to hack.

SCOTCH *collops*, ſlices of veal fried.

SCO'TIA, gr. (in Architecture) a member hollowed like a double channel, between the torus and the aſtragal; alſo the roundel on the baſe or bottom of a pillar.

SCO'TISTS, divines who follow the opinion

of John Duns Scotus, called the ſubtil doctor, the oppoſers of the Thomiſts.

SCOTLAND, excluſive of the iſlands, is ſituate between 1 and 6 degrees, weſt longitude, and between 54°. 30′. and 59°. 30′. north latitude; bounded by the northern or Caledonian ocean on the north, by the German ocean on the eaſt; by England and Solway-frith on the ſouth; and by the Iriſh ſea, and the Atlantic ocean on the weſt, being 300 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 50 to 150 in breadth, it being indented, and almoſt cut through in many places, and conſequently abounding in excellent harbours. The country is great part of it mountainous and barren towards the north; but there are ſeveral rich valleys in the ſouth, abounding in corn and cattle; and tho' their ſoil be not ſo fruitful, yet are they in ſome reſpects much better ſituate than England, particularly as to the herring fiſhery, that fiſh keeping chiefly on their coaſts; and they have all other ſorts of fiſh in great plenty; they have alſo flax, hemp, and wool in abundance. The eſtabliſhed form of religion is the Preſbyterian. It is divided into thirteen provincial ſynods, in which are 68 preſbyters, and 950 pariſhes; they have no pluralities.

SCOTO'MIA (of σκότωμα, gr. of σκότος dark) a dizzineſs, or ſwimming in the head, attended with a dimneſs of ſight.

SCO'VEL, a maulkin; a mop to make clean an oven with.

To SCOUL, or To SCOWL, to pout, or knit one's brows.

SCOU'NDREL, a pitiful, or baſe fellow.

To SCOUR, or To SCOWR, 1 to cleanſe, or to make clean. 2 to purge by ſtool. 3 to beat, or correct. 4 to run, or ſcamper.

To SCOUR *the length of the line* (a Military phraſe) is to rake a line from end to end with the ſhot.

SCOURGE, 1 a whip made of laſhes of ſmall cords, &c. 2 a plague.

To SCOURGE, 1 to whip. 2 to puniſh, or chaſtiſe.

SCOUT (of ſchout, dut.) 1 one that is ſent to bring tidings of the enemy's army. 2 a bailiff, or ſteward in Holland. 3 an advice boat. 4 (in the plural number) ſcout-watches, centinels who keep guard in the advanced poſts.

To SCRA'BBLE, 1 to grope, or feel about with the hands. 2 to ſcratch with the nails. 3 to ſcribble, or ſcratch with a pen.

SCRAG, or *a lean* SBRAG, a body that is little more than ſkin and bones.

SCRA'GGY, very lean.

To SCRA'MBLE, 1 to ſnatch, or endeavour to get a thing from others. 2 to climb up a tree, or ſteep place.

To SCRANCH, to make a craſhing noiſe with the teeth in eating.

SCRAPE, 1 an unlucky affair. 2 a ſaving induſtrious perſon.

To SCRAPE, 1 to ſhave, or raze off with a knife, or other inſtrument. 2 to rake, or amaſs. 3 to eraze.

SCRA'PER, 1 an inſtrument to ſcrape with. 2 a ſorry fidler.

SCRAPS, ſmall bits of any thing.

SCRAT, a kind of hermaphrodite.

To SCRATCH, 1 to rub gently. 2 to take the ſkin off with the nails. 3 to blot, or efface.

SCRATCH *work* (in Painting) a method of painting in freſco, by preparing a black ground, on which was laid a white plaiſter, which being taken off with an iron bodkin, the black appeared through the holes, and ſerved for ſhadows.

SCRA'TCHES, a diſeaſe in horſes, conſiſting of dry ſcabs or chops between the heel and paſtern joint.

To SCRAWL, or To SCRALL, to write in a careleſs manner.

SCRAY, a kind of ſea-ſwallow.

To SCREAK, to make a ſhrill noiſe.

To SCREAM, to cry out, as in a fright, &c.

SCREA'TION (of *ſcreatio*, lat. of *ſcreo* to hauk) a hauking, or ſpitting.

To SCREECH, to make a ſhrill noiſe as a ſcreech-owl does.

SCREECH-*owl*, an owl that makes a ſcreeching in the night.

SCREEN, or SKREEN, 1 a device to keep off the wind. 2 a device to keep off the heat of the fire. 3 a wooden frame grated for the ſifting corn, gravel, &c.

To SCREEN, 1 to ſift through a ſcreen. 2 to ſhelter, or protect from.

To SCREW, 1 to preſs, or force with a ſcrew. 2 to oppreſs, or be hard upon.

SCREW, 1 one of the five mechanic powers, being a cylinder furrowed ſpiral wiſe, uſed chiefly for preſſing bodies cloſe; and likewiſe for lifting weighty things. 2 an inſtrument for pulling a cork out of a bottle, &c.

To SCRI'BBLE, 1 to ſcratch, or daſh with a pen. 2 to write after a careleſs manner. 3 to write in a low pitiful ſtile.

SCRI'BBLER, 1 one that writes a bad hand. 2 a paultry author.

SCRIBE (of *ſcriba*, lat. of *ſcribo* to write) 1 a writer, an amanuenſis. 2 a ſecretary, a town-clerk. 3 an expounder of the law among the Jews.

SCRIP, 1 a budget, or bag. 2 a little, or ſmall piece.

SCRI'PTURAL, of, or belonging to the holy ſcriptures.

SCRI'PTURE (of *ſcriptura*, lat. of *ſcribo* to write) 1 the holy writ, or the writings of the old and new teſtament. 2 the writing, or making a book. 3 the ſtyle, or manner of writing of an author. 4 an inſcription.

SCRI'P-

SCRI'PTURISTS, thoſe that ground their faith on ſcripture only.

SCRI'VENER, one that draws up, and groſſes writings.

SCRO'BICLE (of *ſcrobiculus*, lat. a dim. of *ſcrobs* a ditch) a little ditch, or furrow.

*SCRO'FULA*, lat. the king's evil.

SCRO'FULOUS (of *ſcrofuloſus*, lat. of *ſcrofula* the king's evil) of, or belonging to the king's evil.

SCROLL, 1 a ſlip, or roll of parchment. 2 (in Architecture). See VOLUTA.

*SCRO'TUM*, lat. the cods, the bag that contains the teſticles.

SCRUB, 1 an old broom. 2 a ſorry horſe. 3 a ſhabby pitiful fellow. 4 a little pitiful fellow. 5 a ſorry naſty ſervant.

SCRUB, adj. ſorry, pitiful.

To SCRUB, to rub hard.

SCRUBA'DO, 1 the itch. 2 ſlovenlineſs.

SCRUFF, little ſticks, coals, &c. which poor people gather up for fuel at ebbing water, by the ſide of the Thames.

SCRU'PLE (of *ſcrupulus*, lat. a little ſharp ſtone in one's ſhoe, very troubleſome to a traveller) 1 a doubt of conſcience. 2 a weight, the third part of a dram, or twenty grains. 3 a ſmall part of time, uſed by ſeveral eaſtern nations, being the 1086th part of an hour.

To SCRU'PLE, to be in doubt whether one ſhall do a thing or not, on a conſcientious account.

SCRU'PLES *eclipſed* (in Aſtronomy) are that part of the diameter of the moon which enters the ſhadow, expreſſed in the ſame meaſure wherein the apparent diameter is expreſſed.

SCRU'PLES *of half duration* (in Aſtronomy) are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her centre, from the beginning of the eclipſe to the middle.

SCRU'PLES *of immerſion*, or *incidence* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her centre, ſtom the beginning of the eclipſe, till the time its centre falls into the ſhadow.

SCRU'PLES *of emerſion* (in Aſtronomy) are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her centre, in the time from the firſt emerſion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipſe.

SCRU'PULOUS, full of ſcruples.

To SCRUSE, to crowd, preſs, or thruſt hard.

SCRUTINE'ER, he that examines and tells the votes after balloting.

To SCRU'TINIZE (of *ſcrutor*, lat. to examine) to examine, ſift, or make a ſtrict enquiry into.

SCRU'TINY, 1 a gathering of votes, and ſtrictly examining them. 2 a reſearch, or diligent inquiry.

SCRUTOI'R, or SCRUTO'RE (of *ecritore*, fr.) a ſort of cabinet, with drawers and a lid opening downwards to write on.

SCRY, a great flock of fowls.

SCUD, a ſudden ſhower.

To SCUD, or SCU'DDLE *away*, to ſcamper away all of a ſudden.

SCU'FFLE, a quarrel with fighting.

To SCU'FFLE, to ſtrive together in a fray, or fight.

To SCULK, 1 to hide one's ſelf. 2 to lurk about.

SCULK, a word uſed by hunters for a company, as a ſculk of foxes, i. e. a company of them.

SCULL, 1 the cranium; the bone of the head, the brain-pan. 2 a ſhole of fiſh. *Milton*. 3 a little oar.

SCU'LLER, 1 a boat rowed with ſculls. 2 a waterman that rows with ſculls.

SCU'LLERY, a place to waſh, or ſcour the diſhes in.

SCU'LLION, a kitchen drudge, a ſervant under the cook.

SCULP, a cut, print, or figure.

SCU'LPTOR, a graver, or carver.

SCU'LPTURE (of *ſculptura*, lat. of *ſculpo* to grave) 1 the art of engraving in creux; and of carving in relievo, which is what we more ſtrictly call ſculpture. 2 ſculp, or figure.

SCUM, 1 froth, or foam. 2 dregs, or mob. 3 droſs, or ſcoria.

To SCUM, to ſkim, or take off the ſcum.

SCU'MMER (in Hunting) the dung of a fox.

To SCU'MMER, to ſquirt a watery ſubſtance out of the body.

SCU'PPER-*holes*, holes cut through a ſhip's ſides to free the deck of water.

SCU'PPER-*leathers*, leathers nailed over the ſcupper-holes.

SCU'PPER-*nails*, nails with broad heads, uſed to nail on the ſcupper-leathers.

SCURF, 1 a dry, ſcaly matter on the head, dandraff. 2 a ſcab.

SCU'RFY, having ſcurf.

SCURRI'LITY (of *ſcurrilitas*, lat. of *ſcurra*, a buffoon) pleaſantry, buffoonery, drollery, raillery.

SCU'RRILE, or SCU'RRILOUS, railing, ſaucy, abuſive, ſcandalous.

SCU'RVY, adj. pitiful, mean, ſorry.

SCU'RVY (of *ſcorbutus*, lat.) a diſeaſe.

SCU'RVY-*graſs*, an herb good againſt the ſcurvy.

SCUT, the tail of hares and rabbits.

SCU'TCHEON (of *excuſſon*, fr. of *ſcutum*, lat. a ſhield) 1 a coat of arms. 2 a ſmall piece of braſs, or iron, to be ſet before a lock. 3 a bud for inoculation. 4 the key or corner ſtone of a building.

SCUTI'FEROUS (of *ſcutifer*, lat. of *ſcutum* a ſhield, and *fero* to bear) bearing a ſhield.

SCU'TTLE, 1 a duſt-baſket. 2 a wooden trough of a mill, through which the flower falls into the meal tub. 3 (in the plural number) ſmall ſquare holes cut in the deck

of a ſhip. 4 the covers of thoſe holes. 5 little windows cut out in a cabbin to let in light.

SCUTTLE *fiſh*, the name of a ſea fiſh.

*SCY'LLA*, lat. (of σκυλλειν, gr. to vex) a dangerous rock, in the Sicilian ſea.

SCY'REGEMOT, a court held twice a year by the biſhop of the dioceſe and the earldorman, or if the ſhire have none, by the ſheriff.

SCYTHE, an inſtrument for mowing of graſs.

SEA, 1 that general collection of waters that encompaſſes the earth, more properly called the ocean. 2 a particular part of the ocean, which is called by ſeveral names, according to the country it waſhes. 3 a wave, billow, or ſurge.

SEA-*chart*, a geographical deſcription of the ſea-coaſts, with the true diſtances, and courſes leading to them.

SEA-*longs*, the froth of the ſea.

SEA-*port*, a port, or town, built by the ſea-ſide.

SEA *wrack*, alga; the name of an herb.

SEA'FARING, belonging to the ſea.

SEAFORD, a ſmall fiſhing town in Suſſex, between Newhaven and Beachy head. It is one of the cinque-ports, and ſends two members to parliament. It was incorporated by Henry VIII. by the ſtile of bailiffs, jurats, and commonalty of the town, port, and borough of Seaford. Diſtant from Lewes 7 miles ſouth.

SEAL, 1 the print of a coat of arms, &c. made in wax, and ſet to any deed, writing, &c. 2 the inſtrument, or piece of metal, on which the device is engraven, which preſſes the wax. 3 a ſea-calf.

To SEAL, to ſet a ſeal to a writing, letter, lock, &c.

To SEAL *hermetically* (with Chemiſts) is to heat the neck, or mouth of a glaſs veſſel red hot, and then preſs it together with a pair of hot pincers.

SRA'LER, an officer in the chancery, appointed to ſeal the writs and inſtruments made there.

SEAM, 1 the place where two pieces of cloth are joined together with a needle. 2 a ſcar. 3 the opening between two planks in a ſhip. 4 eight buſhels of corn. 5 hog's fat clarified.

SEAMS, 1 the joints of ſtone in building. 2 a diſeaſe in horſes.

SEA'MSTER, or SEA'MSTRESS, a perſon who ſews, or makes up linen garments.

SEAN, a long fiſhing net.

SEAN-*fiſh*, fiſh taken in the ſean.

To SEAR, 1 to ſweal, or ſcorch. 2 to burn with a hot iron, wax-candle, &c.

SEAR *cloth*, a plaiſter for pains or aches.

SEARCH, inquiry, looking for, or ſeeking after.

To SEARCH, 1 to ſeek, or inquire after. 2 to probe, or inquire into.

SEA'RCHER, 1 one that ſearches, ſeeks, or looks for. 2 an officer of the cuſtoms, whoſe buſineſs is to examine outward-bound ſhips. 3 an officer who examines, and by a peculiar ſeal marks the defects of woollen cloth.

SARCE, or SARSE, a lawn ſieve.

SEA'SON (of *ſaiſon*, fr.) 1 one of the four parts of the year. 2 a proper time to do any thing.

To SEA'SON, 1 to ſalt, or give any thing a reliſh with pepper, ſalt, &c. 2 to uſe, or inure.

SEA'SONABLE, 1 that is done in ſeaſon. 2 proper, convenient.

SEA'SONINGS, an aguiſh diſtemper, which ſtrangers are ſubject to in the Weſt Indies, at their firſt coming.

SEAT, 1 any thing to ſit upon. 2 a capital city. 3 ſcene, or theatre. 4 ſituation of a town. 5 a country houſe.

To SEAT, 1 to place upon a ſeat. 2 to ſettle, or eſtabliſh.

SEATON, [W. lon. 2°. 44'. lat. 56 deg.] a port town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, ſituate of the frith of Forth.

SE AX, or SEAXE, a kind of ſword like a ſcythe, made uſe of by the old Saxons, who are ſuppoſed to derive their name from thence.

SE'CANT (of *ſecans*, lat. of *ſeco* to cut) 1 a cutting. 2 (in Geometry) a line that cuts another, and divides it into two parts. 3 (in Trigonometry) a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, through one end of a given arch, till it meets or cuts the tangent; as the right line AC. See fig. 15.

To SECEDE, (of *ſecedo*, lat. of *ſe* q. d. *ſeorſum* aſide, and *cedo* to depart) to abſent one's ſelf from a place or buſineſs.

To SECERN, (of *ſecerno*, lat. to ſeparate, of *ſe* apart, and *cerno* to ſift) 1 to put aſunder or apart, to ſever. 2 to ſeparate one from another. 3 to promote ſecretion.

SECE'SSION (of *ſeceſſio*, lat. of *ſecedo* to withdraw, or retire) a going aſide, a retiring.

To SECLU'DE (of *ſecludo*, lat. of *ſe* for *ſeorſum* apart, and *cludo* or *claudo* to ſhut) 1 to ſhut apart. 2 to ſhut out, or exclude.

SECLU'SION, the act of ſecluding, ſhutting out, or excluding.

SE'COND (of *ſecundus*, lat. next) 1 the laſt of two. 2 the 360th part of a degree of any circle. 3 the 60th part of a minute of time. 4 (in Muſic) one of the muſical intervals, being the diſtance between any ſound and the next neareſt ſound, whether higher or lower. 5 one that backs, or defends another.

SE'COND *terms* (in Algebra) thoſe where the unknown quantity has a degree leſs, than it has in the term where it is raiſed to the higheſt.

To

To SE'COND, to back, or aid.
SECONDARY, ſub. an officer who acts as ſecond, or next to the chief officer.
SE'CONDARY, adj. ſecond, next to the chief.
SE'CONDARY *circles* (in Aſtronomy) all circles that interſect the ſix greater circles of the ſphere at right angles.
SE'CONDARY *planets* (in Aſtronomy). See *Secondary* PLANETS.
SE'CONDARY *fever* (with Phyſicians) is that which ariſeth after the criſis, or diſcharge of ſome morbid matter; as after the declenſion of the ſmall-pox.
SE'CONDINE, 1 the after-birth in women. 2 the heam in beaſts.
SE'CRESY, the keeping a matter ſecret.
SE'CRET, adj. (of *ſecretus*, lat. of *ſecerno* to put aſunder) 1 hidden, not known. 2 privy, or private. 3 underhand, not fair. 4 cloſe, that can keep a ſecret. 5 ſolitary, remote, far off.
SE'CRET, ſub. 1 a myſtery. 2 any means, or way known to few people to do any thing. 3 a ſcrape, or plunge.
To SECRET, to conceal, or hide.
SE'CRETARY, a perſon who writes letters, &c. for a prince, &c.
*Animal* SECRE'TION (in Phyſic) is the ſeparation of one fluid from another, in an animal body, by means of glands.
SECT (of *ſecta*, lat. of *ſeco* to divide) 1 a particular party in religion. 2 a party profeſſing the ſame opinion.
SECTA'RIAN, of, or belonging to a ſect.
SE'CTARY, the follower of a ſect divided from the church.
SE'CTION (of *ſectio*, lat. of *ſeco* to cut off) 1 a cutting, or dividing. 2 the part cut off, or divided. 3 a certain diviſion in the chapter of a book, frequently with this mark §. 4 (in Mathematics) the cutting of one plane by another, or of a ſolid by a plane. 5 (in Architecture) the profile of a fabric, or the draught of its heights and depths raiſed on the plane, as if the whole building were cut aſunder to diſcover the inſide.
*Conic* SE'CTION, is a figure made by the ſolid body of a cone's being ſuppoſed to be cut by a plane; and theſe ſections are uſually accounted four, viz. the circle, ellipſis, parabola, and hyperbola. See each in its proper place.
SE'CTOR, 1 a part of a circle, or a mix'd triangle, comprehended between two radii or ſemi-diameters, making an angle at the centre, and an arch, or part of the circumference; as the mix'd triangle AGD. See fig. 15. 2 mathematical inſtrument.
SE'CTOR *of a ſphere*, is a conical ſolid, whoſe vertex or top ends in the centre of the ſphere, and its baſe or bottom is a ſegment of the ſame ſphere.
SE'CULAR (of *ſecularis*, lat. of *ſeculum* an age) 1 temporal, or belonging to this life. 2 of, or belonging to an hundred years. 3 not regular, or not engaged in a monaſtic life, or engaged to obſerve the rules of any religious order.
SE'CULAR *games*, games that were celebrated at the end of every age, or one hundred years, among the ancient Romans.
SECULA'RITY, worldineſs, addicted to the things of this world.
To SE'CULARIZE, to make ſecular.
SE'CUNDARY, ſecond next to the chief. See SECONDARY.
SE'CUNDINE (of *ſecundæ*, lat. the after-birth) 1 (in Medicine) the ſkin wherein the child, or other young animal is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth, or burden: in brutes it is called the heam, or cleaning. 2 (in Botany) the fourth and laſt coat, or cover of ſeeds. *Grew.*
*SECUNDUM ARTEM*, lat. according to the rules of art; it is chiefly uſed where ſome extraordinary care or dexterity is to be uſed.
SECU'RE (of *ſecurus*, lat. of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *cura*, lat. regard) 1 ſafe, free from danger. 2 careleſs, fearleſs.
To SECU'RE, 1 to ſhelter, or ſave. 2 to keep, or guarantee. 3 to aſſure, or affirm. 4 to apprehend, or arreſt. 5 to ſeize a thing.
SECU'RITY, 1 ſafety, the being out of danger. 2 ſurety, or aſſurance. 3 bail. 4 aſſurance, or careleſneſs.
SEDA'N (of *ſedes*, lat. a ſeat) a chair to be carried in.
SEDA'TE (of *ſedatus*, lat. of *ſedo* to quiet) ſober, compoſed, or undiſturbed.
SEDA'TENESS, compoſure of mind.
SEDA'TIVE, of a quieting, allaying, or aſſwaging quality.
SE'DENTARY (of *ſedentarius*, lat. of *ſedeo* to ſit) 1 ſitting much, that worketh ſitting. 2 that kept at home, or ſeldom ſtirs abroad. 3 fix'd or ſettled to a particular place.
SEDGE, a weed growing in marſhy places.
SE'DGY, full of, or abounding with ſedge.
SE'DIMENT (of *ſedimentum*, lat. of *ſedeo* to reſt upon) that which ſinketh down to the bottom; the grounds, or dregs.
SEDI'TION (of *ſeditio*, lat. of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *itio* a going) 1 a mutiny, a riſing, or uproar, a popular tumult. 2 diſcord, debate, or ſtrife.
SEDI'TIOUS, factious, mutinous, apt to raiſe ſedition.
To SEDU'CE (of *ſeduco*, lat, of *ſe* aſide, and *duco* to draw) 1 to miſlead, deceive, or beguile. 2 to debauch, or corrupt.
SEDU'CEMENT, or SEDU'CTION, the action of miſleading, deceiving, or beguiling.
SEDU'CER, one who draws away or miſleads.
SEDU'LITY, diligence, or aſſiduity.
SE'DULOUS (of *ſedulus*, lat. careful) diligent, careful, aſſiduous.

SEE, 1 a biſhop's ſeat. 2 epiſcopal dignity.

To SEE, 1 to diſcern with the eyes, to look, or behold. 2 to enquire, or aſk. 3 to examine, or look into. 4 to conceive, apprehend, or underſtand. 5 to take care of. 6 to take heed, or be careful. 7 to look, or ſearch.

SEECHING, or SECHY, a town in Norfolk, which has a well frequented market, weekly, on tueſday, and once a fortnight for the ſale of fat cattle. Diſtant from London 77 computed, and 94 meaſured miles, and 26 from Norfolk.

SEED, 1 any grain, &c. that is ſown. 2 ſperm of animals, that ſerves for their generation. 3 a cauſe that produces ſome effect.

SEED-*leep*, or SEED-*lip*, a veſſel or ſcopper in which the huſbandmen carry their corn at the time of ſowing.

SEED-*ſhedding*, a diſeaſe in cattle.

SEE'DLINGS (with Botaniſts) 1 roots of gilliflowers, &c. which come from ſeeds ſown. 2 the young tender ſhoots of plants that have been but newly ſown.

SEE'DY, full of, run to, or having ſeeds.

SEEING, the ſenſe we have of external objects by means of the eye.

SEEING, adv. foraſmuch as, ſince it is, ſeeing that.

To SEEK, 1 to ſearch, or look for. 2 to endeavour, or ſtrive for. 3 to plot, or deſign. 4 to make addreſs. 5 not to know what to do. 6 to be non-plus'd, or not to know how to anſwer.

SEE'LING, 1 (with Falconers) is the running of a thread through the eye-lids of a hawk, when firſt taken, ſo that ſhe may ſee very little, or not at all, to cauſe her to endure the hood the better. 2 (in Horſemanſhip) a horſe is ſaid to ſeel, when white hairs about the breadth of a farthing, mixed with thoſe of his natural colour, grow upon his eye-brows, which is a mark of old age. 3 (ſea term) a ſhip is ſaid to ſeel when ſhe tumbles ſuddenly and violently from one ſide to another.

To SEEM, to appear.

SEEMING, adj. external.

SEE'MLY, decent, becoming.

SEER, a prophet.

To SEETH, to ſtew, or boil gently.

SE'GMENT (of *ſegmentum*, lat. of *ſeco* to cut off) 1 a ſhred, or piece cut off from ſomething. 2 (in Geometry) when a line, or the ſide of any plain triangle, is any way cut in two or more parts, either by a perpendicular line let fall upon it, or otherwiſe, thoſe parts are uſually called ſegments.

SE'GMENT *of a circle*, a part of a circle, comprehended between an arch and the chord thereof; thus the ſpace comprehended between the chord DB, and the arch DEB, is called a ſegment. See fig. 15.

SE'GMENT *of a ſphere*, a portion of a ſphere cut off by a plane, in any part, except the centre; ſo that the baſe of ſuch a ſegment muſt always be a circle, and its ſurface a part of that of the ſphere; the whole ſegment being either greater or leſs than an hemiſphere.

SE'GMENT *leaves* (with Botaniſts) are leaves of plants that are cut or divided into many ſhreds or ſlices.

To SE'GREGATE (of *ſegrego*, lat. of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *ago* to put) 1 to take out of the flock. 2 to ſeparate, alienate, or put away.

SEGREGA'TION, a ſeparating, ſevering, or putting apart.

*SEI'GNIOR*, ital. 1 a lord, or maſter. 2 (in the ſenſe of the Law) the lord of a fee, or of a manor.

*Grand* SEI'GNIOR (i. e. great lord) the emperor of the Turks.

SEIGNIO'RAGE, a prerogative of the crown, whereby the king challenges an allowance of gold or ſilver brought in the maſs to be coined.

SEI'GNIORY, a lordſhip.

*SEIRIASIS*, gr. (of σειριαω to be troubled with this diſorder, of σειρω to dry up) an inflammation of the head, attended with a paleneſs and dryneſs of the body, and loſs of appetite.

SEI'SIN (of *ſaiſine*, fr.) actual poſſeſſion.

SEI'ZABLE, that may be, or is liable to be ſeized.

To SEIZE (of *ſaiſir*, fr.) 1 to lay hold of. 2 to come upon, as diſtempers or paſſions do. 5 (ſea term) to make faſt, or bind, to faſten two ropes together with rope yarn.

SEI'ZURE, ſeizing, taking into cuſtody, attachment, diſtreſs.

SE'LBY, [W. lon. 55 min. lat. 53°. 48'.] a ſmall but populous trading town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the Ouſe, which bring veſſels up to it, and on that account ſeveral merchants live here. It has a market on monday, and fairs on June the 11th, and September the 29th. Henry I. was born here. Diſtant from London 141 computed, and 172 meaſured miles, and 12 from York.

SE'LDOM, not often.

SELE'CT (of *ſelectus*, lat. of *ſeligo* to pick) choſen out from among others, culled, choice.

To SELE'CT (of *ſeligo*, lat. of *ſe* and *lego* to chooſe) to chooſe out, to pick, and lay aſide.

*SELENITES*, gr. (of σελην the moon) 1 a ſtone (as is ſaid) in Arabia, wherein is a white, which increaſeth and decreaſeth with the moon. 2 Muſcovy talc, ſo called by ſome from an opinion that its brightneſs increaſes and diminiſhes with the moon.

SELENO'GRAPHIST, a deſcriber of the moon.

SELENO'GRAPHY (of σελην the moon, and γραφω

γραφω to deſcribe) a branch of coſmography, which deſcribes the moon, and all the parts and appearances thereof, as ſpots, &c. which are viſible by help of a teleſcope; as geography does the earth.

SELEU'CIANS, a ſect of ancient hereticks, who taught that God was corporeal, that the elementary matter was co-eternal with him, and many other like tenets.

SELF, one's ſelf.

SELF-*denial*, mortification, or ſelf-renunciation.

SELF-*dependent*, independent, not depending upon another.

SELF-*evident*, that needeth no proof, or demonſtration.

SELF-*heal*, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called ſanicle.

SELF-*murder*, a murder committed upon one's ſelf, *felo de ſe*.

SE'LFISH, 1 own, proper. 2 that is all for himſelf.

SE'LIBRA, lat. (of *ſemi* half, and *libra* a pound) half a pound, ſix ounces.

SE'LION, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

SELL (of *ſella*, lat. a ſeat) a word uſed by builders, ſignifying the loweſt piece of timber, in a timber building, or that on which the whole ſtructure is erected; the ground-ſell. Window-ſell, is the bottom piece in a window frame.

To SELL, 1 to give the right of any thing to another for a price. 2 to go off, or yield a price.

SELLA'NDER, or SELLI'ANDER, a dry ſcab, growing in the very bent of the ham of a horſe's hind leg.

SE'LLERY, a ſallet herb.

SE'LVAGE, the outward edge of linen, cloth, &c.

SE'MBLABLE, fr. 1 like, not unlike. 2 like, equal, match.

SE'MBLANCE, fr. likeneſs, or appearance.

SEME, (of ꝛeam, ſax. a load) 1 a horſe load, or eight buſhels of corn. 2 one hundred and forty pound of glaſs.

SEME'IOSIS, gr. (of σημα a ſign) 1 a noting, marking, or obſervation. 2 (among Phyſicians) an obſervation, or mark, whereby they diſcover ſome other thing which were before unknown.

SEMEIO'TICA, (of σημειωλικη, gr. of σημειον a ſymptom) that part of phyſic which conſiders the ſigns or indications of health and diſeaſes.

SE'MEN, lat. (of *ſero* to ſow) ſeed either of animals, or vegetables.

SEMENI'FEROUS (of *ſemen* ſeed, and *fero* to bear) bearing ſeed.

SE'METS (in Botany) the apices of the attire of a plant. *Grew.*

SE'MI, lat. half; hemi in Greek, and demi in French.

SE'MI-*Arians*, ſuch as in appearance condemned the errors of Arius, but yet acquieſced in his principles, only palliating and hiding them under ſofter and more moderate terms.

SE'MIBRIEF, a muſical note of half the quantity of time with the brief, or breve; conſiſting of two minions, or four crochets.

SEMICI'RCLE, 1 half a circle, or a figure contained between the diameter and half the circumference. 2 an inſtrument uſed by ſurveyors, being half the theodolite.

SEMICI'RCULAR, of, belonging to, or in the form of a ſemicircle.

SEMICICURCU'MFERENCE, half the circumference.

SEMICO'LON, (i. e. half a colon) a ſtop, or point uſed in writing and printing, marked thus (;). It denotes a larger ſtop than a comma, but leſs than a colon.

SE'MICOMBU'ST (of *ſemicombuſtus*, lat. of *ſemi* half, and *buſtus* burnt) half burnt.

SE'MICONSPI'CUOUS (of *ſemiconſpicuus*, lat. of *ſemi* half, and *conſpicuus* viſible) half conſpicuous, or viſible.

SEMICU'BICAL *paraboloid* (in Geometry) a curve whoſe ordinates are in ſubtriplicate of the duplicate proportion of the diameter, i. e. the cubes of the ordinates are as the ſquares of the diameters.

*SEMICU'BITUS*, lat. (of *ſemi* half, and *cubitus* a cubit) half a cubit.

SEMIDIA'METER (in Geometry) is a right line drawn from the centre of a circle or a ſphere to its circumference, the ſame as is called radius.

SEMIDIAPA'SON (in Muſic) a defective octavo, or an eighth diminiſhed of a minor ſemi-tone.

SEMIDIAPE'NTE (in Muſic) a defective, or falſe fifth.

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS (of ημι, gr. half, and διαφανης, lat. tranſparent) half tranſparent.

SEMIDI'TONE (in Muſic) the leſſer third, having its terms as 6 to 5.

SE'MI *double* (in the Roman breviary) ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones; but with more than the ſingle ones.

SEMIFI'STULAR *flowers* (of *ſemi* half, and *fiſtula* a pipe) are ſuch whoſe upper parts reſemble a pipe cut off obliquely, as birthwort.

*SEMIFLO'SCULUS*, lat. (of *ſemi* half, and *floſculus* a dim. of *flos* a flower) a ſemifloret.

SEMIFLO'RET (with Floriſts) an half flouriſh; it is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue.

SE'MIFORM (of *ſemiformis*, lat. of *ſemi* half, and *forma* a form) half-formed, imperfect.

SEMIGLOBULAR, of the form of half a globe.

SEMILUNAR (of *ſemi*, lat. half, and *lunaris* belonging to the moon) in the form of a half moon.

*SEMIMO'DIUS*, lat. (of *ſemi* half, and *modius* a buſhel) half a buſhel.

SE'MINAL (of *ſeminalis*, lat. of *ſemen* ſeed) of, or pertaining to ſeed; ſpermatic.

SE'MINAL *leaves* (in Botany) are two plain, ſoft, and undivided leaves, which firſt ſhoot forth from the greateſt part of all ſown ſeeds; which leaves generally are very different from thoſe of the ſucceeding plant, in ſize, figure, ſurface, and poſition.

SE'MINARIST, one brought up in a ſeminary.

SE'MINARY (of *ſeminarium*, lat. of *ſemen* ſeed) 1 a ſeed-plot, a place where plants are ſet to be removed, a nurſery. 2 (Figuratively) a ſchool or college, which is a nurſery for learning. 3 (in Popiſh countries) a ſchool, or college for the inſtruction of young perſons deſigned for the miniſtry, thence called ſeminary prieſts, who are deſigned to propagate the popiſh doctrine in proteſtant countries.

SEMINATION (of *ſeminatio*, lat. of *ſemino* to ſow) the act of ſowing, or ſhedding ſeed; particularly that of vegetables.

SEMI-ORDINATES (in Geometry) the halves of the ordinates or applicates.

SEMIPELA'GIANS, ſuch as retain ſome tincture of Pelagianiſm.

SEMIQUA'VER (in Muſic) a note of half the length of a quaver.

SE'MITONE (in Muſic) half a tone.

SE'MI-VOWELS (with Grammarians) are the letters F, L, M, N, R, S, X, Z, which are ſo called, becauſe, tho' they be conſonants, they are expreſſed without the aſſiſtance or ſound of the vowel E.

*SE'MPER-virent*, lat. (of *ſemper* always, and *virens* green, lat.) ever-green.

*SE'MPER-vivum*, lat. (of *ſemper* always, and *vivo* to live) the herb ſengreen, aygreen, or houſe-leek.

SEMPITE'RNAL (of *ſempiternus*, lat. of *ſemper* always, and *æternus* eternal) endleſs, continual, perpetual, everlaſting.

*SE'NA*, lat. the leaves of a ſhrub, of a purgative quality, brought from many parts of the Levant.

SE'NATE (of *ſenatus*, lat. of *ſenex* an old man) 1 a council of the principal inhabitants of a ſtate, who have a ſhare in the government; a parliament. 2 the place where the ſenate or council is holden. 3 a great council, or grand aſſembly.

SE'NATOR, 1 a member of the ſenate, a parliament-man. 2 an alderman.

SENATO'RIAN, of, or belonging to a ſenator.

To SEND, 1 to cauſe one to go, or a thing to be carried. 2 to let one know.

SE'NDAL, a kind of thin ſilk.

SE'NESCAL, or SE'NESCHAL, a ſteward; as the lord high ſeneſchal, i. e. lord high ſteward.

SE'NGREEN, *ſempervivum*, the herb houſe-leek.

*SE'NIOR*, lat. the elder.

SENIO'RITY, elderſhip.

SENSA'TION, an impreſſion of the objects upon the ſenſes.

SENSE (of *ſenſus*, lat. of *ſentio* to underſtand) 1 the faculty of the animal, whereby he receives the impreſſion of external and corporeal objects. 2 feeling. 3 an impreſſion of the objects upon the ſenſes. 4 an affection, or paſſion of the ſoul. 5 thought, or reaſon. 6 judgment, or underſtanding. 7 humour, or way. 8 wit, or ſpirit. 9 opinion, or ſentiment. 10 meaning, or ſignification. 11 capacity.

*Common* SENSE, thoſe general notions ariſing in the minds of men, by which they apprehend things after the ſame manner.

SE'NSELESS, 1 that has no ſenſe, or feeling, 2 fooliſh, impertinent.

SENSES, the common faculties whereby we receive the impreſſion of external objects, viz. Sight, Hearing, Feeling, Taſting, and Smell.

SENSIBI'LITY, the ſenſible faculty.

SE'NSIBLE, 1 that may be felt, or perceived by the ſenſes. 2 that feels, apt to perceive. 3 ſad, grievous. 4 ſatisfied, made to underſtand. 5 of good ſenſe, judicious.

SE'NSIBLE *qualities* (with Logicians) are ſuch as can be perceived by the ſenſes, as hardneſs, ſoftneſs, weight, heat, cold, colour, ſounds, ſmells, taſtes, &c.

SE'NSITIVE, having ſenſe.

SE'NSITIVE *plant*, a plant which will contract its leaves when touched, as if really ſenſible of it, and upon the removal of the hand will expand its leaves and flouriſh again.

SE'NSORY (of *ſenſorium*, lat. of *ſenſus* ſenſe) the ſeat of common ſenſe, ſuppoſed to be that part of the brain wherein the nerves from all the organs of ſenſe terminate.

SE'NSUAL (of *ſenſualis*, lat. of *ſenſus* ſenſe) 1 that indulges the ſenſes, voluptuous. 2 carnal, belonging to the fleſh.

SENSUA'LITY, a gratifying, or pleaſing the ſenſes.

To SE'NSUALIZE, to render ſenſual.

SENT, ſmell, or odour.

To SENT, 1 to perfume, or give a ſent to. 2 to ſmell as a dog.

SE'NTENCE (of *ſententia*, lat. of *ſentio* to underſtand) 1 a number of words joined together. 2 a wiſe ſaying, a ſhort pithy remark. 3 judgment, doom, or condemnation. 4 (in Grammar) a period, or ſet of words comprehending ſome perfect ſenſe, or ſentiment of the mind.

To SE'NTENCE, to condemn, or paſs ſentence upon.

SENTE'NTIOUS, full of ſentences.

*SE'NTIMENT*, fr. 1 opinion, meaning, ſenſe. 2 inclination, paſſion.

SE'NTINEL, or SE'NTRY (of *ſentinelle*, fr.) 1 a ſoldier placed in ſome poſt, to watch any approach of the enemy, to prevent ſurprizes, &c. 2 a private ſoldier, one below a corporal.

SE'NTINEL *perdue*, a ſentinel placed near the enemy, in ſome very dangerous poſt, where he is in imminent danger of being killed.

SE'NVY, the muſtard plant.

SE'NVY-*ſeed*, muſtard-ſeed.

SE'PAE (of σηπω, gr. to putrify) large corroſive puſtules.

SE'PARABI'LITY, capableneſs of being ſeparated.

SE'PARABLE, capable of being ſeparated.

SE'PARATE, diſtinct, particular, different.

To SE'PARATE (of *ſe* apart, and *paro* to order) 1 to part, divide, or put aſunder. 2 to put a difference, to diſtinguiſh. 3 to part, or go from each other.

SEPARA'TION, the act of ſeparating, or putting aſunder.

SE'PARATIST, a ſchiſmatic, or one who ſeparates himſelf from the eſtabliſhed church.

SE'PARATORY, 1 a ſurgeon's inſtrument to pick ſplinters of bones out of a wound. 2 (in Chemiſtry) a veſſel for ſeparating oil from water.

*SE'PIACE*, ital. (in Muſic). If you pleaſe.

SE'PIMENT (of *ſepimentum*, lat. of *ſepo* to incloſe) a hedge, a fence, a pale, or incloſure.

SEPO'SITED (of *ſepoſitus*, lat. of *ſepono*, of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *pono* to put or lay) put apart, or laid by.

SEPOSI'TION, a ſetting aſide, or apart.

SEPTA'NGULAR (of *ſeptangulus*, lat. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *angulus* an angle) having ſeven angles.

*SEPTE'MBER*, lat. (of *ſeptem* ſeven, becauſe the ſeventh month from March) the ninth month of the year, in which the ſun enters the ſign Libra, and makes the autumnal equinox.

SEPTE'MFLUOUS (of *ſeptemfluus*, lat. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *fluo* to flow) divided into ſeven branches, or flowing into ſeven ſtreams.

*SEPTE'MPEDANS*, lat. (of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *pes* a foot) ſeven foot long, or belonging to ſeven feet.

SEPTENA'RIOUS, or SE'PTENARY, of, or belonging to the number ſeven.

SE'PTENARY, ſub. the number ſeven; a verſe of ſeven feet; ſeven years of one's life.

SEPTE'NNIAL (of *ſeptennis*, lat. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *annus* a year) of ſeven years ſpace, of the age of ſeven years, that laſts ſeven years.

*SEPTE'NTRIO*, lat. (i. e. *ſeptem triones*, ſeven oxen) 1 a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars, called Charles's wain, ſituated near the north pole; urſa minor. 2 the north part of the world.

SEPTENTRIO'NAL (of *ſeptentrionalis*, lat. of *ſeptem triones* Charles's wain) of, or belonging to the north, or northern parts of the world.

SEPTENTRIO'NAL *ſigns* (with Aſtronomers) the firſt ſix ſigns of the zodiac, ſo named becauſe they decline from the equator towards the north.

*SE'PTICA*, gr. (of σηπω to putrify) ſuch things as corrupt or rot the fleſh.

*SEPTICO'LLIS*, lat. (of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *collis* a hill) that is built, or ſtandeth upon ſeven hills.

*SEPTIE'ME*, fr. a ſequence of ſeven cards at piquet.

*SEPTIFO'LIUM*, lat. (of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *folium* a leaf) the herb ſetfoil, tormentil, or aſhweed, ſo called from its having ſeven leaves.

SE'PTIFORM (of *ſeptiformis*, lat. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *forma* a ſhape or form) ſevenfold, or of ſeven forms, or ſhapes.

SEPTINA'RIAN, a weekly officer in monaſteries.

SEPTIZO'NE (of *ſeptizonium*, lat. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *zonæ* girdles) a building girt with ſeven rows of columns.

SEPTUAGE'NARY (of *ſeptuagenarius* lat. of *ſeptuageſimus* the ſeventieth) of, or belonging to the number ſeventy.

*SEPTUAGE'SIMA*, lat. (of *ſeptuaginta* ſeventy) the third Sunday before Lent, ſo called from its being about ſeventy days before Eaſter.

SE'PTUAGINT (of *ſeptuaginta*, lat. ſeventy a Greek tranſlation of the old teſtament out of the Hebrew, performed by order of Ptolomy Philadelphus king of Egypt, by ſeventy Jewiſh interpreters, tho' in reality they were ſeventy-two, to wit, ſix out of each tribe.

SE'PTUAGINTS, the ſeventy, or ſeventy-two Jewiſh interpreters.

*SE'PTUM*, lat. (of *ſepto* to incloſe) 1 any place paled in, hedged, or incloſed. 2 a fold for ſheep. 3 a hedge, or fence.

SEPU'LCHRAL, of, or belonging to a grave, tomb, or ſepulchre.

SEPU'LCHRE (of *ſepulchrum*, lat. of *ſepelio* to bury) a tomb, or grave.

SEPU'LCHRED, buried, or interred.

SEPU'LTURE (of *ſepultura*, lat. of *ſepelio* to bury) 1 burial, interment, a laying in the ground. 2 the act of burying.

SEQUA'CIOUS (of *ſequax*, lat. of *ſequor* to follow) eaſily following.

SE'QUEL (of *ſequela*, lat. of *ſequor* to follow) 1 ſeries, order, or ſucceſſion. 2 conſequence, or concluſion.

SE'QUENCE (of *ſequentia*, lat. of *ſequor* to follow) 1 a ſeries, or a following of things in order. 2 a ſequel, or concluſion. 3 a ſet of cards immediately following each other in the ſame ſort, or colour.

SE'QUENCES, verſes anſwering to one another.

SE'QUENT, following.

To SEQUE'STER (of *ſequeſtro*, lat. to put a thing into an indifferent perſon's hands) 1 to ſeparate a thing in controverſy from the poſſeſſion of both parties. 2 a widow is ſaid *to ſequeſter*, when ſhe diſclaims to meddle with the eſtate of her deceaſed huſband. 3 to ſever, ſeparate, or put aſunder. 4 to withdraw, or retire from the world.

SEQUESTRA'TION, 1 the ſeparating a thing in controverſy from the poſſeſſion of both parties, till the right be determined by law. 2 the act of the ordinary diſpoſing of the goods and chattels of a perſon deceaſed, whoſe eſtate no man will meddle with. 3 (in the time of the civil wars) a ſeizing on the eſtates of delinquents, for the uſe of the commonwealth. 4 the collecting, or gathering the fruits of a void benefice, for the uſe of the next incumbent.

*SERAGLIO*, perſ. (pronounced *ſeralio*) 1 the palace of an eaſtern prince. 2 a place to keep concubines in.

SE'RAPH, (in the plural SE'RAPHIM) (of שרף, heb. to inflame) a ſpirit of the higheſt rank, or order, in the hierarchy of angels. They are ſuppoſed to be moſt inflamed with divine love, by their more immediate attendance on the throne; whence their name.

SERA'PHIC, or SERA'PHICAL, of, pertaining to, or becoming ſeraphs, or ſeraphim.

SERA'SKIER, or SERA'SQUIER, a general among the Turks.

SERAVI'TIAN *marble* (ſo called from *Seravitia*, a town in Italy, near which it is dug) a ſort of marble with ſpots of an aſh colour.

SE'RCIL *feathers* (in Falconry) the pinions of a hawk's wings.

SERE (in Falconry) the yellow that is between the beak and eyes of an hawk.

*SEREIN*, fr. a dampiſh and unwholeſome vapour that falls after ſun-ſet in hot countries.

*SERENA'DE*, fr. (perhaps from *ſerein*, which ſee) 1 night muſic, from a lover to his miſtreſs, played under her window. 2 the pieces played or compoſed on thoſe occaſions.

SERE'NE (of *ſerenus*, lat. of *ſereno* to clear up) 1 without clouds, bright, fair, clear. 2 calm, quiet, tranquil. 3 chearful, ſprightly, gay.

*Moſt* SERE'NE, a title given to great princes.

SERE'NITY, 1 ſereneneſs, clearneſs, brightneſs, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 2 a title of honour.

SERGA'SSO, a ſea weed, ſomewhat reſembleing ſamphire, of a yellow colour, which lies ſo thick on the ſea about the iſland Macro, as to ſtop the paſſage of ſhips, unleſs carried by a briſk gale.

SERGE, a ſort of woollen ſtuff manufactured with whales, after the manner of ratteens.

SE'RGEANT (of *ſergent*, fr.) 1 an inferior officer of foot, or dragoons. 2 a learned lawyer, of the higheſt degree of the common law; a ſerjeant at law. 3 an officer in cities and corporation, who arreſts perſons for debt, &c.

SE'RGEANT *at arms*, an officer appointed to attend the perſon of the king; and alſo to arreſt traitors and perſons of quality, and to attend the lord high ſteward, when he ſits in judgment upon a traitor. &c.

SE'RGEANTSHIP, the office of a ſergeant.

SE'RGEANTRY, a ſervice due to the king by his tenants tenure.

*SE'RIES*, lat. (of *ſero*, i. e. *necto* to hang, or join together) 1 an order, a concatenation, a courſe, a train, a continuance; a continued ſucceſſion of things in the ſame order, and which have ſome relation with each other. 2 a row, or rank. 3 (in Algebra) a rank or progreſſion of quantities increaſing, or decreaſing in ſome conſtant ratio, ſtill approaching nearer and nearer to ſome ſought value.

*Infinite* SE'RIES (in Algebra) certain progreſſions or ranks of quantities, conſtantly approaching to, and if infinitely continued, would be equal to what is enquired after; as $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{a}{4}+\frac{a}{8}+\frac{a}{16}$, &c. is a ſeries which always converges, or approaches to the value of $a$, and if infinitely continued, would be equal to it.

SE'RIOUS (of *ſerius*, lat. of *ſerendo*, i. e. *aſſerendo* to aſſert) 1 ſober, or grave. 2 of importance, or weight. 3 true, ſolid, ſincere. 4 in earneſt.

SERI'PHIUM (of the iſland *Seriphus*, where it abounds) ſea worm-wood.

SE'RMON (of *ſermo*, lat. a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe delivered from the pulpit.

SE'RON *of almonds* (in Traffic) the quantity of two hundred pound weight.

SEROSITY, wheyiſhneſs.

SE'ROUS (of *ſeroſus*, lat. of *ſerum* whey) of, or pertaining to the humour *ſerum*, or whey, wateriſh.

SE'RPENT (of *ſerpens*, lat. any creeping vermin) 1 any creeping vermin. 2 an adder, a venomous creature. 3 a ſort of ſquib. 4 a muſical inſtrument. 5 a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of fifty-nine ſtars, according to the Britannic catalogue; it is more particularly called ſerpens ophiuchi.

*SERPENTA'RIA*, lat. (in Botany) dragon's wort, ſnake root.

*SERPENTA'RIUS*, lat. a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, in form of a ſerpent, containing ſixty-nine ſtars, according to Mr. Flamſteed's catalogue. It is alſo called Hercules ophiucus.

SE'RPENTARY *wood*, a ſort of wood growing in the Eaſt Indies, which goes winding in and out.

SERPENTI'GENOUS (of *ſerpentigena*, lat. of *ſerpens* a ſerpent, and *gigno* to beget) ingendered or bred of a ſerpent.

SERPENTI'GEROUS (of *ſerpentiger*, lat. of *ſerpens* a ſerpent, and *gero* to bear, or carry) bearing, or carrying ſerpents.

SERPENTI'NE (of *ſerpentinus*, lat. of *ſerpens* a ſerpent) of, or pertaining to a ſerpent, or winding about like a ſerpent.

SERPENTI'NE *line*, a crooked winding line, continually incloſing itſelf.

SERPENTI'NE *ſtone*, a ſort of marble ſpeckled like a ſerpent's ſkin.

SERPENTI'NE *verſes*, ſuch as begin and end with the ſame word. As this,

*Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.* VIRG.

*SE'RPHERA*, (in Medicine) a medicament good to diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder.

*SE'RPIGO*, lat. (in Medicine) a tetter, or ring-worm.

SERRA'TION (of *ſerratio*, lat. of *ſerra* a ſaw) a ſawing.

SE'RRATED *leaves* (in Botany) ſuch as are indented, or ſnipp'd about the edges into ſeveral acute ſegments reſembling the teeth of a ſaw.

SE'RRIED (of *ſerré*, fr.) cloſe, compact. *Milton.*

SE'RVANT (of *ſervus*, lat. of *ſervo* to follow) 1 a menial ſervant, a domeſtic in general. 2 a word uſed by way of compliment. 3 a lover, or admirer.

To SERVE (of *ſervo*, lat. of ἔρυω, gr. to watch) 1 to be a ſervant to one. 2 to do ſervice, or kindneſs 3 to bear arms. 4 to worſhip, or fear. 5 to be inſtead, or in the room. 6 to be of ſome uſe, to be uſeful. 7 to preſent, or offer. 8 to ſuffice, or be ſufficient for. 9 to permit, or ſuffer. 10 to execute, or perform. 11 (ſea term) to roll tow, cloths, &c. round a cable to prevent it from galling.

To SERVE *a battery well*, to ſee that the guns play well.

SERVE'TISTS, followers of Michael Servet, who, being an anti-trinitarian, was burnt at Geneva in the year 1553.

SE'RVICE, 1 the condition of a ſervant. 2 uſage, or uſe. 3 good turn, or office. 4 the employ of one that ſerves the king. 5 divine ſervice, or the worſhip of God. 6 a courſe at table 7 reſpect. 8 a word uſed by way of compliment. 9 a berry of the ſervice-tree.

SE'RVICEABLE, 1 uſeful, or of uſe. 2 that will do much ſervice. 3 ready to aſſiſt any one. 4 profitable, advantageous.

SE'RVILE (of *ſervilis*, lat. of *ſervus* a ſervant) 1 ſlaviſh, or pertaining to a ſervant, or bondage. 2 mean, baſe, pitiful, ſorry.

SERVI'LITY, 1 the ſtate, or condition of a ſlave. 2 mean ſpiritedneſs.

SE'RVITOR, or SE'RVITOUR (of *ſerviteur*, fr.) 1 poor univerſity ſcholars who attend others. 2 a footman, a laquey.

SE'RVITUDE (of *ſervitudo*, lat. of *ſervus* a ſervant) the ſtate or condition of a ſervant, or ſlave.

*SE'RUM*, lat. 1 whey. 2 (in Phyſic) a thin tranſparent watery liquor, ſomewhat ſaltiſh, which makes a conſiderable part in the maſs of blood.

SE'SAME, or SE'SAMUM, a white corn, or grain, growing in Turky.

*SESE'LIS*, lat. (in Botany) the herb hartwort.

*SE'SQUI*, lat. ſo much and half ſo much, the whole of a thing and half more.

SE'SQUI-*duplicate ratio* (in Geometry, &c.) is when of two terms the greater contains the leſs twice, with half another over, as 50 and 20.

SESQUIA'LTERAL (of *ſeſquialter* containing one and a half) ſo much and the half.

SESQUIA'LTERAL *ratio* (in Geometry) is a ratio between two lines, numbers, &c. where one contains the other one, with the addition of one half, as 6 and 9.

SESQUIA'LTERAL *proportion* (in Muſic) a triple meaſure of three notes, to two ſuch-like notes of common time.

*SESQUILIBRA*, lat. (of *ſeſqui* once and half, and *libra* a pound) a pound and a half.

*SESQUIME'NSIS*, lat. (of *ſeſqui* one and a half, and *menſis* a month) a month and a half.

SESQUITE'RTIAN *proportion* (in Mathematics) is when one quantity or number contains another once, and a third part of it more; as 6 8, 12 16, &c.

*SE'SSILIS*, lat. a name given by phyſicians to a low flat tumour of thoſe eruptions of the ſmall-pox, when they do not riſe well, and are indented at the top.

SE'SSION (of *ſeſſio*, lat. of *ſedeo* to ſit) a ſitting or meeting of a council, aſſizes, &c.

SE'SSION (in Law) the ſitting of juſtices in court upon commiſſions.

*General* SE'SSIONS, or *Quarter* SE'SSIONS, the aſſizes that are held four times a year, in all the counties of England, to determine cauſes, either civil, or criminal.

SE'SSION *of parliament*, the time from their firſt ſitting till they are either prorogued or diſſolved.

SE'STERCE, an old Roman coin, in value about ſeven farthings Engliſh.

SET, adj. 1 put, or laid. 2 fixed, or ſettled. 3 preſcribed, made on purpoſe. 4 bent, or reſolved. 5 preſſed, or drove. 6 furniſhed, or provided.

SET, ſub. 1 game, as at cards. 2 a compleat ſuit of any thing. 3 a concert. 4 a row, or rank. 5 a company of men, &c. 6 a plant of a tree. 7 a ſlip of an herb.

To SET, 1 to put, lay, or place. 2 to fix, or enchaſe. 3 to compoſe, or put in form. 4 to plant, or put into the earth. 5 to fix, as a price. 6 to nominate, or appoint. 7 to

regulate, or make right, as to ſet a clock. 8 to replace, as to ſet a bone. 9 to rub on a hone, or ſharpen, as to ſet a razor. 10 to place, or diſtinguiſh. 11 to animate, or incite. 12 to write, or ſign, as to ſet one's hand to a thing. 13 to go down, to diſappear, as the ſtars, &c. do. 14 to ſpread, or publiſh; as to ſet a ſtory abroad. 15 to hold up on end, or topſy-turvy; as to ſet a bell. 16 to go or proceed, as to ſet forward. 17 to bend, or apply, as to ſet one's heart or mind upon a thing. 18 to fit out, or equip, as to ſet out a fleet, &c.

To SET *off*, 1 to adorn, ornament, or imbelliſh. 2 to begin a journey. 3 to mark a diſtance.

SETA'CEOUS (of *ſetaceus*, lat. of *ſeta* a briſtle) briſtly, or full of briſtles.

*SETA'CEUM*, lat. (in Surgery) a ſeton, which is made by taking up the ſkin in the hind part of the neck with a needle, and drawing a ſkane of ſilk through the wound, that the humours may vent themſelves; for the ſame purpoſe as iſſues.

SE'TFOIL (of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *folia* leaves, lat.) the herb tormentil, or aſh-weed, ſo called from its having ſeven leaves.

SE'THIANS, certain heretics, who held that Cain and Abel were created by two angels; and that Abel being killed, the ſupreme power would have Seth made a pure original; with many other heterodox notions.

SETI'GEROUS (of *ſetiger*, lat. of *ſeta* a briſtle, and *gero* to bear) bearing briſtles.

SE'TON, a ſort of iſſue in the neck, &c. See SETACEUM.

SETO'SE (of *ſetoſus*, lat. of *ſeta* a briſtle) full of briſtles.

SE'TTER, 1 a ſpy. 2 a pimp. 3 an aſſociate of ſharpers to get them bubbles. 4 a bailiff's follower. 5 a ſetting dog.

SE'TTER-*wort*, the name of an herb.

SE'TTING (in Aſtronomy) is the occultation of a ſtar, &c. or its ſinking below the horizon. The ancient poets make three ſorts of ſetting of the ſtars, viz. acronical, coſmical, and heliacal; which ſee.

SETTLE, [W. lon. 2°. 8'. lat. 54 deg.] a pretty good town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the Ribble, at the foot of the hills which part the county from Lancaſhire. It has a conſiderable market on tueſday. Diſtant from London 165 computed, and 239 meaſured miles, and 60 from York in the road from thence to Lancaſter.

SE'TTLE, a kind of couch, or wooden bench with a back to it.

To SE'TTLE, 1 to fix, or eſtabliſh. 2 to calm, or pacify. 3 to regulate, to fix, or determine. 4 to reſt, or grow clear, as liquors do. 5 to fall to the bottom. 6 to fix one's ſelf.

SE'TTLEMENT, 1 ſettling, or ſediment. 2 ſettling, or fixing. 3 eſtabliſhment. 4 the ſettling a rent or eſtate upon one. 5 agreement, or bargain. 6 a plantation.

SE'TWAL, the name of an herb.

SE'VEN, the number VII. or 7.

SE'VEN-*fold*, ſeven times as much.

SEVENOAK, [E. lon. 9 min. lat. 51°. 20'.] a market-town in Kent, a thorough-fare in the road to Rye. It had its name from ſeven fine oaks near it, when firſt built, which have been long ſince cut down. Here is a market on ſaturday, and fairs on March the 3d, June 29th, October the 1ſt, and December the 6th. It has an hoſpital and charity-ſchool for the inſtruction of poor children, and maintenance of old people. Diſtant from London 18 computed, and 23 meaſured miles, and 19 from Maidſtone.

SEVENTEE'N, the number XVII, or 17.

SE'VENTY, the number LXX, or 70.

To SE'VER (of *ſeparo*, lat. to divide) to cut, ſeparate, or put aſunder.

SE'VERAL, adj. 1 divers, or more than one. 2 particular; as, our ſeveral intereſts. 3 different, or various. 4 divided, or parted.

SE'VERAL, ſub. particulars, or points.

SE'VERALLY, adv. 1 aſunder, or ſeparate. 2 by divers ways.

SE'VERANCE, a law word, uſed for ſingling, or ſeparation.

SE'VERANCE *of corn*, 1 the ſetting out the tithe from the reſt of the corn. 2 the cutting or carrying it off from the ground.

SEVE'RE (of *ſeverus*, lat. ſharp) 1 rigorous, hard, ſtern. 2 extreme cold. 3 grave, or auſtere. 4 exact, impartial.

SEVE'RIANS, a ſect of heretics who condemned marriage, and the eating of fleſh, ſo called from Severus biſhop of Antioch, their principal.

SEVE'RITY, 1 roughneſs, ſharpneſs, rigorouſneſs. 2 gravity, ſtrictneſs, auſterity.

SE'VIL-*hole*, a hole at the lower end of a horſe-bit, on the outſide of the line of the banquet.

SEVOCA'TION (of *ſevocatio*, lat. of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *voco* to call) the calling aſide, or apart.

*SE'VUM*, lat. tallow, ſuet.

To SEW, 1 to ſtitch, or work with a needle. 2 to drain, as to ſew a pond, i. e. to drain the water out of it.

SE'WER, 1 an officer who comes in before the meat, and places it upon the table of a king, or nobleman. 2 a ſhore, paſſage, or gutter to carry water, filth, &c. into the ſea, or into a river.

*A common* SEWER, 1 a common ſhore, as 'tis vulgarly pronounced, or drain to carry away water, filth, &c. 2 a proſtitute, or common whore.

*Commiſſioners of the* SE'WERS, perſons appointed by act of parliament to ſee that canals, ditches, drains, and common-ſewers are kept in good order.

SE'WET,

SE'WET, the kidney fat of beaſts.

SEX (of *ſexe*, fr.) the nature of male and female, which diſtinguiſhes one from the other.

SEXAGE'NARY (of *ſexagenarius*, lat. of *ſexageni* ſixty) of, or belonging to the number ſixty.

SEXAGE'NARY, or SEXAGE'SIMAL *arithmetic*, is that which proceeds by 60's, as the diviſion of circles, &c. into 60 degrees, each degree into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 ſeconds.

SEXAGE'NARY *tables* (in Aſtronomy) are tables of proportional parts, ſhewing the product of two ſexagenaries, or ſexagenas, which are to be multiplied, or the quotient of two that are to be divided.

*SEXAGE'SIMA*, lat. (i. e. the ſixtieth) the ſecond ſunday before Lent, ſo called from its being about ſixty days before Eaſter.

SEXAGE'SIMALS, fractions whoſe denominators proceed in a ſexagenary proportion, as $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$, &c.

SEXE'NNIAL (of *ſexennalis*, lat. of *ſex* ſix, and *annus* a year) 1 of ſix years ſtanding. 2 that is done every ſixth year.

SE'XTAIN, a ſtanza of ſix verſes.

SE'XTANT (of *ſextans*, lat. the ſixth part of any thing) 1 (with Mathematicians) the 6th part of a circle, or an arch containing ſixty degrees. 2 an inſtrument uſed as a quadrant, whoſe limb contains ſixty degrees only.

SE'XTILE (in Aſtronomy) is an aſpect when two planets are 60 degrees diſtant, or the 6th part of the zodiac, or two ſigns.

SE'XTON, (corrupted from ſexpreſtane, ſax.) a church officer, whoſe buſineſs is to take care of the veſſels and veſtments belonging to the church.

SE'XTRY. See VESTRY.

*SEXTUM*, lat. the title of the ſixth volume of the canon law.

SEXTU'PLE (of *ſextuplus*, lat. of *ſex* ſix, and *plus* more) ſix-fold, or ſix times as much.

SGRA'FIT (of *ſgrafficiata*, ital.) ſcratch-work.

SHABB, a ſhabby fellow.

SHA'BBY, 1 beggarly, mean. 2 torn, ragged. 3 baſe, pitiful.

SHACK, the liberty of winter paſturage.

SHA'CKLES, fetters to put upon malefactors in priſon.

SHADE, a place ſheltered from the ſun, &c. 2 an ornament made of gauſe, worn by ladies in fine weather, as a cloak.

SHADE *of extuberance* (in Aſtronomy) the ſhadow made by the largeſt bunching out part of a globular body.

To SHADE, 1 to cover from the ſun beams, &c. 2 to uſe dark colours in painting.

SHA'DOW, 1 darkneſs cauſed by a body oppoſed to the light. 2 dark colours in painting. 3 a place ſheltered from the ſun, &c. 4 favour, or protection. 5 appearance, or outſide. 6 mark, or ſign. 7 type, or ſign of a thing to come.

To SHA'DOW, 1 to ſhade, or cover from the ſun-beams, &c. 2 to mix dark colours in painting. 3 to ſkreen, or cover.

SHAFT, 1 a ſpear, or javelin. 2 an arrow. 3 the body of a pillar, the fuſt. 4 the ſpire of a church ſteeple. 5 (among Miners) a round or ſquare hole like a well, to give air into the mines, &c.

SHAFTSBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 20'. lat. 51°. 6'.] a town incorporate in Dorſetſhire, ſituate on a high ſteep hill, in the poſt road to Exeter, from whence it has a fine proſpect into Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. This town is ſuppoſed to have been built in the tenth century, and had ten churches, beſides a famous monaſtery in the Saxon times, but has now only four, to one of which is a beautiful church-yard, adorned with walks of lime trees. Here are about ſix hundred houſes, ſome of which are of free-ſtone, but moſt of green ſtone, brought from a quarry juſt out of the town in the poſt road; it has alſo ſeveral good inns, eſpecially the red lion, angel, and the george. It was incorporated by Q. Elizabeth and K. Charles II. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council. The market is on ſaturday, and is very conſiderable; the fairs on the eve of Palm-ſunday, Midſummer-day, and St. Martin's. The high ſituation of this town renders water ſo ſcarce, that they are ſupplied from ſome wells at the foot of the hill, but in the pariſh of Motcomb, a hamlet of the liberty of Gillingham; for which, as an acknowledgment, the mayor and burgeſſes, on the monday before Holy thurſday, dreſs up a prize beſom, as they call it, not unlike a May-garland, with peacocks feathers, and plate, borrowed of the neighbouring gentry, and carry it to a green in that pariſh, half a mile below the town, and preſent it to the lord of the manor, or his ſteward, together with a raw calf's head and a pair of gloves to the crier of the court, giving twelve penny-loaves and three dozen of beer to the people. After this ceremony, the beſom is reſtored to the mayor, and carried back to the town by one of the officers with great ſolemnity. It was furniſhed A. D. 1718. with water more commodiouſly by William Benſon, Eſq; by means of engines: but as the poor get their bread by fetching it in pails, or on horſes, this is laid aſide, tho' moſt houſes have ciſterns to preſerve rain water. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the deſcendants of Anthony Aſhley Cooper. Diſtant from London 97 computed, and 103 meaſured miles, and 26 from Dorcheſter.

SHAG, 1 a ſort of hairy ſtuff. 2 a ſea-fowl.

SHA'GGED, or SHA'GGY, 1 rough with hair. 2 having long rough hair.

SHA'-

SHA'GREEN (of *chagrin*, fr.) 1 vexed, or out of humour. 2 a ſort of leather, covered with little roundiſh grains. 3 a ſort of ſilk ſtuff, in imitation of ſhagreen leather.

To SHAKE, 1 to cauſe to move. 2 to agitate. 3 to move to and fro violently. 4 to quake, or tremble. 5 (in Muſic) to trill.

SHALL, the ſign of the future tenſe. ☞ I ſhall, we ſhall, ſimply expreſſes the future action or event. He ſhall, they ſhall, promiſes, commands, or threatens.

SHA'LLOP (of *chaloupe*, fr.) a ſmall light veſſel.

SHA'LLOW, adj. 1 not deep. 2 dull, empty, not penetrating. 3 dry, or inſipid, as a diſcourſe.

*A* SHA'LLOW, ſub. a flat, or bank whereon is but little water.

SHALM, or SHAWM, a ſort of muſical inſtrument.

SHALLOO'N, a ſort of thin woollen ſtuff well known.

SHALO'T, a kind of ſmall onion.

SHAM, ſub. 1 a flam, or impoſition. 2 a falſe ſleeve.

SHAM, adj. pretended, falſe.

To SHAM *one*, to put a trick upon one.

SHAMA'DE (of *chamade*, fr.) a beat of a drum for a parley.

SHA'MBLES, a butcher's ſtall where fleſh is expoſed to ſale.

SHAME, 1 an uneaſineſs of mind for having done ſome bad action. 2 a thing to be aſhamed of. 3 diſgrace, or diſhonour. 4 baſhfulneſs, ſhamefacedneſs.

To SHAME, 1 to diſgrace, or diſhonour. 2 to make aſhamed.

SHA'MEFACED, modeſt, baſhful.

SHA'MEFUL, baſe, ugly, diſhoneſt.

SHA'MELESS, impudent, brazenfaced.

SHAMO'Y (of *chamois*, fr.) 1 a kind of wild goat. 2 ſhamoy leather, or the ſkin of a goat dreſſed.

SHAMPI'NION (of *champignon*, fr.) a kind of muſhroom.

SHANK, 1 the leg, as of a man. 2 the ſtem, as of a tobacco pipe, &c. 3 the ſtalk, as of a plant. 4 the funnel, as of a chimney.

SHA'NKER (of *chancre*, fr.) a kind of wart or tumour on the *glans penis* and other parts, occaſioned by venereal diſorders.

SHAPE, 1 figure, or form. 2 ſtature, or proportion.

To SHAPE, 1 to form, or proportion. 2 to ſteer, or direct.

SHA'PELESS, without ſhape, deformed.

SHA'POURNET (a dim. of *chaperon*, fr. a hood) a little hood.

SHARD, 1 a broken piece of tile, or other earthen veſſel. 2 (Figuratively) a ſcale, or ſhell upon the back of any creature. Shard-born beetle, *Shakeſp.* a beetle born up by wings hard and glazed like a potſherd.

SHARE, 1 part, or portion. 2 a plough-iron. 3 a man's yard. 4 the groin.

SHARE-*wort*, the name of an herb.

To SHARE, 1 to divide into ſhares. 2 to make partaker of. 3 to become partaker of, to take part of.

SHARK, 1 the name of a large ravenous ſort of ſea fiſh. 2 a ſharking fellow, or one that lives upon the catch.

To SHARK *up and down*, to go ſharking or coſening about.

SHARP, adj. 1 keen, that cuts well. 2 ſhrill, or high, as a voice. 3 quick, or piercing, as the ſight. 4 quick, or ſubtile. 5 cunning, or ingenuous. 6 ſmart, or acrimonious. 7 ſour, as in taſte. 8 acute, or violent, as a diſeaſe, or pain. 9 keen, or hungry. 10 bloody, or cruel. 11 ſevere, or rigorous. 12 biting, as in words.

To be SHARP, 1 to eat with a good ſtomach. 2 to be ſevere upon one.

*A* SHARP, ſub. (in Muſic) a kind of artificial note, ſhewing that the note to which it is prefixed muſt be played half a note higher than the natural note.

To SHARP, to cheat, or fraud.

To SHA'RPEN, 1 to make more ſharp. 2 to whet, as the ſtomach.

SHA'RPENING *corn*, corn given to the ſmith for ſharpening huſbandry tools.

SHA'RPER, 1 a cunning man. 2 a rook, or cheat.

SHA'RPLY, 1 ſmartly, wittily. 2 ſeverely.

SHASH, 1 the linen of which the turbant is made. 2 a girdle of ſilk, &c. worn about the waſte to tie night gowns, &c. 3 an ornament worn by military officers.

To SHA'TTER, to ſhake, or break to pieces, to damnify or impair.

SHA'TTER-*brained*, or SHA'TTER-*pated*, ſcarce *compos mentis*, crazy-headed, hair-brained, confuſed, acting without thought.

To SHAVE, 1 to ſhear, or pare. 2 to trim, or barb. 3 to cut the hair off with a razor.

SHA'VELING, a ſhaven prieſt, or one that has his head ſhaved.

SHA'VER, 1 a barber, or tonſor. 2 a cunning ſhaver, or crafty fellow.

SHA'VINGS, thin ſlips of wood pared off from a piece of timber.

SHEADING, one of the ſix diviſions of the Iſle of Man.

SHEAF, 1 a bundle of corn upon the haulm. 2 a bundle of arrows.

To SHEAF, to bind up corn in ſheaves.

To SHEAR to cut off with ſhears.

SHEARD, a fragment.

SHEA'RER, one that ſhears ſheep.

SHEA'R-*man*, one that ſhears cloth.

SHEARS, 1 a ſort of large ſciſſars. 2 two poles ſet up, and ſeized acroſs each other, near the top, uſed to hoiſt up any great weight.

SHEATH, 1 a caſe for a knife. 2 a ſcabbard for a ſword.

To

To SHEATHE, 1 to put up a ſword into its ſcabbard. 2 to plunge, or inforce.

To SHEATHE *a ſhip*, to caſe the bottom of it with thin boards, &c. to keep out the ſouthern worms.

SHEATH-*fiſh*, an Indian ſhell fiſh, ſo called from its ſhell reſembling a ſheath.

SHEAT, (in a ſhip) a rope fixed with a block to the lower corner of a ſail, ſerving to ſtay it faſt to the ſhip's ſide.

SHEAT *anchor*, the largeſt anchor belonging to a ſhip, uſed in the greateſt danger.

SHED, a little houſe adjoining to a great one.

To SHED, to ſpill, or pour out.

SHEEN, adj. clear, bright.

SHEEN, ſub. brightneſs, luſtre.

SHEEP, an animal well known.

SHEE'PISH, ſilly, ſimple, faint-hearted.

SHEEP-*cote*, or SHEEP-*fold*, a place to put ſheep in.

SHEEP-*book*, a ſhepherd's crook, or a ſtaff having an iron crook at the end of it.

To SHEER, a ſhip is ſaid to ſheer, when ſhe goes in and out, and not right forward.

SHEER, 1 quite clear, *Milton*. 2 tranſparent, thin.

SHEET, 1 a great piece of linen to lay upon a bed. 2 a piece of paper as it is made, uncut.

SHEFFIELD, [W. lon. 1°. 20′. lat. 53°. 20′.] a large thriving populous town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, on the borders of Derbyſhire, with a fine ſtone bridge over the Don. This town has been famous ſeveral hundred years for cutlers and ſmiths manufactures, particularly for files, and knives or whittles, in which it excels Birmingham, as that town does this in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. Here is a large market on tueſday for many commodities, but eſpecially for corn; and a fair on Trinity-eve and the morrow. It has a charity-ſchool for 30 boys, and another for 30 girls, and a free grammar-ſchool founded by James I. Diſtant from London 115 computed, and 140 meaſured miles, and 41 from York.

SHEFFORD, [W. lon. 25 min. lat. 52 deg.] a ſmall town in Bedfordſhire, ſituate between two rivulets, with a bridge over each, and a church, which is a chapel of eaſe to Campton. It has a market on friday, and a fair on July the 7th. Diſtant from London 34 computed, and 40 meaſured miles, and 9 from Bedford.

SHEFNAL, [W. lon. 2°. 27′. lat. 52°. 40′.] a ſmall town in Shropſhire, which has a market on tueſday, fairs on the eve and morrow of Trinity-ſunday, and on the 20th of September for three days, and a ſmall charity ſchool. Diſtant from London 106 computed, and 128 meaſured miles, and 17 from Shrewſbury.

SHE'KLE (שקל, heb.) a Jewiſh coin, of about two and ſix-pence ſterling.

SHELF, 1 board faſtened againſt a wall, &c to lay things upon. 2 the till of a printing-preſs. 3 a ſhallow, or heap of ſand in the ſea. 4 (with Miners) that hard ſurface or coat of the earth, which lies under the mould, uſually about a foot deep.

SHELL, 1 the cruſtaceous coverings of fiſhes. 2 the huſk, or woody cover of nuts, fruit, pulſe, &c. 3 a bomb.

SHELL *fiſh*, a collective name for all fiſh naturally incloſed in ſhells.

To SHELL, to take the huſks, or cover off.

SHE'LTER, 1 ſafe place againſt ill weather. 2 refuge, ſanctuary, or protection. 3 lodging.

To SHE'LTER, 1 to receive a perſon into one's houſe. 2 to defend, or protect.

SHE'LVING, adj. ſloping, or ſlanting.

SHELVING, ſub. ſlope, or declivity.

SHE'PHERD (rather SHEPARD) a keeper of ſheep.

SHE'PHERDESS, a female keeper of ſheep.

SHEPTON-MALLET, [W. lon. 2°. 36′. lat. 51°. 15′.] a ſmall town in Somerſetſhire, between Frome and Glaſtonbury. It is moſtly inhabited by clothiers, it being well watered with rivulets for their buſineſs; but it ſtands on hills, and the ſtreets are very narrow, ſteep, and irregular. It is governed by a conſtable; and has a market on friday, and a fair on the eve and morrow of St. Barnabas. Diſtant from London 92 computed, and 111 meaſured miles, and 19 from Briſtol.

SHEPWASH, [W. lon. 4°. 24′. lat. 50°. 52′.] a market-town in Devonſhire, ſituate near the Towridge, not far from Hatherley. It has fairs on April the 10th, Auguſt the 10th, and October the 10th; but the day of its market is uncertain. It ſuffered greatly by fire, A. D. 1743. Diſtant from London 160 computed, and 193 meaſured miles.

SHE'RBET, 1 a ſort of pleaſant drink uſed in Turky, prepared of the acid juices of fruit, ſweetened with ſugar. 2 the compoſition of punch before the infuſion of the brandy, rum, &c.

SHERBORN, [W. lon. 2°. 35′. lat. 51 deg.] an ancient town in Dorſetſhire, in the coach and poſt road to Exeter, divided by the Parret into two parts called Sherborn and the Caſtle-town; in the latter are a church and a market. The inhabitants had formerly a good trade in the medley-cloth, but now buttons, bone-lace, and haberdaſhery wares, are their chief manufactures, with which they ſupply all the weſt. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. a fine alms-houſe, and a charity-ſchool. Tho' it never had repreſentatives in parliament, yet it ſent deputies to a council in the reign of Edward III. and it will be for ever famous for the prince of Orange's being met here

here by prince George of Denmark, the dukes of Ormond, Grafton, Marlborough, and many other of the prime nobility, on their deſerting James II. at Saliſbury. Its markets are on tueſday and ſaturday; its fairs on July the 7th, Auguſt the 10th, and September the 21ſt. In the year 704 it was made a biſhoprick, and had 25 biſhops till the eleventh century, when it was removed to Sarum. Diſtant from London 100 computed, and 118 meaſured miles, and 22 from Dorcheſter.

SHERBORN, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, [W. lon. 1°. 5′. lat. 53°. 46′.] is a populous town, with an harbour for barges at the conflux of the Wherfe and Ouſe. It is noted for its cherry-orchards, and for an hoſpital and ſchool, founded by Robert Hungate, for 24 orphans, who are allowed five pounds a year each, for their maintenance in lodging, boarding, &c. from 7 to 15 years of age, when they are ſent to the univerſity, or apprenticed to trades, for which there is a proviſion. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on Auguſt the 10th. Diſtant from London 137 computed, and 176 meaſured miles, and 15 from York.

SHE'RIFF, the chief officer under the king in every county.

SHE'RIFFALTY, the being a ſheriff.

SHE'RIFFWICK, the juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

SHE'RRY, a ſort of white wine, brought from Xeres, a town in Andaluſia in Spain.

SHEW, 1 appearance, pretence, or colour. 2 ſpectacle, or public ſight. 3 parade, or oſtentation. 4 figure, or appearance.

To SHEW, 1 to let ſee, or expoſe to one's ſight. 2 to diſcover, or point out. 3 to prove, or make appear. 4 to teach, or inſtruct. 5 to publiſh, or make known. 6 to declare, or repreſent. 7 to appear, or look. 8 to make a ſhew as if.

SHI'BBOLETH (שבלה, heb. i. e. an ear of corn) a criterion by which the Gileadites diſtinguiſhed the Ephraimites, by their pronouncing ſ for ſh.

SHIELD (of ϸcylðan, ſax. to defend) 1 an inſtrument of defence in form of a light buckler. 2 defence, or protection.

To SHIELD, to defend, or protect.

To SHIEVE, to fall aſtern.

SHIFT, 1 a ſhirt, or a ſmock. 2 after-game, remedy, or expedient. 3 ſubterfuge, or evaſion.

To SHIFT, 1 to change, or alter. 2 to tranſport, or carry. 3 to dodge, uſe ſhifts, or evaſions. 4 to change one's lodgings. 5 to change, or tack about, as the wind. 6 to ſhun, or avoid. 7 to ſhift one's ſelf, to put on clean linen.

SHI'FTER, a fellow acquainted with, or that practiſes all kinds of ſhifts and ſubtle tricks.

SHI'LLING, a well known ſilver coin, in value twelve-pence, or the twentieth part of a pound.

SHI'LLING *Scotch*, in value one penny.

SHI'LOH (שלה, heb. of שלח, he ſent) a name appropriated by divines to our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.

SHIN, the forepart of the leg.

SHIN-*bone*, the tibia; the large bone between the knee and foot in the inſide.

To SHINE, 1 to caſt a light, or brightneſs, to be bright. 2 to appear glorious, ſpoken of wit, virtue, &c. 3 to be great, or famous.

SHINGLES, 1 ſmall pieces of wood uſed to cover houſes, ſteeples, &c. inſtead of tiles. 2 (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe, a ſort of St. Anthony's fire, or ſpreading inflammation; the miliary herpes.

SHIP, a general name for all ſea veſſels with ſails, except gallies.

SHIPTON UPON STOWR, [W. lon. 1°. 40°. lat. 52°. 5′.] a little town in Worceſterſhire, but ſurrounded by Warwickſhire. It has a large market on friday, and a fair on June the 11th. Diſtant from London 62 computed, and 75 meaſured miles, and 30 from Worceſter.

SHI'PWRACK, the periſhing of a ſhip at ſea.

SHI'PWRIGHT, a ſhip-carpenter, or ſhip-builder.

SHIRE, (of ϸcyne, ſax. to divide) a county, province, or diviſion of land, of which there are in England, properly ſo called, forty, in Scotland twenty-four, and in Wales twelve.

SHIRK. See SHARK.

SHIRT, a man's ſhift.

To SHITE, to diſcharge the belly, to eaſe nature, to go to ſtool, to void excrements by ſtool.

SHIT-*fire*, the Spaniſh cacafuego, a hectoring blade.

SHI'TTLE, or SHI'TTLE-*headed*, fickle, inconſtant.

SHI'TTLE-*cock*, or SHU'TTLE *cock*, a cork ſtuck with feathers, to be bandied to and fro with battledores.

SHI'VER, 1 a piece, or cleft of wood. 2 the little round wheel, in which the rope of a block, or pulley runs.

To SHIVER, 1 to break in pieces. 2 to quake for cold.

SHOAD (with Tin-miners) ſuch fragments of ore, as by rains, currents of water, &c. are torn off from the load or vein of ore.

To SHOAR. See *To* SHORE.

SHOCK, 1 encounter, brunt, or fight. 2 a heap of ſheaves. 3 a fright.

To SHOCK, 1 to claſh with, or knock againſt. 2 to terrify, or affright.

SHOE, a covering for the foot, uſually of leather.

To SHOE, to put on ſhoes, eſpecially horſes.

SHOLE, 1 a ſhallow, or place whereon there is but little water. 2 a company of fiſhes.

SHOOT, 1 a bud, or ſprig. 2 a great pig. 3 a ſhooting with an arm. 4 (in Hunting) a young boar.

To SHOOT, 1 grow, as plants, &c. do in the ſpring. 2 to fly ſwiftly, as lightning does. 3 to fall down, as a meteor. 4 to run ſwiftly forward. 5 to twitch, as a pricking pain does. 6 to ſtand out, as a cape, or head land does. 7 to caſt forth, or diſcharge ſhot out of a gun, or an arrow out of a bow. 8 to make ſtreight with a plane. 9 to wound, or hurt. 10 to empty, as corn out of a ſack, &c. 11 to paſs, or go through, as to ſhoot the bridge. 12 to cut down with a ſhot, as to ſhoot the maſt by the board.

SHOOTING-*ſtick* (with Printers) a piece of wood in form of a wedge, uſed in the locking up pages in the chace or iron frame.

SHOP, an office for ſelling wares, a place where any thing is openly ſold.

SHOP *lifter*, one that pretends to cheapen, and ſteals wares; one that privately ſteals goods out of ſhops.

SHO'RAGE, a duty paid for goods brought on ſhore.

SHORE, 1 the ſea ſide. 2 a ſewer; which ſee. 3 a prop, or counterfort.

To SHORE *up*. 1 to ſupport with props. 2 to help, or ſupport.

SHOREHAM, [W. lon. 12 min. lat. 50°. 50'.] a borough and port town in Suſſex, ſituate at the mouth of the Adur; which tho' not navigable for veſſels of burthen, brings down great floats of timber; and that, with the great plenty of it in the country behind the town, has induced ſhip carpenters, ſhip chandellers, and all the tradeſmen depending on that buſineſs, to reſide here, and build many ſhips both for the navy and merchants. This, which roſe from the decay of old Shoreham on the north of it, is a borough by preſcription, and has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the 26th of Edward I. Though moſt of the town has been waſhed away by the ſea, it is ſtill populous, has a good harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burthen, and here is a collector, with other officers of the cuſtoms. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on St. James's day. Diſtant from London 46 computed, and 55 meaſured miles, and 16 from Lewes.

SHO'RLING, the fell, or ſkin of a ſhorn ſheep.

SHORN, ſheared, or clipp'd off.

SHORT, 1 not long in extent of place. 2 not long in duration. 3 ſuccinct, brief, cloſe. 4 compendious. 5 blunt with one.

SHORT *accent* (in Grammar) is marked thus (˘) ſhewing that the time of pronouncing the ſyllable is to be ſhort.

SHORT *hand* tachygraphy.

SHORT *ſighted*, 1 that cannot ſee at a diſtance. 2 that has no forecaſt.

To SHO'RTEN, 1 to make ſhorter. 2 to grow ſhorter.

SHOT, ſub. 1 a bullet, &c. 2 reach, as within cannon ſhot. 3 ſcot, or reckoning.

SHOT, adj. wounded, or hurt with a ſhot, &c.

SHO'TTEN (of ſchutten, dut. to pour out) 1 ſpawned, or having ſpent or ſhot the roe, as fiſhes. 2 curdled, or turned to curds and whey.

To SHOVE, to puſh, or thruſt.

SHO'VEL, an inſtrument uſed by huſbandmen.

SHO'VELER, a pelican, a bird.

SHOU'LDER, that part of a body where the arm joins to it.

To SHOU'LDER, 1 to lay on the ſhoulder. 2 to joſtle with the ſhoulder.

SHOU'LDER-*blade*, a bone of the ſhoulder, of a triangular figure, covering the hind part of the ribs; called by anatomiſts ſcapula and omoplata.

SHOU'LDER *of an arrow* (with Archers) that part of the head of it that a man may feel with his fingers, before it comes to the point.

SHOU'LDER *of a baſtion* (in Fortification) that place of it where the face and flank meet.

SHOU'LDER-*pitcht* (with Farriers) a diſeaſe or hurt in horſes, when the pitch or point of the ſhoulder is diſplaced.

SHOU'LDER-*ſplait*, or SHOU'LDER *torn* (with Farriers) a hurt which happens to a horſe by ſome dangerous ſlip, ſo that the ſhoulder parts from the breaſt.

SHOU'LDERING (in Fortification) 1 a retrenchment oppoſed to the enemy's, or a work caſt up for a defence on one ſide, whether made of heaps of earth, gabions, or faſcines. 2 a ſquare orillon made in the baſtion near the ſhoulder, to cover the cannon of the caſement.

SHOU'LDERING *piece* (in Carpentry) a bracket.

SHOUT, a great cry, an acclamation, a loud huzza.

To SHOUT, to ſet up a loud huzza.

SHOW'ER, 1 a ſudden diſtillation of rain. 2 a great number, as a ſhower of arrows.

To SHOWER, 1 to rain faſt. 2 to pour thick.

SHOW'RY, rainy, apt, or inclinable to produce ſhowers.

To SHREAD, or To SHRED, to cut ſmall.

SHREW, a ſcold, or a brawling contentious woman.

SHREW *mouſe*, a kind of field-mouſe.

SHREWD, 1 ſubtle, or cunning. 2 ſmart, or witty. 3 tickliſh, or delicate. 4 ill, or villainous. 5 tough, or hard. 6 violent, as a ſhrewd ſuſpicion.

SHREWDLY, violently, as ſhrewdly cudgelled, ſhrewdly wounded. *Wiſeman.*

SHREWSBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 46'. lat. 52°. 46'.] the chief town of Shropſhire, is a large, beautiful, populous, and rich town, moſt delightfully ſituated on an eminence, with two bridges at the foot of it, over the Severn, which incompaſſes it in the form of a horſe ſhoe. It is walled round, and where

the river does not fence it, it has a caſtle, but 'tis now ruinous. The ſtreets are large, and the houſes well built. It has a fine ſtately free grammar-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. which Q. Elizabeth rebuilt from the ground, and endowed more largely; it has a very good library, a chapel and ſpacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges; and it has ſeveral ſcholarſhips at Cambridge. Beſides hoſpitals and alms-houſes, here are ſeveral charity-ſchools, where 140 boys and 40 girls are taught, and partly cloathed. Here are beſides meeting houſes, ſix churches, including St. Giles's pariſh. It has alſo an infirmary for ſixty patients, opened in April 1747. and a good town-houſe, over which is a hall for the woollen manufactory, in which the poor of many adjacent villages are employed. The government of this town is by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, town-clerk, twenty four aldermen, and 48 common-council, with their ſword-bearer, three ſerjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has the power of trying all cauſes within itſelf, even capital, except treaſon. The market days for corn, cattle, and proviſions are on wedneſday and ſaturday, and thurſdays for welſh cottons, freezes and flannels; the fairs are on wedneſday after Eaſter week, wedneſday after Holy-thurſday, June the 24th, Auguſt the 14th, September the 21ſt, and December the firſt. The two members in parliament are choſen by about 450 burgeſſes, who are qualified to vote. There is ſuch a plenty of all ſorts of proviſions here, and the place is ſo pleaſant, that 'tis full of gentry, who have balls and aſſemblies once a week all the year round; it being reckoned not inferior to St. Edmondſbury or Durham in mirth and gallantry; but is much bigger than both together. Diſtant from London 142 computed, and 157 meaſured miles.

SHRIEK, a cry, or ſcream.

To SHRIEK, 1 to cry, or ſcream out. 2 (in Hunting) to cry, or make a noiſe, as a badger does at rutting time.

SHRIFT, confeſſion.

SHRILL, ſharp, acute, as a ſound.

SHRIMP, 1 a ſmall ſea fiſh. 2 a little fellow, a dwarf.

SHRINE, (of *ſcrinium*, lat. a deſk) 1 the caſe that contains the body or relicts of a ſaint. 2 the place where prayers and oblations are made to a ſaint.

To SHRINK, 1 to diminiſh, or make leſs. 2 to contract, or leſſen in length or breadth. 3 to grow leſs. 4 to quake, or tremble.

To SHRIVE, 1 to make a confeſſion to a prieſt. 2 to hear ſuch confeſſion.

SHROPSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of Hereford, and of Coventry and Litchfield; bounded by Cheſhire on the north; by Staffordſhire on the eaſt; by Worceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, and Radnorſhire on the ſouth; and by Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire on the weſt. It is 134 miles in circumference, contains about 890,000 acres, and is divided into fifteen hundreds, has fifteen market towns, 170 pariſhes, and ſends twelve members to parliament. 'Tis watered by the Severn, Culm, Rea, Roden, Teme, and Tern. The air is wholſome, pleaſant, and agreeable. The ſoil is a reddiſh clay, and very fruitful; the ſouthern part indeed is hilly and mountainous, but feeds abundance of cattle, and produces lead, iron, and coal. The chief town is Shrewſbury.

SHROVE-*tide* (i. e. ſhriving-tide) the time immediately before Lent; ſo called becauſe our anceſtors were wont to go ſhrive, i. e. to confeſs.

SHROVE-*Tueſday*, the day before aſh-wedneſday.

SHROWD, 1 a garment to wrap a dead body in. 2 a ſhelter, or cover.

To SHROWD, 1 to cover a dead body with a ſhrowd. 2 to protect, or ſhelter. 3 to cut off the branches of a tree.

SHROWDS, 1 (in Huſbandry) the top branches of a tree. 2 (in a ſhip) the great ropes which go upon both ſides of all maſts, except the bowſprit.

SHRUB, 1 a little tree. 2 a ſhrimp, or dwarf.

To SHRUB, to cudgel, or beat.

SHRU'BBY, full of ſhrubs.

To SHRUG, to ſhrink up the ſhoulders.

SHRUNK, 1 contracted. 2 oppreſſed, or overcharged.

To SHU'DDER, to ſhiver, or tremble.

To SHU'FFLE, 1 to mix cards in any game. 2 to ſhift, or put off. 3 to ſhuffle along, to walk in an odd manner.

To SHUN, to avoid, or keep off from.

To SHUT, 1 to cloſe, as a door. 2 to join, as to ſhut two pieces of red-hot iron together. 3 to fall together.

SHUTTER, a board made fit to cloſe a window.

SHU'TTLE, 1 a weaver's tool. 2 a giddy-headed fellow.

SHY, 1 reſerved, or coy. 2 wary, cautious.

SIALI'SMOS, gr. (of σιαλος ſpittle) a ſaliva-tion.

SIBILA'TION (of *ſibilatio*, lat. of *ſibilo* to hiſs) a hiſſing.

SI'BYL (of σιβυλλα, gr. of σιω, i. e. Θεω, and βυλη the council of God) a propheteſs, or woman divinely inſpired.

SI'CCITY (of *ſiccitas*, lat. of *ſiccus* dry) dryneſs.

SICE *point* (of *ſex*, lat. ſix) the number ſix upon the ſides of dice.

SICK, 1 indiſpoſed, or out of order. 2 weary, or tired of.

To SI'CKEN, to fall ſick.

SI'CKLE, a kind of hook for reaping corn.

SI'CKLY,

SI'CKLY, 1 infirm, or indiſpoſed in body. 2 of a crazy temperament.

SI'CKNESS, diſeaſe, malady, or indiſpoſition.

SIDE, 1 the flank. 2 half an animal body. 3 part of any thing. 4 party. 5 line of conſanguinity. 6 a page of a book. 7 part, or behalf.

SI'DELAYS (in Hunting) dogs that are let ſlip at a deer as he paſſes.

SI'DER. See CYDER.

SIDERA'TION (of *ſideratio*, lat. of *ſidĕror* to be blaſted) 1 the blaſting in trees with an eaſtern wind, or with exceſſive heat. 2 a being ſuddenly benummed, or deprived of the uſe of one's limbs. 3 (in Surgery) a mortification.

SIDE'RIAL, or SIDE'RIAN (of *ſidereus*, lat. of *ſidus* a ſtar) 1 of, or like ſtars, ſtarry, ſhining, bright. 2 high, heavenly.

SIDERIAL *year* (in Aſtronomy) the ſpace of time wherein the ſun, going from one fixed ſtar, returns to the ſame ſtar again, which conſiſts of 365 days, 6 hours, and very near 10 minutes.

*SIDERITES*, gr. (of σιδηρος iron) 1 the herb iron wort, or wall-horehound. 2 the loadſtone.

SI'DEROMANCY (of σιδηρομαντεια, gr. of σιδηρος iron, and μαντεια divination) a divination performed by red-hot iron, upon which they laid an odd number of ſtraws, and obſerved what figures, bendings, ſparklings, &c. they made in burning.

SI'DESMAN (corrupted from *Synodſman*) an aſſiſtant to a church warden.

SIDES *of a horn-work* (in Fortification) are the ramparts and parapets which incloſe them on the right and left from the gorge to the head.

SIDMOUTH, [W. lon. 3°. 27'. lat. 50°. 40'.] a port town in Devonſhire, ſituate on the channel at the mouth of the Side between Lyme and Exmouth. It was anciently a conſiderable port, but has been ſo choaked up with ſands, that no ſhips of burthen can get in; yet it remains one of the chief fiſher towns in the county. Diſtant from London 130 computed and 157 meaſured miles, and 12 from Exeter.

*SIEGE*, fr. 1 a ſeat. 2 the fundament. 3 the ſitting or encampment of an army round a place, with a deſign to take it; either by diſtreſs or famine, or by main force, as by trenches, attacks, &c. 4 a purging ſtool.

SIEVE, an inſtrument for ſeparating the groſſer part of any thing from the finer.

To SIFT, 1 to ſeparate the finer part of any thing from the groſſer by a ſieve. 2 to pump, or ſound. 3 to ſcan, or examine.

To SIGH, to fetch breath deeply, by reaſon of ſome trouble of mind, or ſome diſeaſe of the body.

SIGHT, 1 one of the five ſenſes, or faculties of the ſoul, whereby we receive a ſenſe of objects by means of the eyes. 2 viſion, the act, or faculty of ſeeing. 3 the organs of ſight, the eyes. 4 a ſhew, or ſpectacle. 5 a proſpect, or appearance.

SI'GHTLESS, blind, without ſight.

SI'GHTLY, comely, ſeemly.

SIGHTS (in Mathematics) two thin pieces of braſs on the ends of an index of a theodolite, &c. for the juſt direction of the index to the line of the object.

SI'GIL (of *ſigillum*, lat. a dim. of *ſignum* a ſeal) a charm to be worn for the curing of diſeaſes, averting croſs accidents, injuries, &c.

SIGN (of *ſignum*, lat. of *ſeco* to cut, or carve) 1 token, or mark. 2 a hint. 3 footſtep, or trace. 4 repreſentation. 5 a device hung out at a publick houſe, or ſhop.

SIGN *manual*, the ſetting one's hand and ſeal to a writing.

To SIGN, 1 to put a ſeal, or ſet a mark to any writing. 2 to engage, or imbark in a buſineſs. 3 to make ſigns.

SI'GNAL, adj. great, remarkable,

SI'GNAL, ſub. (of *ſignum*, lat. a ſign) a ſign, or token given for the doing, or knowing of ſomething.

To SI'GNALIZE (of *ſignaler*, fr.) to make, or render famous by ſome notable action.

SI'GNATURE (of *ſignatura*, lat. of *ſignum* a ſeal) 1 one's hand ſet a writing. 2 (in Phyſics) the reſemblance that a plant or mineral bears to a man's body, or any part of it. 3 (with Printers) ſome letters of the alphabet ſet at the bottom of every ſheet, to direct to the order of placing them in a book.

SI'GNET, a ſeal ſet in a ring.

*The privy* SI'GNET, one of the king's ſeals, wherewith his private letters, &c. are ſealed.

*Clerk of the* SI'GNET, an officer who conſtantly attends upon the principal ſecretary of ſtate, that has the cuſtody of the privy ſignet.

*SI'GNIFER*, lat. (of *ſignum* a ſtandard, and *fero* to bear) 1 one who carries the colours, a ſtandard bearer. 2 (in Aſtronomy) the circle of the zodiac, ſo called from its bearing, or having the twelve ſigns.

SIGNI'FICANCE, or SIGNIFICANCY, emphaſis, or energy.

SIGNI'FICANT (of *ſignificans*, lat. of *ſignum* a ſign, and *facio* to make) expreſſive, or emphatical.

SIGNIFICA'TION, 1 ſenſe, or meaning. 2 force, or weight.

To SI'GNIFY (of *ſignifico*, lat. of *ſignum* a ſign, and *facio* to make) 1 to mean, denote, or imply. 2 to notify, or declare, to give notice of. 3 to notify in courſe of law. 4 to preſage, or be the ſign of.

SIGNS, 1 (in Algebra) are certain marks or characters uſed to ſhorten or contract algebraical computations, as + ſignifies more, the ſign of addition; — ſignifies leſs, the ſign of ſubtraction; × ſignifies into, or with, the ſign of multiplication; ÷ ſignifies

nifies by, the ſign diviſion; and = ſignifies equal, the ſign of equality, or equation. 2 (in Aſtronomy) a twelfth part of the ecliptic, or zodiac, or a portion containing 30 degrees of it. The names of the twelve ſigns are as follows,

| Northern Signs. | | | Southern Signs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aries | mark'd thus | ♈ | Libra | mark'd thus | ♎ |
| Taurus | | ♉ | Scorpio | | ♏ |
| Gemini | | ♊ | Sagittarius | | ♐ |
| Cancer | | ♋ | Capricornus | | ♑ |
| Leo | | ♌ | Aquarius | | ♒ |
| Virgo | | ♍ | Piſces | | ♓ |

3 (in Muſic) notes, marks, or characters, of which there are more than fifty.

SI'LENCE (of *ſilentium*, lat. of *ſileo* to hold his peace) peace, ceſſation of noiſe, or of ſpeaking.

To SI'LENCE, 1 to impoſe, or command ſilence. 2 to put to a non plus. 3 to ſuſpend a clergyman.

SI'LENT (of *ſilens*, lat. of *ſileo* to hold his peace) 1 that holds his peace. 2 huſht, peaceful, without noiſe. 3 inſenſible, or imperceptible. 4 not ſounded.

SILE'NTIARY, a gentleman-uſher, who takes care that ſilence or good order is kept in a court, or elſewhere.

SILI'CIOUS (of *ſilicius*, lat. of *ſilex* a flint-ſtone) of, or pertaining to flints, flinty.

SILIGINO'SE (of *ſiliginoſus*, lat. of *ſiligo* fine wheat) made of fine wheat.

*SILIQUA*, lat. 1 the huſk, cod, or ſhell of plants of the leguminous kind. 2 a weight, called a carat, uſed by finers of gold and ſilver. 3 the herb called fenugreek.

SILIQUOUS *plants*, (in Botany) thoſe which produce ſeed pods, as peaſe, beans, &c.

SILK, a ſoft, bright, delicate thread, made by an inſect called the ſilk-worm.

SI'LKEN, made of ſilk.

SILK-*graſs*, a curious plant growing in Virginia, that has very thin and fibrous leaves, of which a ſort of ſtuff is made, which has a gloſs like ſilk; and alſo cordage much better than that of hemp or flax, both for ſtrength and continuance.

SILK-*throwſter*, a tradeſman, or mechanic, who winds or throws the ſilk, in order to render it fit for uſe.

SILL, the threſhold of a door.

SI'LLABUB, or SI'LLIBUB, 1 a liquor made by mixing milk with cyder, ſugar, ſpice, &c. 2 a florid, frothy, and empty diſcourſe.

*SILLON*, fr. (in Fortification) an elevation of earth made in the middle of a moat, to fortify it, when too broad; the ſame as *envelope*.

SI'LLY, 1 ſimple, fooliſh, ridiculous. 2 of no value.

SI'LVER, 1 a white metal, the next to gold in value. 2 ſilver coin.

SI'LVERED, done over with ſilver.

SI'LVER *foam*, litharge of ſilver, generally called litharge of gold.

SI'LVER-*ſmith*, an artiſan who makes ſilver veſſels.

SI'LVER-*weed*, the herb white tanſy.

SILVE'STRIS, a bad kind of cochineal, produced in New Spain.

SIMA'R, or SIMA'RR (of *ſimare*, fr.) a woman's gown with long ſleeves.

SI'MILAR (of *ſimilaris*, lat. of דמה, heb. a reſemblance) 1 like in aſpect, or form. 2 alſo in nature, temper, or condition. 3 or any other way.

SI'MILAR *arches of a circle* (with Geometricians) ſuch arches as are like parts of the whole circumference.

SI'MILAR *bodies* (in Philoſophy) ſuch bodies as have their component particles of the ſame kind and nature one with another.

SI'MILAR *diſeaſe* (with Phyſicians) a diſeaſe of ſome ſimple ſolid part of the body; as of a fibre, in regard to its tenſion or flaccidity, &c.

SI'MILAR *figures* (in Geometry) are ſuch figures, whoſe angles are reſpectively equal, and the ſides comprehending the angles of equal proportion.

SI'MILAR *light* (in Optics) are ſuch whoſe rays are equally refrangible.

SI'MILAR *numbers* (with Arithmeticians) thoſe numbers which may be ranged in the form of ſimilar rectangles, the ſides of which are proportional; as 12 and 48; for the ſides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the ſides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SI'MILAR *polygons* (in Geometry) are ſuch as have their angles ſeverally equal, and the ſides about thoſe angles proportional.

SI'MILAR *ſections* (in Conics) are ſuch whoſe diameters make equal angles with their ordinances.

SI'MILAR *ſegments of a circle*, are ſuch as contain equal angles.

SI'MILAR *ſolid numbers* (with Arithmeticians) are ſuch numbers whoſe little cubes may be ſo rank'd as to form ſimilar and rectangular parallelopipeds.

SI'MILAR *triangles* (in Trigonometry) are ſuch as have all their three angles reſpectively equal to each other.

*A* SI'MILE 3, 1 a ſimilitude, or compariſon. 2 an example.

SIMI'LITUDE (of *ſimilitudo*, lat. of *ſimilis* alike) 1 likeneſs, or reſemblance. 2 a ſimile, or compariſon.

SIMILITU'DINARY, of, pertaining to, or expreſſed by way of ſimilitude.

SI'MITAR, or SCI'MITAR, a kind of broad ſword uſed by the Turks.

SI'MNEL, a ſort of bun, or cake.

To SI'MON, to glue, or join with maſtic.

SIMONI'ACAL, of, or belonging to, or done by ſimony.

SIMO'NIAC

SIMO'NIAC, or SI'MONIST, one guilty of simony.

SI'MONY (of *simonia*, barb. lat. of Simon Magus, who thought to purchaſe the gift of the Holy Ghoſt with money) the making a trade of ſpiritual things; as the buying or ſelling of ſpiritual livings, &c. Or a corrupt contract for a preſentation to a benefice for money, gift, or reward.

To SI'MPER, 1 to ſmile, or look pleaſant. 2 to begin to boil, as the pot does.

SI'MPLE (of *ſimplex*, lat. i. e. *ſine plica* without a fold) 1 ſingle, of one ſort, without any thing in it, unmixed, uncompounded. 2 ſingle, not double. 3 innocent, harmleſs, without diſguiſe. 4 homely, or homeſpun, mean, ordinary. 5 ſilly, fooliſh.

SI'MPLE *quantities* (in Algebra) are ſuch as conſiſt of no more parts than one, connected by the ſigns + more, and — leſs.

SI'MPLE *problem* (in Mathematics) is that which is capable but of one ſolution.

SI'MPLE *leaf* (with Botaniſts) is that which is not divided to the middle in ſeveral parts, each reſembling a leaf itſelf, as in the dock, &c.

SI'MPLE *nouns* (in Grammar) are nouns neither derived from another language, nor compounded from any other word of the ſame.

SI'MPLE *wound* (with Surgeons) is that which only opens the fleſh, and has no other circumſtances attending it.

SI'MPLE *tenaille*, or SI'NGLE *tenaille* (in Fortification) a work whoſe head or front conſiſts of two faces, which make one re-entering angle.

SI'MPLE, ſub. 1 weak ſort of people. 2 (in the plural number) phyſical herbs, ſo called as having each its particular virtue.

SI'MPLEFYING (in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs) is the diſpenſing of a miniſter from his reſidence, and taking away the cure of ſouls from a benefice.

SI'MPLENESS, ſillineſs, fooliſhneſs.

SI'MPLER, or SI'MPLIST, one that has ſkill in, or that gathers ſimples, or herbs.

SI'MPLETON, a ſimple, or ſilly perſon.

SIMPLI'CITY (of *ſimplicitas*, lat. of *ſimplex* ſincere) 1 plainneſs, openneſs, plain dealing, downright honeſty. 2 ſillineſs, fooliſhneſs. 3 (in Metaphyſics) is an indiviſible unity, and is either abſolute or limited.

*Abſolute* SIMPLI'CITY, is when a thing is indiviſible independently, which is the property of God himſelf.

*Limited* SIMPLI'CITY, is when any thing is really indiviſible, but yet that depends upon ſome external being.

To SI'MPLIFY, 1 (with Eccleſiaſtics) to take away a cure of ſouls from a benefice. 2 to retrench a relation of every thing not preciſely neceſſary.

SI'MPLY, 1 ſillily, fooliſhly. 2 out of countenance. 3 poorly, or meanly.

SIMULA'CRE (of *ſimulacrum*, lat. of *ſimulo* to reſemble) 1 a reſemblance, a repreſentation, a figure. 2 a phantom, a ghoſt. 3 a picture, a ſtatue.

SIMULA'TION (of *ſimulatio*, lat. of *ſimulo* to feign) a counterfeiting, a diſſembling, a colour, a diſguiſe, a pretence.

SIN, 1 a tranſgreſſion of the divine law. 2 a fault, or crime.

To SIN, 1 to tranſgreſs God's law. 2 to commit a fault.

SINA'PISM (of *ſinapiſmus*, lat. of *ſinape* muſtard ſeed) a ſalve or medicine made of muſtard to raiſe bliſters, or wheals upon the ſkin.

SINCE, 1 from, or after that time. 2 whereas, ſeeing that.

SINCE'RE (of *ſincerus*, lat. of *ſine* without, and *cera* wax) 1 without mixture, neat, pure. 2 open, free, ingenuous, plain, downright, without artifice.

SINCE'RITY, integrity, uprightneſs, candour.

*SINCIPUT*, lat. the forepart of the head, reaching from the forehead to the coronal ſuture.

*SINDON*, gr. (of סדין, heb. ſattin) 1 very fine linen, as cambrick, lawn, &c. 2 (in Surgery) a round piece of ſilk, or fine linen uſed in trepanning, to be placed under the edges of the cranium, that thoſe edges hurt not the dura mater.

SINE, or *Right* SINE (in Geometry) is a right line drawn from one end of an arch, perpendicular upon the diameter. Or it is half the chord of twice the arch; as the right line D*d*, is the right ſine of the arch DEB. See fig. 15.

SINE *complement* (in Geometry) is the ſine of what the arch or angle wants of 90 degrees; as D*e* is the ſine complement of the arch DEB. See fig. 15.

*Verſed* SINE *of an arch* (in Geometry) is an arch, or angle leſs than 90 degrees, being that part of the diameter which is comprehended between the arch and the right ſine; as *d*B is the verſed ſine of the arch DEB. See fig. 15.

*SINE* [2], lat. without.

*SINE-cure*, 1 a benefice without cure of ſouls. 2 (by Metaphor) any office or penſion for which a perſon does little or no ſervice.

SI'NEW, 1 a nerve. 2 ſtrength, or ſupport.

SI'NEW *ſhrinking*, a diſeaſe in cattle.

SI'NEWY, full of ſinews, nervous.

SI'NFUL, 1 criminal, guilty. 2 impious, wicked.

To SING, 1 to make melody with the voice. 2 a poetical word for *to praiſe*.

To SINGE, to ſcorch, or burn lightly.

SI'NGLE, 1 ſimple, or alone. 2 unmarried. 3 that ſtands alone, or not near another.

SI'NGLE *hearted*, true, honeſt, ſincere.

SI'NGLE, ſub. the tail of a deer.

SI'NGLE *excentricity* (with Aſtronomers) is the diſtance between the centre and the focus of the ellipſis, or between the ſun and the excentric.

SI'NGULAR (of *ſingularis*, lat. ſingle) 1 ſingle, one alone, one and no more. 2 peculiar, extraordinary, matchleſs, unparalleled, either in a good or bad ſenſe. 3 ſpecial, particular. 4 odd, that affects ſingularity.

SINGULA'RITY (of *ſingularitas*, lat. of *ſingularis* ſingle) 1 the being ſingular, or but one. 2 uncommonneſs, excellency. 3 an affected way of being particular.

To SI'NGULARIZE, to diſtinguiſh.

*SI'NISTER*, lat, (of *ſiniſtra* the left hand) 1 that is on the left hand. 2 unlawful, or illegal. 3 unlucky, unfortunate. 4 untoward, aukward.

SINK, 1 a drain to carry away the waters of a kitchen. 2 a place to waſh diſhes in, &c. 3 the dregs, as the ſink of the people.

To SINK, 1 to plunge to the bottom. 2 to deſtroy, or undo. 3 to keep part of a ſum of money. 4 to go to the bottom. 5 to blot, or let the ink through. 6 to go lower, as a great weight. 7 to lower, or fail, as courage. 8 to bend, as to ſink under a burden. 9 to fall ſhort, or not come to. 10 to periſh, or be undone.

SI'NLESS, free from, or without ſin.

SI'NNER, a tranſgreſſor.

SI'NOPER, or SI'NOPIS, a mineral, otherwiſe called ruddle.

SI'NOPLE (in Heraldry) vert, or the green colours in armouries.

SI'NUATED *leaf* (with Botaniſts) is that which is cut about the edges into ſeveral ſegments, as the oak leaf, &c.

SINUO'SITY, 1 fulneſs of turnings and windings. 2 a ſeries of turns and bends in arches.

SI'NUOUS (of *ſinuoſus*, lat. of *ſinus* the breaſt) crooked, having many turnings and windings.

*SI'NUS*, lat. 1 (in Anatomy) a cavity, the entrance whereof is very narrow, and the bottom wider. 2 (in Geography) a gulf, or large bay. 3 (in Philoſophy) thoſe clefts or fiſſures that are between the ſtrata or layers of the earth, in mines, &c. 3 (in Surgery) a little bag formed by the ſide of a wound, or ulcer, wherein pus is collected.

To SIP, to drink but little at a time.

*SI'PHON*, gr. (of σιφαν a tube, of σιφος empty, void) a crooked tube, in hydraulics, one leg or branch whereof is longer than the other; uſed in the raiſing of fluids, emptying of veſſels, and various hydroſtatical experiments.

SI'PPET, a ſmall piece of bread.

*SI'QUIS*, lat. (i. e. if any one) a paper, or bill ſet up in ſome open place, to proclaim the loſs of a thing, &c.

SIR, 1 a title of honour given to any gentleman. 2 before a Chriſtian name, is a proper title for a knight.

SIRE, a father.

*SI'REN*, gr. (of σειρα a chain) 1 poetical monſters, partly virgins, partly fowls; they lived off the coaſt of Sicily, and by the ſweetneſs of their voice in ſinging, tempted paſſengers on ſhore to their deſtruction. 2 a mermaid.

SIRI'ASIS. See SEIRIASIS.

*SI'RIUS*, lat. (of σειριος, gr. of σειρω to dry up) the dog-ſtar, a bright ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the mouth of canis major, or the great dog; called alſo canicula.

SI'RNAME (i. e. ſire name, or the name of a father) a family name.

SIRRE''VERENCE (i. e. I regard, *Sir*, your *reverence*, tho' I mention it) a turd.

SI'SKIN, the name of a bird, generally called a green finch.

SI'STER, a female born of the ſame father and mother, or of one of them.

SI'STERHOOD, the ſociety of ſiſters.

*SI'STRUM*, lat. an ancient muſical inſtrument, made uſe of by the prieſts of Iſis and Oſiris.

To SIT, 1 to repoſe upon a ſeat. 2 to continue upon her eggs, as a hen, &c. 3 to be aſſembled. 4 to continue.

SITE, 1 ſituation. 2 the ground where any thing ſtood. 3 (with Logicians) one of the ten predicaments, which declares the ſubject to be ſo and ſo placed.

SITHE. See SYTHE.

SITTINGBORN, a great thorough fare in Kent, between Rocheſter and Canterbury, and on that account it has many convenient inns. In the reign of Q. Elizabeth it was made a mayor town, and it once had a market; but now it has neither, through diſuſe; however, it has a fair at Whitſuntide for three days, and another for five days, beginning at Michaelmaſs. Diſtant from London 25 miles.

SI'TUATE (of *ſituatus*, lat. of *ſitus* ſeated) ſeated, placed.

SITUA'TION, 1 the manner of being ſituated. 2 a ſeat, or place where a thing ſtood. 3 (with Logicians) is the ninth of the categories, as ſitting, ſtanding, before, behind, to the right, to the left.

SIX, the number VI. or 6.

SIXTEEN, the number XVI. or 16.

SIX *fold*, ſix times as much.

SIXTH, the VIth, or 6th.

SI'XTY, the number LX. or 60.

SI'ZABLE, of a good ſize.

SIZE, 1 proportion, bigneſs, length, &c. 2 an inſtrument to find the bigneſs of a thing with. 3 a glutinous, graſſy matter uſed by ſhoemaker's, painters, &c. to give a groſs to their work. 4 a farthing of bread, &c. noted with an *S* in the buttery book at Cambridge. 5 gluiſh ſtuff that comes from leather before it is tanned.

To SIZE, 1 to meaſure pots, veſſels, &c. 2 to do over with ſize. 3 to ſcore, as ſtudents do

do in the buttery book at Cambridge; the ſame as to battle at Oxford.

SI'ZEL (with Minters) the remains of the bars of bullion, after the round pieces of money have been cut out, according to their reſpective ſizes.

SI'ZER, a ſcholar of the loweſt degree at the univerſity of Cambridge, the ſame as ſervitor at Oxford.

SIZIE'ME (of *ſixieme*, fr.) a ſequence of ſix cards, at the game called piquet.

SKADDO'NS, the embryo of bees.

SKAIN, or SKEIN, 1 a ſort of Iriſh ſword. 2 a length of yarn, thread, ſilk, &c. as it is wound upon a reel.

To SKATCH *a wheel*, is to ſtop a wheel of a cart or waggon, by putting a ſtone, &c. under it.

SKATE, the name of a ſea-fiſh.

*SKE'LETON*, gr. (of σκελλω to dry up) the bones of an animal cleared from the fleſh, &c. and put together again in their natural order, with wires at the joints.

SKE'LLET, a kitchen utenſil, well known.

† SKE'LLUM (of ſchelm, dut.) a rogue.

SKE'PTIC. See SCEPTIC.

SKETCH, the firſt draught of a deſign, or fancy.

To SKETCH, to draw the outlines of a thing, to chalk, or pencil out.

SKE'TTLES, ſmall nine-pins to play with.

SKEW, on one ſide, as to look aſkew, i. e. to look on one ſide ſcornfully, to ſquint, to leer.

SKEW'ER, a ſlender wooden pin, uſed by butchers, cooks, &c.

SKIFF, a ſhip's ſmalleſt boat.

SKI'LFUL, knowing, or experienced.

SKILL, knowledge, or experience.

SKI'LLET. See SKELLET.

To SKIM, 1 to take off the froth, ſcum, or top of any liquid thing. 2 to paſs over ſlightly.

SKI'MMER, a kitchen utenſil well known.

SKI'MMINTON, a kind of burleſque proceſſion, in honour of a woman who beats her huſband.

SKIN, 1 the hide of an animal. 2 the outward rind of ſome fruit.

To SKIN, 1 to take off the ſkin of animal. 2 to ſkin over, as a wound.

SKINK, 1 kind of ſtrong pottage. 2 a ſmall four-footed ſerpent in Egypt, in form of a crocodile.

SKI'NKER (of ſchenken, dut. to pour out drink) a butler or cup-bearer.

To SKIP, to leap or jump to and fro.

SKIP, 1 to leap, or jump. 2 a nick-name for footman.

SKIP-*frog*, a ſort of play amongſt boys.

SKIP-*Jack*, a pitiful intruder.

SKI'PPER (of ſchipper, dut. of ſchip a ſhip) a maſter of a Dutch ſhip. 2 a common ſeaman. 3 one that ſkips, or jumps.

SKIPTON, [W. lon. 1°. 30′. lat. 53°. 55′.] a pretty large well-built town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate not far from the Are, but hid among the rocks of Craven. It has a plentiful market on ſaturday, and fairs on the eve of Palm-ſunday, July the 25th, and November the 11th. Here is a large handſome church, a grammar-ſchool, and a ſchool where the boys of the town are taught pſalmody. Diſtant from London 170 computed, and 221 meaſured miles, and 38 from York.

SKI'RMISH, a ſmall engagement with the enemy.

To SKI'RMISH, to fight on a ſudden, ſurprizedly, and without order, as ſtraggling parties of ſoldiers do before the main battle.

SKI'RRET, the herb ſkirwort, whoſe root is ſomething like a parſenip, reckoned a great dainty.

SKIRTS, 1 parts of a garment below the waſte. 2 borders, or frontiers. 3 out-parts, as the ſkirts of a foreſt.

† SKIT, 1 a caprice, or whimſey. 2 a jeer, or banter.

SKITCH. See SKETCH.

SKI'TTISH, 1 jadiſh, or reſty, as a horſe. 2 fantaſtical, frilking. 3 humourſome, rugged.

To SKREAM, to ſquawl out, to make a ſudden loud noiſe with the voice.

SKREEN. See SCREEN.

To SKUE, to go ſideling, to waddle.

SKULL. See SCULL.

SKUTE (of ſchuyt, dut.) 1 a ſkiff, a ſmall boat. 2 a large long barge for paſſengers.

*SKY*, dan. the azure concave of the heavens, the blue expanſe of the atmoſphere.

SKY *colour*, azure, or blue.

SKY *lark*, a kind of ſinging birds.

SKY-*light*, a light upon the top of an houſe, &c.

SKY-*rocket*, a ſmall fire-work.

SLAB, 1 a puddle. 2 the outmoſt board ſawn off a piece of timber. 3 a flat piece of marble.

To SLA'BBER, 1 to foul, or daub with ſpittle. 2 to drivel, or let one's ſpittle run down.

SLA'BBY, plaſhy, full of dirt.

SLACK, 1 looſe, unbent, not tight. 2 negligent, or careleſs.

To SLACK, 1 to looſen, or make ſlack. 2 to retard or hinder. 3 to leſſen, or abate. 4 to kill, or put water on, as to ſlack lime.

To SLA'CKEN, 1 to looſen, or unbend. 2 to abate, or retard. 5 to ſlacken, or grow ſlack.

SLADE, a long narrow ſlip of ground.

SLAG, the droſs of iron, &c.

SLAM, 1 a vole, the winning all the tricks at cards. 2 (at the Allum Works) a ſubſtance often produced, by too much or too little calcining it.

SLA'NDER, back-biting, or calumny, defaming of a man in his reputation, or profeſſion.

To

To SLA'NDER, to backbite, to ſcandalize, to ſpeak evil of.

SLA'NDEROUS, 1 reviling, ſlandering. 2 falſely abuſive.

SLANK, 1 ſlim, ſlender. 2 a kind of ſea weed.

SLANT, ſlanting, or oblique.

SLAP, 1 a ſtroke, or blow. 2 a cut.

SLA'PPY, ſplaſhy, or ſhabby.

SLASH, 1 the thong of a whip. 2 a cut, or ſtroke with a whip. 3 a cut, or wound.

To SLASH, 1 to whip. 2 to cut, or wound.

SLATE, a ſcaly, or ſtony ſort of ſubſtance, uſed for covering houſes, &c. and for children to learn arithmetic on.

To SLA'TTER, to mind nothing, or leave all for nothing.

SLA'TTERN, negligent, careleſs, ſluttiſh.

SLAVE (of *Sclavi*, a people of Scythia, whom the Italians uſed to buy to make drudges of) 1 a bond-man, or woman. 2 meer drudge.

To SLAVE, to toil, or moil, like a ſlave.

To SLAVER, to ſlabber, or drivel.

SLA'VERY, 1 bondage, or perpetual ſervitude. 2 hard working, hard labour. 3 great dependance.

SLAU'GHTER, butchery, or maſſacre.

To SLAU'GHTER, to ſlay, or kill.

SLA'VISH, ſervile.

SLAY, an inſtrument belonging to a weaver's loom, having teeth like a comb.

To SLAY, to kill, or butcher.

SLE'ADED, carried on a ſlea or ſledge. The ſleaded Polach on the ice, *Shakeſp.* i. e. the inhabitants of Poland drawn over the ice in ſledges.

SLE'AFORD, a very populous town in Lincolnſhire, ſituate near the ſource of a little ſwift river, which falls into the Witham. It is continually improving in its buildings, has a large handſome church, a free-ſchool, an hoſpital for twelve poor men, a conſiderable market on monday, and fairs on Whit-monday, Auguſt the 1ſt, and October the 9th. Diſtant from London 89 computed, and 110 meaſured miles, and 18 from Lincoln.

SLEA'VED, wrought, fit for uſe.

SLEA'ZY, thin, ſlight, or ill wrought, as ſleazy hollands are, i. e. hollands made in Sileſia in Germany.

SLEDGE, 1 a ſmith's great hammer. 2 a ſort of carriage, either without any wheels, or with low ones. 3 a ſort of trough, or cart, in which traitors are drawn to execution.

SLEEK, ſmooth, poliſhed.

SLEEP, repoſe, or ceſſation from labour.

SLEE'PERS, a ſort of joiſts to which the boards of a ground floor are nailed.

SLEE'PLESS, without ſleep.

SLEE'PY, 1 drowſy, inclined to ſleep. 2 that brings, or cauſes ſleep, as a ſleepy draught.

SLEE'PY *diſeaſe*, the lethargy.

To SLEER, to leer, or peep at.

SLEET, a kind of meteor, being rain and ſnow mixed together.

SLEEVE, 1 that part of a garment that covers the arm. 2 a ſort of fiſh, otherwiſe called a calamary.

SLEE'VELESS, 1 without ſleeves. 2 fooliſh, impertinent.

SLE'GO, a county of Ireland in the province of Connaught. The chief town is of the ſame name.

SLEIGHT, trick, or dexterity.

SLE'NDER, 1 ſlim, not thick in circumference. 2 ſmall, ſorry, pitiful.

SLICE, 1 a thin cut. 2 a kitchen utenſil, to take up fry'd meat, &c.

To SLICE, to cut in ſlices, or thin pieces.

SLIDE, a frozen place to ſlide on.

To SLIDE, to ſlip, or glide along on the ice, &c.

SLI'DING *rule*, a rule uſed in moſt parts of the mathematics, anſwering queſtions by the ſlicing of the parts of the inſtrument one by the other.

SLIGHT, 1 thin or ſlimſy, as a ſtuff. 2 thin wrought. 3 of ſmall conſequence. 4 light, or ſmall.

To SLIGHT, 1 to deſpiſe, or neglect. 2 to pull down, or demoliſh. 3 to do work ſlightly, or not ſtrong.

SLI'GHTLY, 1 ſlightingly, or diſdainfully. 2 lightly, or ſuperficially. 3 careleſly, or with negligence.

SLIME, 1 a kind of ſoft ſticking earth. 2 a clammy, or gluiſh humour.

SLING, 1 an inſtrument, or machine for throwing ſtones. 2 a utenſil uſed by brewers, &c. for carrying caſks, &c.

To SLING, 1 to caſt ſtones, &c. 2 to put a ſling about a caſk, &c.

SLINK, an abortive, or caſt calf.

To SLINK, 1 to ſteal away privately. 2 to caſt, or bring forth a calf before its time.

SLIP, 1 a ſliding with one's foot. 2 a fault, or miſtake. 3 a branch ſet into the ground. 4 the ſtalk, or ſtem. 5 a ſilk ſtring. 6 a ſmall narrow piece, as of paper, &c. 7 the ſupplement to the French Gazette, printed in Holland. 8 a ſmall ſprig, or twig plucked from a tree.

To SLIP, 1 to ſlide. 2 to ſteal away. 3 to let ſlip, or not embrace. 4 to let looſe. 5 to miſtake.

SLI'PPERS, looſe ſhoes to wear in dry places.

SLI'PPERY, 1 that one cannot ſtand upon. 2 that ſlips out of one's hands. 3 free, or ſlippant. 4 too free, or lubricous. 5 dangerous, difficult. 6 hard to keep.

To SLIT, 1 to cut with the grain. 2 to open, or rend.

To SLIVE, to creep, or go about droniſhly.

To SLI'VER, to cut into ſlices, or ſlivers.

To SLO'BBER. See *To* SLABBER.

SLOE, a bullace, or wild plumb.

SLOE-*worm*, a venomous inſect.

SLOOP, a ſmall ſea veſſel.

To

To SLOP, 1 to ſpill. 2 to daſh, or ſpatter with water, or other liquids.

SLOPE, 1 a ſlanting cut. 2 ſlanting, or ſhelving.

To SLOPE, to make ſlanting, or ſloping.

SLO'PPY, ſlappy, or plaſhy.

SLOPS, 1 ſeamens breeches, and other cloathing. 2 phyſical potions. 3 any meſs of mixed liquors.

SLOT, the mark, or print of a ſtag's foot in the ground.

SLOTH, idleneſs, lazineſs, droniſhneſs.

SLO'THFUL, idle, droniſh, lazy.

SLOUCH, a lubberly fellow.

SLOU'CHING, 1 ſurly, dogged. 2 clowniſh, awkward in deportment.

SLO'VEN, a naſty dirty fellow.

SLO'VENLY, naſty, careleſs in dreſs, carriage, &c.

SLOUGH, 1 a deep, and muddy place. 2 the caſt ſkin of a ſnake. 3 the ſpongy, or porous ſubſtance in the inſide of the horns of oxen, &c. 4 a piece of corrupt fleſh, cut out of a ſore or wound. 5 a ſcar made by a cauſtic. 6 a damp in a coal mine. 7 the bed, ſoil, filth, or mire wherein a wild boar wallows. 8 a place wherein a wild boar lies in the day time.

SLOUTH, a herd, or company.

SLOW, 1 dilatory, tedious, dull in motion. 2 heavy, or dull. 3 lingering, not quick in operation.

SLOW *of courſe* (with Aſtronomers) is when a planet moves leſs in twenty-four hours than its mean motion.

To SLU'BBER *over*, to do a thing ſluttiſhly, careleſly, or in a negligent manner.

SLUCE, 1 a vent or drain for water on land. 2 a frame of wood in a river, &c. to keep the water from overflowing low grounds.

SLUG, 1 a heavy ſort of great gun. 2 a battered leaden bullet. 3 a ſhip that ſails heavily. 4 a dew-ſnail.

SLUGGARD, a droniſh lazy fellow.

SLU'GGISH, ſlothful.

To SLU'MBER, to doze, or ſleep unſoundly.

SLUMBROUS, inclining to ſlumber.

SLUNK, 1 ſtollen, or ſneaked away. 2 caſt, as a calf.

SLUR, 1 a ſoil, or daub. 2 a mark of ignominy.

To SLUR, 1 to put a trick upon. 2 to ſoil, or daub. 3 to beſpatter, or ſully a perſon's reputation.

SLUT, a naſty houſewife, a dirty drab.

SLU'TTERY, naſtineſs, ſluttiſhneſs.

SLU'TTISH, naſty, not cleanly in cookery, dreſs, &c.

SLY, cunning, crafty, ſubtile.

SMACK, 1 a taſte, or reliſh. 2 a tincture, or ſmattering. 3 an eager and amorous kiſs. 4 a noiſe made with the lips. 5 a noiſe made with a whip. 6 accent, or brogue. 7 a ſmall ſea veſſel with only one maſt.

To SMACK, 1 to taſte, or have a taſte. 2 to make a noiſe with the lips. 3 to kiſs with a ſmack. 4 to make a noiſe with a whip. 5 to taſte, or take a little of.

SMALL, 1 little, not great. 2 light, or ſlight. 3 not ſtrong, as liquors. 4 thin, ſlender. 5 of little, or no conſequence.

SMALL-*arms*, muſkets.

SMALL-*craft*, 1 ſmall ſea-veſſels, as ſmacks, hoys, &c. 2 all ſuch lines, nets, and hooks as are uſed in fiſhing.

SMALL *piece* (in Scotland) a coin, in value five farthings Engliſh, three of which make a noble.

SMALL-*pox*, the epidemical diſtemper of England, the varioli.

SMA'LLAGE, the name of an herb.

SMALT, 1 a blue colour uſed by painters. 2 blue enamel.

SMARA'GDINE, of, or like to an emerald, very green.

*SMARA'GDUS*, lat. a precious ſtone called an emerald, of a tranſparent, and lovely green colour.

SMART, adj. 1 quick, violent. 2 ſharp of taſte. 3 ſharp, or bloody. 4 ſharp, biting in diſcourſe. 5 quick-witted, briſk in diſcourſe.

SMART, ſub. 1 pain from a prick, cut, &c. 2 a word newly coined for a ſmart fellow.

To SMART, 1 to cauſe pain. 2 to ſuffer.

SMART-*money*, a gratuity given to a ſeaman, or ſoldier, for a wound, or loſs of a limb.

To SMASH, to break to pieces.

SMATCH, 1 a ſmall taſte of a thing. 2 ſmattering, or tincture.

SMA'TTERER, one that has ſome tincture of learning, or a ſuperficial knowledge in ſome art.

SMA'TTERING, tincture, or a ſuperficial knowledge of an art, &c.

To SMEAR. See *To* BESMEAR.

SMECTY'MNUUS, a word made out of the initial letters of the Chriſtian and ſirnames of five preſbyterian miniſters, viz. Stephen Marſhal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurſtow, who wrote a book againſt epiſcopacy and the common prayer, in the year 1641, whence their followers were called *Smectymnuans*.

*SME'GMA*, gr. (of σμηχω to wipe off) ſoap, or any thing that ſcoureth, a waſh-ball.

SMEGMA''TIC, of, or pertaining to ſoap, of a ſcouring, or ſoapy quality.

SMELL, odour, ſcent, flavour.

To SMELL, 1 to have, or caſt a ſmell. 2 to perceive ſcents by the noſtrils.

SME'LLING, the act whereby we become ſenſible of odorous bodies, by means of certain effluvia of them, which ſtriking on the olfactory organ, with briſkneſs enough to have their impulſe propagated to the brain, do excite that ſenſation in the ſoul.

SMELT, the name of a little fiſh.

To SMELT (with Refiners) is to melt metal in the ore in a furnace, called a ſmelting furnace, in order to ſeparate the metallic from the earthy and other parts.

To SMERK, to look pleaſant.

SMERKING, pleaſant, amorous.

SMETH, an ointment to take off hair.

To SMI'CKER, to look amorouſly.

SMI'CKET, a woman's inner garment of linen.

*SMI'LAX*, gr. 1 the yew-tree. 2 the herb bind-weed.

To SMILE, 1 to laugh ſilently. 2 to look pleaſant.

SMIRCHED, ſoiled, dirtied, daubed, beſmeared.

*SMI'RIS*, or *SMY'RIS*, gr. (of σμαω to cleanſe) a ſtone that glaziers cut their glaſs, and jewellers poliſh their jewels with.

To SMITE, 1 to ſtrike, or beat. 2 (with Falconers) a phraſe uſed of a hawk, when ſhe wipes her bill after feeding.

*A* SMITH, 1 (abſolutely) a black-ſmith, or one that works on iron. 2 any artificer that works on metal; as a copper-ſmith, gold-ſmith, &c.

SMI'THERY, the trade of a ſmith.

SMI'THY, 1 a ſmith's ſhop. 2 the trough where the ſmiths cool their hot iron.

SMOCK, a woman's ſhift.

SMOCK-*faced*, 1 effeminate, having a womaniſh countenance. 2 baſhful, over modeſt.

SMOKE, a humid matter, exhaled in the form of a vapour, or the black exhalation that aſcends from fire.

To SMOKE, 1 to caſt forth ſmoke. 2 to hang, or dry in the ſmoke. 3 to take the fumes of, as to ſmoke tobacco. 4 to beſmoke, or trouble with ſmoke. 5 to ſmell out, or diſcover. 6 to roaſt, banter, or rally. *Congr.*

SMO'KY, 1 ſending forth ſmoke. 2 troubled with ſmoke.

SMOOTH, 1 even, or level. 2 ſleek, or ſoft. 3 courteous, or affable. 4 eaſy, or agreeable. 5 not burniſhed. 6 eaſy, not troubleſome. 7 pleaſant, or charming, as a ſmooth tongue.

To SMOOTH, 1 to make ſmooth, or level. 2 to ſoften, or allay. 3 to coax, or weedle.

To SMO'THER, 1 to ſtifle, or ſuffocate. 2 to ſuppreſs.

SMO'THER, a thick ſmoke cauſed by burning ſtraw, &c.

SMUG, ſpruce, or neat.

To SMU'GGLE, 1 to run goods, or bring it on ſhore without paying the king's duty. 2 to handle, or kiſs amorouſly.

SMU'GGLER, one who runs goods.

SMUT, 1 the ſoot of a chimney, &c. 2 a diſeaſe in corn. 3 bawdy, or obſcene diſcourſe.

To SMUT, to dawb with ſmut.

SMU'TTY, 1 beſmeared, or dawb'd with ſmut. 2 bawdy, obſcene.

SNACK, a ſhare, or part.

SNA'CKET, a kind of haſp for caſements.

SNA'FFLE, a ſort of bit for a horſe-bridle.

SNAG, 1 a knot, or bunch. 2 a tooth ſtanding out from the reſt. 3 a ſnail. 4 a kind of ſmall ſloes.

SNAIL, a ſort of reptile.

SNAIL-*clover*, an herb ſo called.

SNAKE, a kind of ſerpent.

SNAKE-*eater*, a bird in America that eats ſnakes.

SNAKE-*root*, ſerpentaria; a root brought from Virginia, of great uſe in phyſic.

SNAKE-*weed*, the herb adder's tongue, or biſtort.

SNAP, 1 a ſmart noiſe. 2 a morſel, or bit. 3 a kind of fiſhing for pike. 4 a young cur.

To SNAP, 1 to break aſunder. 2 to catch, or ſurprize. 3 to ſpeak roughly. 4 to make a noiſe with the fingers, by hitting them againſt each other. 5 to break, or burſt. 6 to give a ſnap.

SNA'PPISH, ſurly, rough, moroſe.

SNAP-*dragon*, 1 a kind of flower. 2 a ſort of ſport made by eating plums out of burning brandy.

SNAP-*haunce*, (of ſnaphaen, dut.) a fire-lock.

SNAP-*ſack*. See KNAPSACK.

SNARE, 1 a gin, or trap. 2 a crafty wile.

To SNARE. See *To* INSNARE.

To SNARL, 1 to grin like a dog. 2 to be entangled, like a ſkein of ſilk.

To SNATCH, 1 to catch ſuddenly, or haſtily. 2 to wreſt, or take away eagerly, or by force.

SNATH, a little town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, near the conflux of the Aire and Dan; by which it carries on a good trade. It has a market on friday, and a fair on the 8th of September. Diſtant from London 136 computed, and 175 meaſured miles.

To SNEAK, 1 to creep, or ſlide. 2 to act mean ſpiritedly.

SNEA'KING, 1 baſe, vile. 2 poor, ſorry, pitiful. 3 niggardly, dirty. 4 creeping up and down baſhfully.

SNEAKS, or SNEA'KSBY, a pitiful fellow, that ſcarce dares ſhew his head.

† To SNEAP, to rebuke, ſnub, or check.

To SNEER, to laugh, to make game.

To SNEEZE, to repel the air through the mouth and noſe, with a momentary violence.

SNEEZE-*wort*, the name of a plant that cauſes ſneezing.

SNET (with Hunters) the fat of a deer.

SNETSHAM, or SNETHAM [E. lon. 25 min. lat. 52°. 55′.] a town of Norfolk, on the riſe of the little river Ingol. It has a market on friday. Diſtant from London 82 computed, and 108 meaſured miles, and 35 from Norwich.

*SNI'CKER-ſnee*, dut. the Dutch way of fighting with pointed knives.

To

To SNIFF, to ſnuff up.
To SNI'GGER, to laugh in one's ſleeve.
SNIP, 1 a little. 2 (in the plural number) ſnacks, or ſhares.
To SNIP, to cut off with a jerk.
SNIPE, a delicate bird.
SNITE, a ſort of fowl.
SNI'VEL, ſnot.
To SNI'VEL, to ſnuff up.
To SNOOK, to lie lurking for a thing.
To SNORE, to make a noiſe in one's ſleep.
To SNORT, to make a noiſe like a frighted horſe.
SNOT, a ſort of phlegm or mucous matter, voided through the noſe.
SNOTTY, 1 ſmeared, or dawbed with ſnot. 2 ſtingy, miſerly.
SNOUT, the noſe of a ſwine, &c.
SNOW, a moiſt vapour, elevated near the middle region of the air, whence it is thickened into a cloud, and reduced into the form of carded wool, and falling down by little parcels.
To SNOW, to deſcend in congealed white flakes.
SNOW-*drops*, early ſpring flowers.
SNOW'Y, 1 of, or belonging to ſnow. 2 white like ſnow.
To SNUB, 1 to reprove ſharply. 2 to keep under. 3 to ſob, as in crying.
SNUDGE, an old curmudgeon, or cloſe-fiſted fellow.
To SNUDGE *along*, to go like an old ſnudge, or like one whoſe head is full of buſineſs.
SNUFF, 1 wick, or cotton of a lighted candle. 2 a bit of a candle cut off. 3 a little piece of candle. 4 a powder made of tobacco, to be taken up the noſe.
SNUFF-*box*, a little box to carry ſnuff in.
SNUFF-*diſh*, an inſtrument to lay a pair of ſnuffers on.
SNU'FFER, he that lights and ſnuffs the candles at a play-houſe.
SNU'FFERS, an utenſil to ſnuff a candle with.
To SNU'FFLE, to ſpeak through the noſe, to make a noiſe by drawing the breath thro' the noſe.
SNU'FFY, 1 apt to take exceptions. 2 dawbed with ſnuff.
SNUG, cloſe, hidden, concealed.
To SNU'GGLE, to lie cloſe together.
SNUSH, corruptly for ſnuff.
SO, 1 thus, after this manner. 2 the ſame. 3 thus, that. 4 ſo much. 5 provided that.
To SOAK. See *To* SOKE.
SOAP. See SOPE.
To SOAR, 1 to fly high. 2 to be ambitious. 3 to write in a ſublime ſtyle.
SOA'RAGE (with Falconers) the firſt year of a hawk's age.
SOAR-*hawk* (in Falconry) a hawk ſo called from the firſt taking her from the eyrie, till ſhe has mew'd her feathers.
*SOAVE*, ital. (in Muſic) ſweet, agreeable.
To SOB, to ſigh convulſively in weeping.

SO'BER (of *ſobrius*, lat. temperate) 1 temperate, modeſt, wiſe, ſtaid, grave. 2 in one's ſenſes, not drunk. 3 ſenſible, well adviſed.
SO'BERNESS, or SOBRI'ETY, 1 temperance, moderation in eating, drinking, &c. 2 prudent, and grave carriage.
SO''CAGE, or SO'CCAGE (of *ſoc*, fr. a plow-ſhare) a certain tenure by which men held their lands, on condition of ploughing thoſe of their reſpective lords, with their own ploughs, and doing their inferior huſbandry ſervices at their own charges.
SO''CAGER, or SO'CKMAN, a tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage.
SO'CIABLE, or SO'CIAL (of *ſociabilis*, lat. of *ſocia* a companion) 1 delighting in company. 2 fit for company or converſation.
SOCI'ETY (of *ſocietas*, lat. of *ſocio* to join) 1 a company, or body. 2 company, converſation, civil intercourſe. 3 (in Commerce) a contract or agreement between two or more perſons, whereby they bind themſelves together for a certain time, and agree to ſhare equally in the profits or loſſes which ſhall accrue in the affair for which the copartnerſhip is entered into.
*Royal* SOCI'ETY, a fellowſhip of noble, learned and ingenious men, founded by king Charles II. for the improvement of natural knowledge.
SOCI'NIANS, a heretical ſect, which denied the divinity of the ſon of God, together with original ſin, grace, &c. They were ſo called from one Fauſtus Socinus, a gentleman of Sienna, their chief, or principal.
SOCI'NIANISM, the Socinian hereſy.
SOCK (of *ſoccus*, lat. of סוך, heb. a covering for the feet) 1 a ſort of ſhoes, ſandals, or ſoles worn by the ancient Roman women. 2 a kind of ſhoe worn by the ancient actors in comic characters. 3 (by Metaphor) comedy. 4 a piece of woollen ſtuff, worn in ſhoes that are too big. 5 a kind of cotton ſtockings covering only the feet, and worn under the ſtockings to keep them from ſweat.
SO'CKET, 1 a part of a candleſtick. 2 a piece of metal at the bottom of a pike, halbert, &c.
SO'CLE, or ZO'CLE (in Architecture) a flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues, vaſes, &c. It ſerves as a foot, or ſtand.
SO'COME, a cuſtom of grinding at the lord's mill.
*Bond* SO'COME, is when the tenants are bound to grind at the lord's mill.
*Love* SO'COME, is when they do it freely for love of their lord.
SOCRATIC *philoſophy*, thoſe doctrines and opinions, with regard to morality and religion, maintained and taught by Socrates.
SOD, a ſort of turf, or the ſurface of heathy ground pared off.
SODALI'TIOUS, of, or belonging to ſociety.
SODA'LITY (of *ſodalitas*, lat. of *ſodalis*, a

companion) a fellowſhip, ſociety, fraternity, or brotherhood, a company of men in any trade or profeſſion.

SODBURY CHIPPING, [W. lon. 2°. 29′. lat. 51°′ 36′.] a town in Glouceſterſhire, is an ancient borough, which was formerly governed by a bailiff, made into a corporation by Charles II. A. D. 1681. but James II. by a proclamation in January 1688. ſuppreſſed it. It is a great thorough-fare in the road from Briſtol to Banbury and Cirenceſter, and has many large inns. The pariſh is three miles in compaſs, with a ſtream on the north ſide that runs into the Frome. It has a free ſchool, and a large church, which is a chapel of eaſe to Old Sudbury. It has a large cheeſe market on thurſday; and fairs on Aſcenſion-day, and June the 24th. Diſtant from London 85 computed, and 103 meaſured miles, and 23 from Gloceſter.

SO DDEN, over ſeethed, or boiled.

SO'DDER. See SOLDER.

SO'DOM *apples*, a ſort of apples, according to ſome travellers, growing about Sodom, which appear fair to the eye, but, being touched, they immediately crumble away, being filled with ſoot and aſhes.

SO'DOMITE (ſo called from the ſin of Sodom) a buggerer, one that commits ſodomy.

SODOMI'TICAL, of, or belonging to the ſin of ſodomy.

SO'DOMY, buggery, a ſin of the fleſh againſt nature; ſo called becauſe committed by the inhabitants of Sodom.

SO'FA, a ſort of alcove much uſed in Aſia; it is an apartment of ſtate, raiſed about a foot and a half, or two foot above the floor, and furniſhed with rich carpets and cuſhions, where honourable perſonages are entertained.

SO'FEES, a ſect that paſs for religious puritans among the Turks, who, like the phariſees of old, make a practice of reading in the ſtreets, and other public places, that notice may be taken of their counterfeit devotion.

SO'FIT, or SOFI'TO, the drip, (in Architecture) the eaves of the corona, or capital of a column; alſo any plafond, or cieling, formed of croſs beams, or flying cornices, the ſquare compartments or pannels whereof are enriched with ſculptures, painting, or gilding.

SOFT, 1 tender, not hard. 2 new, not ſtale. 3 mild, or gentle. 4 yielding to the touch. 5 weak of underſtanding, ſilly. 6 low, as a ſoft voice. 7 not briſk, unactive. 8 effeminate.

SOFT *bodies* (with Philoſophers) are ſuch bodies as yield to the preſſure or ſtroke, and loſing their former figure, cannot recover it again: in this they differ from hard bodies, which by their own natural elaſtic power recover their former figure.

To SO'FTEN, 1 to make ſoft. 2 to lenify, mollify, alleviate, or appeaſe. 3 to make effeminate. 4 to grow ſoft.

SO'FTLY, 1 without noiſe. 2 leiſurely, or ſlowly. 3 hold there. 4 low, not loud.

SOHAM-MONKS, [E. lon. 20 min. lat. 52°. 23′.] a market-town in Cambridgſhire, on the eaſt ſide of the Cam. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on the 28th of April, and the monday before the 24th of June. Diſtant from London 57 computed, and 68 meaſured miles, and 15 from Cambridge.

SOIL (of *ſolum*, lat. of כלה, heb. to tread upon) 1 ground, conſidered with reſpect to its quality. 2 country, or nation. 3 ground with reſpect to its ſituation. 4 dung. 5 ſlough, wherein a wild boar wallows.

To SOIL, 1 to dung, or manure. 2 to dirty, daub, or take off the gloſs.

*To take* SOIL (with Hunters) to take to the water, as a deer when he is cloſe purſued.

To SO'JOURN (of *ſojourner*, fr.) to tarry, or ſtay a while in a place.

SOJOURNER, a lodger, an inmate.

SOKE, 1 a lying a good while in water. 2 (in the ſenſe of the Law) the privilege of keeping a court.

To SOKE, 1 to ſteep, or macerate. 2 to drink up, as a ſponge, &c. 3 to drain, or empty.

SO'KER, a toper, or great drinker.

*SOL*, lat. 1 the ſun. 2 (with Chemiſts) gold. 3 (in Muſic) the name of one of the notes, being the fifth of the gammut.

SO'LACE (of *ſolatium*, lat. of *ſol* the ſun) 1 comfort, or conſolation. 2 help, ſuccour, or relief.

To SO'LACE, 1 to comfort, or eaſe one's grief. 2 to recreate, or divert.

SO'LACHS, the foot guards of the grand ſignior, who attend him armed with bows and arrows, to the number of three hundred.

SO'LANDER, a diſeaſe in horſes.

SO'LAR, adj. (of *ſolaris*, lat. of *ſol* the ſun) of, or belonging to the ſun.

SO'LAR *month* (in Aſtronomy) is that ſpace of time which the ſun takes up in moving thro' the twelfth part of the ecliptic.

SO'LAR *year* (in Aſtronomy) is that ſpace of time which the ſun takes up in moving thro' the whole ecliptic, or the time from the ſun's departing from any point of the ecliptic, till he returns to the ſame point again, which is nearly equal to 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

SO'LAR *ſyſtem* (in Aſtronomy) is the order and diſpoſition of the ſeveral celeſtial bodies which revolve round the ſun as the centre of their motion, viz. the planets and comets.

SO'LAR (of *ſolarium*, lat. of *ſol* the ſun) an upper room, a place raiſed and expoſed to the ſun.

*SOLA'RIUM*, lat. 1 a ſun-dial. 2 a terras or gallery where they walk to ſun themſelves. 3 a ſunny wall.

SO'LDAN,

SO'LDAN, a Mahometan prince.

SO'LDER, or SO'DDER (of *ſoudure*, fr. of *ſolido*, lat. to conſolidate) a compoſition uſed by ſilver-ſmiths, &c. to conſolidate, or faſten together their wares.

To SO'LDER, to join, or faſten together with ſolder.

SO'LDIER, 1 one that ſerves the king in his wars for a certain pay, whether officers or centinels; a warrior. 2 a common ſoldier, a private centinel.

SO'LDIERY, the whole body of ſoldiers collectively.

SOLE, adj. (of *ſolus*, lat. of ὅλος, gr. the whole) only, or alone.

SOLE, ſub. (of *ſolum*, lat. of סלה to tread upon) 1 the bottom of the foot. 2 the bottom of a ſhoe, boot, &c. 3 a horſe's hoof. 4 a ſort of flat fiſh.

SO'LECISM. See SOLOECISM.

SO'LEMN (of *ſolemnis*, lat. of *ſolus* alone, and *annus* for *annus* a year) 1 done publickly every year. 2 done with great pomp and ceremony. 3 authentic, done with all its formalities. 4 grave, reſerved.

SOLE'MNITY, 1 a ſolemn action. 2 the pomp of celebrating an anniverſary feaſt.

To SO'LEMNIZE, to celebrate.

*SO'LEN*, gr. an hollow, oblong chirurgical frame, in which a leg or thigh is placed.

SO'LID (of *ſolidus*, lat. ſubſtantial) 1 that has length, breadth and thickneſs. 2 hard, maſſy, ſtrong, firm, not hollow. 3 compact, not fluid. 4 real, ſubſtantial, not vain or frivolous. 5 ſound, laſting.

SO'LID *angle* (in Geometry) an angle made by the meeting of three or more planes, and thoſe joining in a point like that of a cut diamond.

SO'LID *numbers* (with Mathematicians) are ſuch as ariſe from the multiplication of a plane number, by any others whatſoever. Thus 16 is a ſolid number, made by 8, multiplied by 2.

SO'LID *problem* (in Geometry) is ſuch an one as cannot be ſolved geometrically, but by the interſection of a circle and a conic ſection, or by the interſection of two other conic ſections beſide the circle.

SO'LID, ſub. 1 (with Geometricians) is a body that hath length, breadth, and thickneſs, whoſe bounds and limits are a ſuperficies. 2 (in Phyſics) is a body whoſe minute parts are connected together, ſo as not to give way or ſlip from each other, upon the ſmalleſt impreſſion, as a fluid does.

SOLI'DITY, 1 maſſiveneſs, ſoundneſs, firmneſs. 2 the oppoſite to ſuperficialneſs. 3 ſoundneſs of judgment. 4 gravity in behaviour. 5 (in Geometry) is the quantity of ſpace contained in a ſolid body, the ſolid content or cube of a body. 6 (in Architecture) is applied both to the conſiſtence of the ground whereon the foundation of a building is laid, and alſo to a maſſive of maſonry of great thickneſs, without any cavity in it. 7 (in Philoſophy) is a property of matter or a body, whereby it excludes every other body from the place itſelf poſſeſſes. 8 a quality of a natural body, that is oppoſite to fluidity, which conſiſts in the component particles being interwoven and entangled one within another, ſo that they cannot ſpread themſelves ſeveral ways, as fluid bodies do.

SO'LIDS 1 (with Grammarians) are thoſe letters that are never liquified, as F, J, and V. 2 (in Anatomy) the continuous and continent parts of the body thus ſtiled, in oppoſition to the fluids, or the parts contained therein.

SOLIFI'DIAN (of *ſolus* alone, and *fides* faith, lat.) one who holds that faith alone, without works, is neceſſary to ſalvation.

SOLIFI'DIANISM, the doctrine or principles of the Solifidians.

SOLI'GENOUS (of *ſoligena*, lat. of *ſol* the ſun, and *gigno* to bet) begotten of the ſun.

SOLI'LOQUY (of *ſoliloquium*, lat. of *ſolus* alone, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a diſcourſe, or ſpeech, of one that ſpeaks alone, or that which a man holds with himſelf.

SO'LITARINESS, a ſolitary life.

SO'LITARY (of *ſolitarius*, lat. of *ſolus* alone) 1 without company, alone, privately retired. 2 that loves to be alone.

SO'LITARY *column*, a column that ſtands alone in any public place.

SO'LITARY *worm*, a worm in the inteſtines, or placed in the pylorus, which, tho' it is but one, extends the length of the inteſtines.

SO'LITUDE (of *ſolitudo*, lat. of *ſolus* alone) 1 a deſart, wilderneſs, or lonely place. 2 a retirement, receſs, or ſolitary life.

SOLI'VAGANT, or SOLI'VAGOUS (of *ſolivagus*, lat. of *ſolus* alone, and *vagor* to wander) wandering up and down alone, a flying company, ſolitary.

To SOLLI'CIT (of *ſollicito*, lat. of *ſolus* alone, and *cito* to call) 1 to be earneſt with one, to importune, to preſs, to be urgent, to entice one to do a thing. 2 to proſecute an affair, to follow it hard.

SOLLICITA'TION, 1 motion, or inducement. 2 an earneſt intreaty. 3 an importuning, or preſſing.

SOLLI'CITOR, one employed to take care of a ſuit depending.

SOLLI'CITOUS, troubled, or concerned about a thing.

SOLLI'CITUDE, trouble, anxiety, diſquiet, deep concern.

*SO'LO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſingly, or alone.

SO'LOECISM, (of σολοικισμος, gr. i. e. a ſpeaking of greek like the Σολοικοι, a colony of Athenians at Soloë, a city in Cilicia; who forgetting the purity of their language, and

and mixing it with that of the natives, ſoon became famous for their vicious pronunciation and uncouth expreſſions) 1 an incongruity of ſpeech againſt the rules of grammar. 2 a fault in general.

SOLOMON's *ſeal*, the name of an herb.

SO'LSTICE (of *ſolſtitium*, lat. i. e. *ſolis ſtatio* the ſtation of the ſun) the time when the ſun is in one of the tropics, or ſolſtitial points, that is, when he is at his greateſt diſtance from the equator: thus called becauſe he then appears to ſtand ſtill, and not to change his place in the degrees of the zodiac any way.

*Æſtival*, or *ſummer* SO'LSTICE (in Aſtronomy) in the north latitude, is when the ſun enters the tropic of Cancer, which is on the 11th of June, O. S. when he makes the longeſt day.

*Hyemal*, or *winter* SOLSTICE (in the northern countries) is when the ſun enters the tropic of Capricorn, which is on the 11th of December, O. S. when he makes the ſhorteſt day.

SOLSTI'TIAL, of, or belonging to the ſolſtice.

SOLSTI'TIAL *points* (in Aſtronomy) are thoſe points of the ecliptic, wherein the ſun's aſcent above the equinoctial, and his deſcent below it, is terminated.

SO'LVABLE (of *ſolubilis*, lat. of *ſolvo* to reſolve) 1 that may be reſolved. 2 able to pay.

SO'LUBLE (of *ſolubilis*, lat. of *ſolvo* to make laxative) 1 looſening, apt to give a ſtool. 2 looſe, apt to go to ſtool. 3 (in Chemiſtry) eaſily diſſolvable.

To SOLVE (of *ſolvo*, lat. to reſolve) to reſolve, explain, or anſwer.

SO'LVENT (of *ſolvens*, lat. of *ſolvo* to diſcharge) 1 able to pay. 2 (with Chemiſts) any menſtruum that will reſolve bodies, a diſſolvent.

SOLU'TION (of *ſolutio*, lat. of *ſolvo* to reſolve) 1 reſolving, or reſolution, the explaining queſtions, &c. 2 a looſening, or rendering laxative. 3 the reduction of a firm body into a fluid ſtate, by the help of ſome menſtruum. 4 (in Chemiſtry) reſolution; the analyſis, or reduction of a natural body into its chemical principals.

SOLUTION *of continuity*, a term uſed to expreſs a diſorder common to the ſolid parts of the body, wherein their natural coheſion is ſeparated.

SO'LUTIVE (of *ſolutivus*, lat. of *ſolvo* to make laxative) laxative, of a looſening quality.

*SOMA'TICA*, gr. (of σωμα a body) the ſcience of bodies.

SOMA'TICAL, corporeal, bodily, ſubſtantial.

SOME, 1 part of the whole. 2 a little, not much. 3 ſome men. 4 certain, or particular. 5 ſome people, or certain folk. 6 about, or near.

SO'MERSET, a ſort of tumbling.

SO'MERSETSHIRE, a county of England, in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, bounded by the Severn ſea on the north, by Wiltſhire and part of Gloceſterſhire on the eaſt, by Dorſetſhire on the ſouth, and by Devonſhire on the weſt. It is about 150 miles in circumference, contains about 1,075,000 acres, is divided into 40 hundreds, has 34 market-towns, 385 pariſhes, the cities of Bath, Wells, and Briſtol, 8 boroughs, and ſends 18 members to parliament. It is watered by the Severn, Avon, Frome, Parret, Torr, and Tone. It is extremely pleaſant in the ſummer; in the winter it is ſo wet and miry as to be ſcarcely paſſable, but the great increaſe of all ſorts of grain ſufficiently recompenſes that inconveniency; for this county vies with all the neighbouring counties for plenty of corn and cattle: and it has many coal mines and lead mines. It gives the title of duke to the noble family of Seymours.

SO'MERTON, [W. lon. 2°. 50'. lat. 51°. 7'.] a town in Somerſetſhire, on a branch of the Parret between Wells and Crewkern. 'Tis a poſt town, and once the moſt celebrated in the county, which from hence took its name. It is now a pretty large town, and very healthy though ſo near the moors; for it lies on a hard ſoil: but in wet winters boats come from the Parret to the very doors. It is governed by a bailiff choſen by the inhabitants, and has a hall for the petty ſeſſions, an alms-houſe for 8 poor people, and a free ſchool for the learned languages lately opened. The poor are moſtly imployed in knitting ſtockings. Its markets are on monday for corn and cattle, and every other monday for lean cattle; its fairs are on September 14, October the 28th, November the 29th, and 8 days after; and it has a beaſt fair from Palm ſunday till the middle of June. Diſtant from London 105 computed, and 129 meaſured miles, and 32 from Briſtol.

SO'MMER (of *ſommier*, fr.) a piece of timber in building.

*SOMNA'MBULI*, lat. (of *ſomnus* ſleep, and *ambulo* to walk) noctambuli; a name given to ſuch perſons as walk in their ſleep.

SOMNI'CULOUS (of *ſomniculoſus*, lat. of *ſomnus* ſleep) drowſy, ſleepy.

SOMNI'FEROUS (of *ſomnifer*, lat. of *ſomnus* ſleep, and *fero* to bear) bearing, or cauſing ſleep.

*SOMNI'FERA*, lat. (with Phyſicians) opiates, or ſuch medicines as cauſe or procure ſleep.

SOMNI'FIC (of *ſomnificus*, lat. of *ſomnus* ſleep, and *facio* to cauſe) cauſing ſleep.

SOMNI'FUGOUS (of *ſomnifugus*, lat. of *ſomnus* ſleep, and *fugio* to fly) driving away ſleep.

*SOMNUS*,

*SO'MNUS*, lat. 1 the heathen god of ſleep. 2 ſleep, reſt, quiet.

SON, a relative term applied to a male child, conſidered in the relation he bears to his parents.

*SO'NA*, ital. a ſound.

*SONA'TA*, ital. a piece, or compoſition of muſic, wholly performed by inſtruments.

SO'NABLE (of *ſonabilis*, lat. of *ſono* to ſound) that ſoundeth ſhrill, or loud.

SONG, 1 a compoſure of verſes to be ſung. 2 little, or nothing.

SO'NGSTER, a ſinger of ſongs.

SO'NNA, a book of Mahometan traditions, wherein all the orthodox Muſſelmen are required to believe.

*SO'NNET*, ital. a ſort of ſhort poem.

SONO'ROUS (of *ſonorus*, lat. of *ſono* to ſound) 1 loud, roaring, making a great noiſe. 2 muſical.

SO'NSHIP, the quality of a ſon.

SOON, 1 quickly, in a little time. 2 early.

SOOP, or SOUP (of *ſoupe*, F.) a kind of pottage.

SOOT, the black ſtuff that ſticks to the chimney, being ſmoak condenſed.

To SOOTH, to flatter, or pleaſe.

SOOTH, 1 true or truth. 2 (of to ſooth) adulation, flattery.

SOO'THSAYER, a foreteller of future events.

SOO'THSAYING, divining, or foretelling future events.

SOO'TY, 1 full of ſoot. 2 ſmeared, or daubed with ſoot.

SOP, a piece of bread dip'd in ſauce, &c.

SOPE, a compoſition for waſhing, &c.

SOPE-*boiler*, a maker of ſope.

To SOPE, to daub with, or lay on ſope.

SOPE-*wort*, the name of an herb.

SOPH, a ſophiſter at Cambridge.

SO'PHI (i. e. pure and holy) a title given to the emperor of Perſia.

SOPHISM (of *σοφισμα*, gr. of *σοφιζω*, to ſpeak artfully) a fallacious argument, invented only to amuſe and embarraſs the perſon to whom it is uſed.

SO'PHIST, or SO'PHISTER, 1 a wiſe man, a ſcholar. 2 a cunning and cavilling diſputer.

SOPHI'STICAL, of, or pertaining to a ſophiſm, captious.

To SOPHI'STICATE (of *ſophiſtiquer*, fr.) to mingle, or adulterate.

SO'PHISTRY (of *σοφιστικη*, gr. of *σοφος*, a wiſe man) circumvention by falſe arguments.

SO'PITIVE (of *ſopitivus*, lat. of *ſopor* a ſound ſleep) cauſing ſleep.

SOPORI'FEROUS (of *ſoporifer*, lat. of *ſopor* ſleep, and *fero* to bear) that bringeth or cauſeth ſleep, ſomniferous.

SOPO'ROUS (of *ſoporus*, lat. of *ſopor* ſleep) ſleepy, drowſy.

SO'PY, daubed with ſope.

SORB-*apple* (of *ſorbum*, lat. the fruit of the ſervice tree) a ſervice berry.

SO'RBONIST, one that belongs to the univerſity of Sorbonne in France.

SORBONNE, or SORBON, the college of the faculty of theology, eſtabliſhed in the univerſity of Paris.

SO'RCERER (of *ſorcier*, fr.) one that uſes witchcraft, a wizard, an inchanter.

SO'RCERESS, a witch, a hag.

SO'RCERY, witchcraft, enchantment, or divination by the aſſiſtance of evil ſpirits.

*SORDES*, lat. (i. e. filth) the filth ſticking to the ſides of an ulcer.

SORDID (of *ſordidus*, lat. of *ſordes* filth) 1 dirty, filthy, ſhabby. 2 avaritious, niggardly.

SORDI'NE (of *ſourdine*, fr.) the little pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it ſound low.

SORE, adj. 1 tender, painful. 2 inflamed. 3 great, large.

SORE, ſub. 1 a ſore place, or ulcer. 2 a male fallow-deer four years old.

SO'REL, 1 a male fallow-deer three years old. 2 a ſallet-herb. 3 a colour among horſes.

SORE-*hawk*. See SOAR-*hawk*.

SO'RING (with Hunters) the footing of a hare when ſhe is in the open field.

*SORI'TES* 3, lat. (of *σωρειτης*, gr. of *σωρος* a heap, or pile) a kind of argument, or vicious ſyllogiſm, made by heaping up many propoſitions together, one upon another, uſed chiefly by the ſtoics.

SORO'RICIDE (of *ſorocida*, lat. of *ſoror* a ſiſter, and *cædo* to kill) 1 the killing of a ſiſter. 2 one who kills his ſiſter.

SO'RRANCE (with Farriers) any diſeaſe that happens to horſes.

SO'RREL. See SOREL.

SORROW, 1 misfortune. 2 affliction, or grief.

To SO'RROW, to grieve, or be uneaſy in mind, on account of the ſenſe of ſome good loſt, or of ſome evil preſent, or to be in expectation.

SO'RROWFUL, 1 full of ſorrow, or affliction. 2 pitiful, or miſerable.

SO'RRY, 1 that grieves, or is troubled. 2 bad, paltry, of little value.

*SORS*, lat. 1 lot, chance, fortune, hazard. 2 deſtiny, or fate.

SORT (of *ſorte*, fr.) 1 kind, or ſpecies. 2 way, or manner.

To SORT, to diſpoſe things into their proper claſſes.

SORTI'LEGE 4 (of *ſortilegium*, of *ſors* a lot, and *lego* to chooſe) 1 a ſoothſaying, or divination by lots. 2 an electing by lots.

SO'RTMENT, a ſet of ſeveral things of the ſame ſort.

*SOSPI'RO*, ital. (in Muſic) a reſt.

SOT (of ȝot, du. a fool) 1 a dolt, a blockhead, a ſilly fellow. 2 a drunkard.

SO'TTISH, 1 fooliſh, impertinent. 2 drunken.

SOUCE, a ſort of pickle for hog's fleſh.

To SOUCE, 1 to put in pickle. 2 to plunge, or dip in water, &c. 3 to give a box on the ear.

SO'VEREIGN, adj. (of *ſouverain*, fr.) 1 abſolute, independent. 2 excellent, ſupreme.

SO'VEREIGN, ſub. a monarch, an emperor, a king, or prince that hath the ſupreme command.

SO'VEREIGNTY, 1 the ſupreme command. 2 a ſovereign ſtate.

SOUGHT, ſearched after.

SOUL, 1 the principle of life in all living things. 2 mind, or ſpirit. 3 perſon, or fellow, as, a good honeſt ſoul. 4 conſcience. 3 heart. 6 life, that which acts or animates any thing; as, charity is the ſoul of Chriſtian virtues. 7 (in the plural) perſons, or human creatures; as, and we were in all in the ſhip two hundred threeſcore and ſixteen ſouls. Acts xxvii. 37.

SOUL *maſs-cakes*, cakes anciently given to the poor on All-ſaints-day.

SOU'LDIER. See SOLDIER.

SOUND, ſub. (of *ſonus*, lat. of שאיך, Heb. a noiſe) 1 the object of hearing. 2 a ſtreight, or inlet of the ſea between two capes. 3 that ſtreight which joins the German ſea to the Baltic. 4 a ſcuttle fiſh.

SOUND, adj. 1 whole, not rent, or broken. 2 healthful, not ſickly. 3 in good condition. 4 ſtrong, or firm. 5 orthodox. 6 judicious, or ſolid. 7 great, or ſtrong, as a ſound blow. 8 faſt or profound, as a ſound ſleep. 9 honeſt, or good. 10 not hollow.

To SOUND, 1 to blow, to cauſe a ſound. 2 to yield a ſound. 3 to pronounce. 4 to try the depth of. 5 to pump, or ſift one. 6 to mean, or ſignify.

SOUND, or SOU'NDER, a herd, or company.

SOUP. See SOOP.

SOUR, or SOWR, 1 ſharp, or acid. 2 crabbed, or fretful. 3 bitter, or ſtern.

To SOUR, 1 to turn ſour, or acid. 2 to make ſour, or acid. 3 to do a diſpleaſure, or injury to.

*SOURCE*, fr. 1 head, or ſpring. 2 original,

SOUS, a French penny.

SOUTH, that part oppoſite to the north.

SOUTHAM, [W. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 52°. 15'.] a ſmall town in Warwickſhire, which has a market on monday, and a fair on the 29th of June. Diſtant from London 64 computed, and 75 meaſured miles, and 10 from Warwick.

SOUTHAMPTON, [W. lon. 1°. 30'. lat. 50°. 55'.] the capital of Hampſhire, is a borough and port town ſituate between the Alre or Itching, and the Teſe or Anton which fall here into that arm of the ſea called Southampton-water: both rivers are navigable a conſiderable way up the country; from whence, eſpecially from new foreſt, vaſt quantities of timber are brought hither for the uſe of Portſmouth dock. This is a very ancient town, and was called Hantun in the times of the Danes. Richard II. built its wall; Henry II. and king John incorporated it; Henry VI. made it a borough and county incorporate; Henry VIII. erected the fort near the quay, called the tower. According to its laſt charter, granted by Charles I. the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, 9 juſtices, a ſheriff, 2 bailiffs, 24 common council, and as many burgeſſes; and here is a collector and other officers of the cuſtoms. Here are ſome merchants who carry on the French and Port wines trade, but their greateſt dealings is to Jerſey and Guernſey, and in the Newfoundland fiſhery. It has five churches, a chappel called God's houſe, built by Henry V. and a French church. The markets are on tueſday, thurſday, and ſaturday; the fairs are on Shrovetide, tueſday before Trinity, St. Mark's day, and the tueſday after St. Andrew's. Here is a free ſchool, and a charity-ſchool for 30 boys. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the titles of duke and earl to his grace the duke of Cleveland. The town is ſupplied with freſh water from ſome diſtant ſprings brought in pipes to four conduits. Diſtant from London 62 computed, and 78 meaſured miles, and 20 from Wincheſter.

SOU'THERLY, or SOU'THERN, 1 towards the ſouth. 2 that lies ſouth.

SOU'THERN-*wood*, abrotonum; an evergreen plant.

SOUTH-HAMS, a number of villages in Devonſhire on the back of Torbay, famous for producing excellent rough cyder.

SOUTHMOULTON, [W. lon. 3°. 55'. lat. 51°. 7'.] a pretty good market-town in Devonſhire. See MOULTON.

SOUTHWARK, is the chief town in Surry, and was a diſtinct corporation governed by its own bailiffs, till A. D. 1327, when a grant was made of it to the city of London; afterwards the inhabitants recovered their liberties, but in the reign of Edward VI. it was again granted to the city, and ſtill remains one of its ſuburbs, joined to it by London-bridge; and is governed by one of its 26 aldermen, by the name of Bridge-ward without: however, it has the power of holding courts within itſelf, and of returning two members to parliament. It contains 11 or 12 pariſhes; and is near 9 miles long from Deptford-bridge to Vauxhall, and, as it were, in one continued ſtreet; and in breadth, from the bridge to St. George's church, about a mile. It has very plentiful markets on monday, wedneſday, and friday; and a fair for a fortnight, beginning on the 8th of September.

SOUTHWELL, [W. lon. 56 min. lat. 53°. 6'.] an ancient town in Nottinghamſhire, ſeated

ſeated on the Greet which falls into the Trent. Its church is parochial and collegiate. Here is a free ſchool, where the boys of the town are taught gratis. It has a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 94 computed, and 114 meaſured miles, and 10 from Nottingham.

SOUTHWOULD, [E. lon. 1°. 55′. lat. 52°. 28′.] a pleaſant populous town in Suffolk, almoſt ſurrounded on the weſt by the Blythe, over which is a draw-bridge, and by the ſea on the ſouth. It has a good bay on the ſouth-ſide of Eaſtonneſs, where is good anchorage, and is defended from the north winds by the Neſs. It has a good trade in ſalt, herrings, &c. and is the rendezvous of the Britiſh herring buſſes. Here is a market on thurſday, and fairs on Trinity monday, and Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 90 computed, and 105 meaſured miles, and 34 from Ipſwich.

SOW, 1 a female ſwine. 2 a kind of inſect. 3 a great tub with two ears. 4 a great lump of melted iron, or lead.

SOW-*bread*, truffles, cyclamen, pig-nuts.

SOW-*thiſtle*, ſonchus, hare's lettuce; the name of an herb.

To SOW, 1 to caſt, or the ſtrew the ſeed. 2 to ſcatter ſeed over; as, to ſow land. 3 to cauſe, or ferment. 4 to join pieces of cloth together, &c. See To SEW.

To SOWL, to lug or pull.

SOWR. See SOUR.

SOYL. See SOIL.

SPACE (of *ſpatium*, lat. of σπαδιον, gr. diſtance) 1 extent, or length. 2 diſtance.

SPACE (in Philoſophy) is diſtance conſidered every way, whether there be in it any ſolid matter or not, and is either abſolute, or relative.

*Abſolute* SPACE, is that conſidered in its own nature, without regard to any thing external, which always remains the ſame, and is infinite and immoveable.

*Relative* SPACE, is that moveable dimenſion or meaſure of abſolute ſpace, which our ſenſes define by the poſition of the body within it.

SPACE (in Geometry) is the area of any figure, or that which fills the intervals or diſtances between the lines that terminate it.

SPACE (in Mechanics) is the line which a moveable body, conſidered as a point, is conceived to deſcribe by its motion.

SPA'CIOUS (of *ſpatioſus*, lat. of *ſpatium*, a ſpace) 1 wide, large, broad, ample. 2 great, huge, tall.

SPADE, 1 a tool to dig the ground, &c. with. 2 one colour, or ſort of cards. 3 a deer three years old. 4 one gelded, either man or beaſt.

SPAGY'RIC, (of σπαω to extract, and αγειρω to collect) an epithet given to chemiſtry, becauſe chiefly employed in extracting and collecting.

SPA'HI, a Turkiſh horſeman compleatly armed.

SPAIN, a kingdom in Europe, is bounded on the north eaſt by the Pyrenean mountain, by divide from France; on the north (including Portugal) by the Bay of Biſcay; on the ſouth eaſt by the Mediterranean ſea; and by the Atlantic ocean of the weſt; lying between 10 degrees weſt, and 3 degrees eaſt longitude; and between 36 and 44 degrees north latitude; being about 700 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 500 from north to ſouth. Its ſoil produces wheat, barley, and excellent paſture; and they have plenty of wine, oil, ſilk, oranges, lemons, &c. alſo flax, cotton, ſugar, ſaffron, and mines of all metals, and their wool is of the fineſt ſort. The king is an abſolute prince, and his territories the largeſt of any one monarch, as he poſſeſſes beſt part of America. The country is well defended by nature, and is vaſtly pleaſant; the air is very temperate in the winter, but in the ſummer the heat is very troubleſome in the valleys and ſandy plains, and there is then great ſcarcity of water. It is but thinly inhabited, yet the king keeps 40,000 ſoldiers in time of peace, and has lately conſiderably increaſed his navy. As to their religion, the Spaniards are the moſt bigotted papiſts in Europe, and the Inquiſition no where exerciſes its authority with greater tyranny.

SPALDING, [under the meridian of London, lat. 52°. 45′.] a pretty neat and populous town of Lincolnſhire, incompaſſed with lakes and rivers, and almoſt incloſed by the Welland, which is navigable thro' the town, and has a bridge and a ſmall port for barges, moſtly imployed in carrying coal and corn. Here is a handſome large market-houſe, a free grammar ſchool, and a charity ſchool. The market is on tueſday; the fairs on November the 17th, and December the 6th. Diſtant from London 78 computed, and 98 meaſured miles, and 37 from Lincoln.

SPAN, 1 a meaſure from the thumb's end to the top of the little finger. 2 a meaſure of nine inches.

To SPAN, to meaſure with the hand.

SPA'NGLED, ſet off, or adorned with ſmall round pieces of gold, ſilver, &c.

SPA'NGLES, ſmall round thin pieces of gold or ſilver.

SPA'NIEL, a water dog.

SPA'NISH, of, or pertaining to Spain.

SPA'NISH-*flies*. See CANTHARIDES.

SPA'NISH *wool*, red wool coloured in Spain, uſed to paint the face with.

SPA'NKING, 1 large, broad, ſtrong. 2 ſpruce, fine, jolly.

SPANNER, the lock of a carbine, or fuſee.

SPAR, 1 a bar of wood. 2 Muſcovy glaſs. 3 (with Miners) a ſtone found in lead

mines, reſembling gems.

SPA'RABLES, ſmall nails for ſhoes, without heads.

SPARADRAPE, a kind of ſear-cloth, or piece of linnen ſmeared on both ſides with ſome kind of plaſter.

SPA'RAGUS. See ASPARAGUS.

SPARE, 1 lean, or thin. 2 ſmall, or frugal. 3 that one has ſaved. 4 that is not in uſe. 5 leiſure, as, ſpare time.

To SPARE, 1 to huſband, or manage. 2 to ſave, or favour. 3 to ſave, or prevent. 4 to give ſomething. 5 to make ſhift without.

*SPARGA'NOSIS*, gr. (of σπαργαω to ſwell) an immoderate extenſion of the breaſt, cauſed by too much milk.

SPAR *hawk*, a ſhort-winged hawk.

SPA'RING, parſimonious, frugal.

SPARK, 1 a ſmall particle of fire, in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 2 a beau. 3 a gallant, or lover. 4 a ſmall diamond.

To SPA'RKLE, 1 to caſt forth ſparks, or ſmall atoms of fire. 2 to glitter, or ſhine. 3 to knit in a glaſs, and ſend up ſmall bubbles, as liquors. 4 to glance with the brilliant part of the eye.

To SPARR *a cock*, is to fight him with another to breathe him, in order to imbolden him.

SPA'RROW, a bird ſo called.

SPA'RROW-*graſs*. See ASPARAGUS.

SPA'RROW *hawk*, the female of a ſmall ſort of hawks; the male is called a muſket.

SPASM. See SPASMUS.

SPASMA'TIC (of *ſpaſmaticus*, lat. of σπασμος, gr. the cramp) afflicted, or troubled with convulſions.

SPASMO'DICA, (of σπασμος gr. the cramp, and ὀδυνη grief, or pain) medicines againſt convulſions.

SPASMOLO'GIA, lat. (of σπασμος, gr. the cramp, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or treatiſe upon convulſions.

SPA'SMUS (of σπασμος, gr. of σπαω to draw) a continued involuntary contraction of ſome parts of the body, otherwiſe accuſtomed to move according to the direction of the will.

SPAT, 1 the ſpawn of an oiſter. 2 a ſort of mineral ſtone. 3 a ſmall blow.

SPA'THULA, or SPA'TULA (of σπαθη, gr. of σπαω to draw) a ſort of ſlice uſed by ſurgeons, apothecaries, &c. to take up their ointments, ſpread plaiſters, &c.

SPA'TIOUS. See SPACIOUS.

SPA'TLING *poppy*, the name of a flower.

To SPA'TTER, 1 to daſh, or ſprinkle with water, dirt, &c. 2 to blacken, as a perſon's character.

SPA'TTER *daſhes*, a kind of boots without feet.

SPA'TTLE, or SPA'TULA. See SPATHULA.

SPA'VIN (of *eparvin*, fr.) a diſeaſe in a horſe, being a ſwelling or ſtiffneſs uſually in the ham, which cauſes him to halt.

*Ox* SPA'VIN, is a callous tumour at the bottom of a horſe's ham on the inſide.

*Dry* SPA'VIN, called alſo ſtring halt, makes the horſe raiſe one leg higher than the other with a twitch.

*Blood* SPA'VIN, a ſoft tumour which grows through a horſe's hoof, and is uſually full of blood.

*Bone* SPA'VIN, a cruſty ſubſtance growing on the inſide of the hoof, under the joint.

*A* SPAW, a ſpring of water paſſing through a mineral.

To SPAWL, to ſpit about.

SPAWN, 1 the ſemen of fiſh. 2 ſeed in general.

SPA'WNER, 1 the female fiſh. 2 a young fiſh.

To SPAY, to caſtrate the females of ſeveral ſorts of animals, to prevent further conception, and promote their fattening; it is done by opening the left flank, and taking out the uterus and ovaries.

To SPEAK, 1 to utter words. 2 to ſay, or declare. 3 to expreſs, or point out.

SPE'AKABLE, that can ſpeak, induced with voice.

SPEAKER *of the houſe of commons*, a member of that houſe, elected by a majority of votes, to act as chairman or preſident in putting queſtions, reading bills, or briefs, keeping order, reprimanding the refractory, and adjourning the houſe.

SPEAKER *of the houſe of lords*, is commonly the lord chancellor, or lord keeper of the great ſeal.

SPEAR, a lance.

SPEAR-*mint*, the name of an herb.

SPE'CIE (of *eſpéce*, fr.) money coined.

SPE'CIAL (of *ſpecialis*, lat. of *ſpecio* to regard) 1 ſingular, particular. ſignal. 2 particular, that has a particular deſignation, oppoſite to general. 3 excellent, extraordinary. 4 expreſs, as his majeſty's ſpecial command. 5 'tis ſometimes uſed by way of irony.

SPECIA'LITY, a law word, ſignifying bond, bill, or ſuch like inſtrument.

*SPE'CIES*, lat. (of *ſpecio* to ſee) 1 ſort, or a kind of things under one general head; as, man is a ſpecies of animals, the porpus is a ſpecies of whales, whales are a ſpecies of fiſh. 2 ſort of money. 3 images, or repreſentations of objects. 4 (among Logicians) is a common idea, under one more common and more general; as body and mind are ſpecies of ſubſtance. 5 (in Metaphyſics) an idea which relates to ſome other more general one, or is compriſed under a more general diviſion of a genus. 6 (in Rhetoric) is a particular contained under a more univerſal one. 7 (in Algebra) are the ſymbols, or characters whereby the quantities are expreſſed. 8 (in Optics) the object painted on the retina of the eye, by the rays of light reflected from

from the ſeveral points of the ſurface of objects, received in at the pupilla, and collected in their paſſage through the cryſtalline, &c.

*Expreſſed* SPE'CIES, are ſuch as come from within, or that are ſent from the organ to the object.

*Impreſſed* SPE'CIES, are ſuch as come from without, or that are ſent from the object to the organ.

SPE'CIES, 1 (in Commerce) the ſeveral pieces of metal current in public for a certain value. 2 (in Medicine) thoſe ſimple ingredients, as drugs, &c. of which compound medicines are made.

SPECI'FIC, or SPECI'FICAL (of *ſpecificus*, lat. of *ſpecies* a form, and *facio* to make) ſpecial, particular, that belongs to the character of a thing, and diſtinguiſheth it from any other ſpecies, or kind.

SPECIFIC *gravity*. See *Specific* GRAVITY.

SPECIFIC, ſub. (in Pharmacy) a remedy whoſe virtue and effect is peculiarly adapted to ſome certain diſeaſe, as quinquana, or the bark, to cure agues, &c.

To SPE'CIFY (of *ſpecifico*, lat. of *ſpecies* a form, and *facio* to draw) to particularize, to mention in expreſs terms.

*SPECI'LLUM*, lat. (a dim. of *ſpeculum* a looking-glaſs) 1 a little looking-glaſs. 2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſearch wounds, ulcers, &c. a probe. 3 an inſtrument for eye-ſalve, to anoint the eyes with.

*SPE'CIMEN*, lat. (of *ſpecio* to ſee) 1 a proof, trial, or eſſay. 2 an example, pattern, or model.

SPE'CIOUS (of *ſpecioſus*, lat. of *ſpecio* to view) plauſible, or fair in appearance.

SPE'CIOUS *arithmetic*, algebra, becauſe practiſed by ſpecies, or letters of the alphabet.

SPECK, a ſpot, or mark of any thing.

To SPE'CKLE, to mark with ſpots.

SPE'CTABLE (of *ſpectabilis*, lat. of *ſpecio* to view) to be look'd upon.

SPE'CTACLE (of *ſpectaculum*, lat. of *ſpecio* to view) 1 a thing to be ſeen and look'd on. 2 a public fight or ſhew, a pageant; an extraordinary object which draws the attention, and is not beheld without ſome emotion of the mind. 3 (in the plural number) glaſs to help the ſight.

*SPECTA'TOR*, lat. (of *ſpecio* to view) 1 a beholder, or looker on. 2 a conſiderer, a contemplator. 3 a critic, a judge.

SPECTA'TRESS, a female-ſpectator.

SPE'CTRE (of *ſpectrum*, lat. of *ſpecio* to view) a phantom, apparition, a ghoſt, a viſion.

SPECULA'RIA, 1 the art of making ſpecula or mirrors. 2 the laws of mirrors, their phænomena, cauſes, &c.

*SPECULA'RIS lapis*, lat. Muſcovy glaſs; a kind of ſtone clear as glaſs, uſed in divers countries where it is found, for window-lights.

To SPE'CULATE (of *ſpeculo*, lat. of *ſpecula* a proſpect) 1 to conſider diligently, to obſerve. 2 to contemplate, or meditate upon.

SPECULA'TION, 1 contemplation. 2 an eſpial, or notion. 3 the theory of an art, without any regard to the practice.

SPE'CULATIVE, 1 contemplative. 2 theoretical, as oppoſed to practical. 3 ſtudious in the obſervation of things.

SPECULA'TOR, one that ſpeculates.

SPE'CULATORY, of, or belonging to ſpeculation.

*SPE'CULUM*, lat. (of *ſpecio* to view) 1 a looking-glaſs, a mirrour, or poliſhed ſurface capable of reflecting the rays of the ſun, &c. 2 an inſtrument wherewith ſurgeons dreſs and dilate wounds, &c.

SPEECH, 1 the faculty of ſpeaking. 2 tongue, or language. 3 a diſcourſe, harangue, or oration.

SPEE'CHLESS, 1 that cannot ſpeak, dumb. 2 without ſpeaking, mute.

SPEED, 1 haſte, diſpatch. 2 a diſeaſe incident to young cattle.

To SPEED, 1 to ſucceed. 2 to proſper.

SPEE'DWELL, the name of an herb.

SPEE'DY, haſty, quick.

SPEEL, ſplinter, ſpeel of a bone, *Wiſeman*.

SPEIGHT, a ſort of bird.

SPELL, 1 a charm, or enchantment. 2 (ſea term) a turn or courſe at work.

To SPELL, 1 to name the letters that compoſe a ſyllable, or word. 2 to write correctly. 3 to charm, or inchant.

SPELT, a kind of grain.

SPE'LTER, a mineral, the ſame as zink.

To SPEND, 1 to lay out, or conſume. 2 to paſs away. 3 to waſte, or diſſipate. 4 to give, or paſs, as to ſpend one's verdict. 5 to ſpermatize.

SPE'NDTHRIFT, a prodigal, or ſpender.

SPENT, 1 conſumed, or laid out, as money. 2 paſs'd over, conſumed, as time. 3 tired out, or fatigued.

SPE'RAGE. See ASPARAGUS.

To SPERR, to bolt, bar, or barricado.

SPERM (of *σπερμα*, gr. of *πειρω* to ſow) the ſeed of an animal.

*SPE'RMA ceti*, lat. (i. e. the ſperm or ſeed of the whale) an unctuous ſubſtance, made out of the oil that comes from the head of a particular ſort of whale.

SPERMA'TIC, or SPERMA'TICAL, of, belonging to, or full of ſperm, or ſeed.

To SPE'RMATIZE, to eject ſeed.

*SPE'RMATOCE'LE*, gr. 5 (of *σπερμα*, ſeed, and *κηλη*, a tumour) a rupture cauſed by a diſtention of the ſeminal veſſels, whereby they are let fall into the ſcrotum.

To SPEW, to vomit, to caſt.

SPHACELUS (of *σφακελος*, gr. of *σφαλτω* to kill) a total or compleat mortification of any part; call'd alſo necroſis, and ſideratio.

SPHENOI'DES (of *σφην*, gr. a wedge, and *ειδος* form) *os cuneiforme*: a bone of the head ſitu-

ate in the lower part of the ſkull, and connected to all its other members.

SPÆ'RA. See SPHERE.

SPHÆ'RAMACHY (of σφαιρα, a ball, and μαχομαι to reſiſt) a play at hand-ball, or tennis.

SPHERE (of σφαιρα, gr. a globe) 1 a globe or ſolid round body. 2 a repreſentation of the world. 3 the reach of one's power and knowledge. 4 (in Aſtronomy) the concave orb, which inveſts our globe, and in which the heavenly bodies appear to be fixed at an equal diſtance from the eye. 5 (in Geometry) a ſolid body contained under one ſingle ſurface, and having a point in the middle called its center, from whence all the lines drawn to the ſurface are equal. 6 (in Geography) is a certain poſition of the circles on the ſurface of the earth, with regard to one another; which varies in various parts thereof: thus,

*Direct* SPHERE, or *Right* SPHERE (in Aſtronomy) is when both the poles of the world are in the horizon, and the equinoctial paſſes through the zenith; ſo that the equator, and all its parallels, as the tropics, polar circles, &c. make right-angles with the horizon, and are divided into two equal parts; ſo that the ſun, moon, and ſtars aſcend directly below the horizon, and make equal days and nights; as at all places ſituate juſt under the equinoctial. See fig. 43. wherein S denotes the ſouth, and P the north pole, *x x* the arctic circle, and *y y* the antarctic, E *e* the tropic of Cancer, and *t* T the tropic of Capricorn, H O the horizon, Æ Q the equator, E T the ecliptic, N Z the nadir and zenith, and the primitive circle repreſents a meridian.

*Oblique* SPHERE, is ſuch a ſituation of the world, as that the axis of it inclines obliquely to the horizon; one of the poles being raiſed any number of degrees above it, and the other depreſſed as much below it; ſo that the ſun and ſtars aſcend and deſcend obliquely. This poſition happens to all places, except thoſe ſituated under the equinoctial, or either of the poles. See fig. 44.

*Parallel* SPHERE, is that poſition of the globe, which hath one of its poles in the zenith, and the other in the nadir, the equator in the horizon, and all the circles parallel to the equator are parallel to the horizon. Here no ſtars ever riſe or ſet, but all turn round in circles parallel to the horizon. See fig. 45.

*Material* SPHERE, a mathematical inſtrument, conſiſting of hoops or rings of metal, repreſenting the principal circles of the ſphere, for the more eaſy conceiving the motions of the heavens, and the true ſituation of the earth; 'tis called by ſome authors an armillary ſphere.

SPHERE *of activity of any natural body* (in Philoſophy) is that determinate ſpace or extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the effluvia continually emitted from that body reaches, and where they operate according to their nature.

SPHERE *of a planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the orb in which it moves.

SPHE'RIC, or SPHE'RICAL, of, belonging to, or round like a ſphere.

SPHE'RIC *geometry*, or SPHE'RIC *projection*, is the art of deſcribing or delineating the ſeveral circles of the ſphere upon a plane, and of meaſuring their arches and angles, when projected.

SPHERICAL *triangle*. See *Spherical* TRIANGLE.

SPHERICAL *angle*. See ANGLE *ſpherical*.

SPHERICAL *trigonometry*. See *Spherical* TRIGONOMETRY.

SPHE'RI"CITY, rotundity; the quality of a ſphere, or that whereby a thing becomes ſpecial.

SPHE'RICS, the doctrine of the ſphere; particularly of the ſeveral circles deſcribed thereon, with the method of projecting the ſame in plano.

SPHERO"I'D (of σφαιρα, a ſphere, and ειδος, ſhape, gr.) a ſolid figure approaching to the figure of a ſphere, but not exactly round, made by a ſemi-ellipſis turned about one of its axis; and is always equal to two thirds of its circumſcribing cylinder.

*Oblong* SPHEROID, is a ſolid figure generated by the revolution of a ſemi-ellipſis about its longeſt or tranſverſe diameter.

*Prolate* SPHE'ROID, is a ſolid figure generated by a ſemi-ellipſis revolving about its ſhorteſt, or conjugate diameter.

SPHEROI'DICAL, s of, or belonging to a ſpheroïd.

SPHINCTER (of σφιγγω, gr. to bind) a name applied to certain muſcles which cloſe the natural paſſages.

*SPHINX*, (plural SPHINGES) gr. (of σφιλλω, to puzzle, or perplex) a fabulous monſter feigned to infeſt the city of Thebes, who put forth riddles, and killed ſuch paſſengers as could not reſolve them. It is repreſented with the head and breaſt of a woman, the wings of a bird, the claws of a lion, and the reſt of the body like a dog.

SPHY'GMUS, (of σφυγμος, gr. of σφυζω, to beat) the pulſe, or the beating of the heart and arteries.

*SPI'CA*, lat. (i. e. an ear of corn) the top of any herb, but chiefly uſed of thoſe of the lavender kind.

*SPICA virginis*, lat. i. e. the virgin ſpike, (in Aſtronomy) a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Virgo.

*SPICCA'TO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each note in a very diſtinct manner.

SPICE, 1 an aromatical drug, as cloves, nutmeg,

megs, &c. 2 the beginning, or remains, as of a diſtemper.

To SPICE, to ſeaſon with ſpices.

SPICERY, a place where ſpices are kept.

SPICI'FEROUS (of *ſpicifer*, lat. of *ſpica* an ear of corn, and *fero* to bear) 1 bearing ears of corn. 2 bearing ſpikes, as lavender, &c.

SPICKNEL, or SPI'GNEL, the herb baldmony, or bear-wort.

SPIDER, an inſect well known.

SPIDER-*wort*, the name of an herb.

SPIGGOT, a ſtopple for a tap.

SPIKE (of *ſpica*, lat. an ear of corn) 1 an ear of corn. 2 a large nail for faſtening planks, &c. 3 (with Botaniſts) a body thick ſet with flowers, or fruits, in ſuch a manner as to form an acute cone, as in wheat, barley, &c.

To SPIKE *up a gun*, is to drive a large ſpike into the touch hole of a cannon, ſo as to render it not fit for ſervice.

SPIKENARD, (of *ſpica*, an ear of corn, and *nardum*, an Indian ſhrub) a kind of ear growing even with the ground, uſed in phyſic.

To SPILL, 1 to ſhed, or loſe. 2 to ſpoil, corrupt, or deſtroy.

SPILLERS, (with Hunters) the ſmall branches ſhooting out from the flat parts of a buck's horn at the top.

SPILSBY, [E. lon. 18 min. lat. 53°. 15'.] a pretty good town in Lincolnſhire, which has a conſiderable market on monday, a fair on Trinity-monday, and a charity-ſchool for teaching and cloathing 24 boys and 16 girls. Diſtant from London 101 computed, and 122 meaſured miles, and 24 from Lincoln.

To SPIN, 1 to make a thread. 2 to turn round on the ſame place.

To SPIN *out*, 1 to uſe delays. 2 to make to linger. 3 to prolong, or continue. 4 to iſſue out in a ſmall ſtream.

*SPINA*, lat. 1 a thorn. 2 the back bone.

*SPINA acuta*, lat, (i. e. the ſharp thorn) the white-thorn, or the hawthorn.

*SPINA alba*, or *SPINA regia*, lat. the wild artichoke, or ladies thiſtle.

*SPINA ventoſa*, a caries or rottenneſs of the bones from ſharp humours.

SPINAGE, (of *ſpinacea*, lat. of *ſpina* a thorn) a pot-herb well known.

SPINDLE, adj. ſmall, ſlender, like a ſpindle.

SPINDLE, ſub. 1 an inſtrument uſed in ſpinning. 2 the nuel of a winding ſtair-caſe. 3 the axis of a wheel, clock, watch, &c. 4 (among Floriſts) the little ſpike or twig that grows about the pedicle of ſome flowers, ſuch as lilies, pinks, carnations, tulips, &c.

To SPINDLE, to ſhoot ſpindles, as ſome flowers do.

SPINDLE *tree*, the name of a ſhrub.

SPINE, (of *ſpina*, lat. a thorn) 1 a thorn. 2 the buck-thorn. 3 the back-bone, the vertebræ. 4 the upper part of the ſhare-bone.

SPINE'T, (of *ſpinetto*, ital.) a ſort of muſical inſtrument, a little harpſichord.

SPINI'FEROUS, (of *ſpinifer*, lat. of *ſpina* a thorn, and *fero* to bear) bearing thorns, or prickles, thorny, prickly.

SPINI'GENOUS (of *ſpinigena*, lat. of *ſpina*, a thorn, and *gigno* to beget) ſprung from a thorn.

SPINK, a chaffinch, a bird.

SPI'NNER, 1 one that ſpins. 2 a ſort of ſpider.

SPINO'SISM, the doctrine or opinions of Spinoſa, who was born a Jew, but profeſſed no religion at all, and in his writings maintains that all religions are political engines, calculated to make people obedient to magiſtrates, and to make them practiſe virtue and morality, and many other erroneous opinions both in philoſophy, and theology.

SPINO'SISTS, followers of Spinoſa, or adherents to his opinions.

SPINO'SITY, 1 thornineſs. 2 difficulty.

SPI'NOUS, (of *ſpineus*, lat. of *ſpina* a thorn) thorny, prickly.

SPI'NSTER, 1 one who ſpins. 2 a title given to all unmarried women, from the viſcount's daughter, downwards to the meaneſt perſon.

*SPINUS*, lat. 1 the ſloe-tree. 2 the buck-thorn tree.

SPI'NY (of *ſpinoſus*, lat. of *ſpina* a thorn) thorny, prickly.

SPI'RACLE, (of *ſpiraculum*, lat. of *ſpiro* to breathe) a breathing hole, or vent, a cave, or hole which breatheth out air.

SPI'RAL (of *ſpira*, lat. a roundel) turning round like a ſcrew.

SPI'RAL *line*, (in Geometry) is a curve of the circular kind, which in its progreſs recedes from the center; as in winding from the verex down to the baſe of a cone.

SPI'RAL, (in Architecture) a curve that aſcends winding about the cone or ſpire, ſo that all the points thereof continually approach the axis.

*Proportional* SPI'RALS (in Geometry) are ſuch curves as the rumb-lines on the terreſtrial globe.

SPIRA'TION, (of *ſpiratio*, lat. of *ſpiro* to breathe) a breathing.

SPIRE, a pyramid.

To SPI'RE, (of *ſpiro*, lat. to blow) to grow up into an ear as corn does.

SPI'RIT, (of *ſpiritus*, lat. of *ſpiro* to breathe) 1 a ſubſtance diſtinct from matter. 2 virtue, or ſupernatural power that animates the ſoul. 3 the ſoul. 4 ghoſt of a dead body. 5 genius, humour, or nature. 6 principle, as to do any thing out of a ſpirit of charity. 7 wit, or livelineſs. 8 courage, or pride. 9 (in Chemiſtry) the ſubtleſt matter extracted from a mixed body. 10 (in Theology) is uſed by way of eminence for the Third Perſon in the Holy Trinity. 11 alſo for the Divine

Power

Power and Virtue, and the communication thereof to men. 12 (in the plural number) are a pure and ſubtle exhalation bred and planted in an animal body, being a thin vapour ingendred of the humour, and ſerving for a ſiege to the natural heat of the body, and therefore called natural.

*Animal* SPI'RITS, are an exceeding thin ſubtle moveable fluid juice, or humour, ſeparated from the blood in the cortex of the brain, and received thence into the minute fibres of the medulla, are by them diſcharged from the nerves, and are conveyed by them into every part of the body, and in them perform all the actions of ſenſe and motion

*Vital* SPI'RITS, or *natural* SPI'RITS, are only the moſt fine and agitated parts of the blood, wherein its motion and heat depends.

To SPI'RIT, 1 to animate, or encourage. 2 to countenance.

To SPI'RIT *away*, to kidnap.

SPI'RIT *net*, a ſort of fiſhing net.

SPI'RITED, 1 poſſeſſed by a ſpirit. 2 animated, encouraged. 3 kidnaped.

*SPI'RITO*, or *SPIRITO'SO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies with life and ſpirit.

SPI'RITUAL, (of *ſpiritualis*, lat. of *ſpiritus* ſpirit) 1 incorporeal, or that conſiſts of ſpirit without matter. 2 eccleſiaſtical, in oppoſition to temporal. 3 devout, pious, religious.

SPIRITUA'LITIES, are the profits which a biſhop receives from his ſpiritual livings, and not as a temporal lord, viz. the revenues which ariſe from his viſitations, the ordaining of prieſts, preſtation-money, &c.

To SPI'RITUALIZE, 1 to explain a paſſage of Scripture after a ſpiritual manner, or to put a myſtical ſenſe upon it. 2 (with Chemiſts) to change a mixed body into ſpirits.

SPI'RITUOUS, 1 full of ſpirits, ſtrong, diſtilled. 2 lively, briſk.

To SPIRT, to throw out with a force.

SPI'SSATED (of *ſpiſſatus*, lat. of *ſpiſſo* to thicken) thickened.

SPISSA'TION, a thickening.

SPI'SSITY, or SPI'SSITUDE, thickneſs.

To SPIT, 1 to put on the ſpit. 2 to throw out of one's mouth.

SPIT, a utenſil to roaſt meat withal.

SPITE, malice, grudge, ſpleen.

SPI'TEFUL, full of malice, ill-natured.

SPITHEAD, the road between Portſmouth and Iſle of Wight, frequently the rendezvous of the royal navy.

SPI'TTLE, 1 a moiſture ariſing in the mouth. 2 a contraction of hoſpital.

SPI'TTER, 1 one that ſpits often. 2 (among Hunters) a red male deer, above a year old.

*SPLANCHNICA*, lat. (of σπλαγχνικα, gr. of σπλαγχνα the bowels) medicines good for diſeaſes in the bowels.

SPLANCHNO'LOGIST, one that treats of, or deſcribes the bowels.

SPLANCHNO'LOGY (of σπλαγχνολογια, gr. of σπλαγχνα the bowels, and λογος a ſpeech) a diſcourſe, or treatiſe upon the bowels.

To SPLASH, to daſh water, &c. upon.

SPLA'SHY, wet, watery, waſhy.

SPLATCHY, painted, counterfeited.

To SPLAY *a horſe*, to part his ſhoulder from his breaſt.

SPLAY-*footed*, that treads his toes much outward.

SPLEEN (of σπλην, gr. the milt) 1 the milt, it is a bluiſh maſs, ſomething inclined to red, of a ſoft ſubſtance, ſituate in the left ſide between the ſtomach and the falſe ribs. 2 a diſeaſe in that part, melancholy. 3 ſpite, hatred, or grudge.

SPLEEN-*ſick*, troubled with the ſpleen.

SPLEEN-*wort*, the name of an herb.

SPLENDID (of *ſplendidus*, lat. of *ſplendeo* to ſhine) 1 bright, ſhining, brilliant. 2 great, or magnificent.

SPLE'NDOUR (of *ſplendor*, lat. of *ſplendeo* to ſhine) 1 brightneſs, light, beauty. 2 pomp, magnificence. 3 the gloſs, varniſh, or ſhining of a colour. 4 honour, renown, glory.

SPLE'NETIC (of σπλανετικος, gr. of σπλην the ſpleen) 1 of, or belonging to the ſpleen. 2 ſpleen-ſick, or troubled with the ſpleen, peeviſh.

SPLE'NIC, or SPLE'NICAL, of, or belonging to the ſpleen.

*SPLE'NICA*, lat. medicines good againſt diſorders of the ſpleen.

SPLENT, or SPLINT, 1 a piece of broken bone. 2 a flat piece of wood, or paſte-board, uſed in binding up broken limbs. 3 a diſeaſe in a horſe's leg. 4 (in the plural number) harneſs for the arms.

To SPLENT, or To SPLINT, to put ſplents about broken bones.

To SPLICE, 1 to faſten two ends of a rope together, by opening the twiſts at the ends of both ropes. 2 (with Gardeners) to graft the top of one tree into the ſtock of another, by cutting them ſloping, and faſtening them together.

SPLI'NTER, 1 a ſmall ſhiver of wood. 2 a ſplint of a bone.

To SPLIT, 1 to cleave, or cut aſunder. 2 to be beat to pieces, as a ſhip upon rocks, &c.

SPODIUM (of σποδιον, gr. σποδος aſhes) ſcoty dregs of droſs in melting of braſs.

SPOIL, 1 robbery. 2 plunder, whatever is taken from an enemy in war.

To SPOIL (of *ſpolio*, lat. to plunder) 1 to mar, or damage any thing. 2 to break, or diſconcert. 3 to ruin, or undo. 4 to deſtroy or make deſolate. 5 to rob, or plunder.

SPOKE, a ray of a wheel.

SPO'KESMAN, 1 a ſpeaker, or orator. 2 one that ſpeaks for another.

SPONDÆUS, or SPO'NDEE (of σπονδαιος gr. of σπονδη a ſacrifice, becauſe the hymns they

they uſed, while the incenſe was burning, conſiſted of ſpondees) a foot in Latin and Greek verſe, conſiſting of two long ſyllables: as *vērtūnt*.

SPONDA'IC, of, or belonging to a ſpondee, made or conſiſting of ſpondees.

SPO'NDYL (of *ſpondylus*, lat. a knuckle) a knuckle, or turning joint of the back-bone.

*SPO'NGIA*, lat. a ſponge, a kind of ſea moſs, growing on the rocks.

*SPO'NGITES*, lat. a ſtone found in ſponges.

SPONSAL, nuptial, belonging to marriage.

SPO'NSION (of *ſponſio*, lat. of *ſpondeo* to promiſe) 1 a promiſe. 2 an engagement, or obligation.

*SPO'NSOR*, lat (of *ſpondeo* to promiſe freely) 1 a ſurety, or engager. 2 a god-father.

SPONTA'NEITY, voluntarineſs.

SPONTA'NEOUS (of *ſponta'neus*, lat. of *ſponte* naturally) 1 voluntary, free of his own accord. 2 (in the Schools) a term applied to ſuch motions of the body and mind, as we perform of ourſelves without any conſtraint.

SPOON, a kitchen utenſil well known.

SPOON-*wort*, the name of an herb.

To SPOON, ſaid of a ſhip when ſhe drives before the wind with the helm laſhed down.

*SPORADES*, gr. (of *σπειρω* to ſow) 1 (in Aſtronomy) ſuch ſtars as were never rank'd in any conſtellation. 2 (in Medicine) ſuch diſeaſes as ſeize particular perſons at a certain ſeaſon.

SPORT, 1 play, or paſtime. 2 hunting, fowling, fiſhing, &c. 3 diverſion. 4 meaſures, or way of proceeding. 5 a baſket, or panier uſed by mendicant friars.

To SPORT, 1 to play, or divert one's ſelf. 2 to trifle with.

SPO'RTFUL, 1 diverting. 2 gameſome, full of play.

SPO'RTIVE, the ſame as ſportful.

SPOT, 1 blot, or ſtain. 2 blur, or blemiſh. 3 ſpeck, or mark. 4 a parcel, as, a ſpot of ground. 5 place, as, I was upon the ſpot. 6 immediately, as he died upon the ſpot.

To SPOT, 1 to blot, or ſtain. 2 to blur, or blemiſh. 3 to maculate, or ſpoil the impreſſion. 4 to ſpeckle.

SPO'TLESS, without ſpot, innocent.

SPO'TTY, full of ſpots.

SPOTS *in the ſun* (with Aſtronomers) are certain opacious or ſhady maſſes, which are often obſerved adhering to the body or diſk of the ſun, by the motion of which the revolution of the ſun round his axis has been determined.

SPOU'SAL, 1 a betrothing, or eſpouſing. 2 an epithalamium, or wedding ſong.

SPOUSE, 1 a bridegroom, or huſband. 2 a bride, or wife.

SPOUT, a pipe, or trough, for conveyance of water, &c.

*Water*-SPOUT, a maſs of water collected between a cloud and the ſurface of the ſea, in the ſhape of a pillar or ſpout of water. Theſe phenomena frequently happen in the Weſt Indies, and very much endanger ſhips that are near them, unleſs they are diſperſed or broken by the ſhot of great guns.

*Rain*-SPOUT, a ſudden fall of rain like a torrent, or as it were a river flowing from the clouds.

To SPOUT, or to SPOUT *out*, 1 to throw out. 2 to guſh out.

SPRAIN, a violent contorſion, or wreſting of the tendons of the muſcles, occaſioned by ſome accident.

To SPRAIN, to contort, or overſtretch the tendons.

SPRAINTS, the dung of an otter.

SPRAT, the name of a fiſh.

To SPRAWL, to lie ſprawling along.

SPRAY, 1 a bough, or ſprig. 2 a kind of watery miſt, cauſed by the daſhing of the waves of the ſea againſt rocks, &c.

To SPREAD, 1 to ſtretch out. 2 to lay, or cover with, as to ſpread a cloth. 3 to ſet, or bend, as to ſpread a net. 4 to looſe, or unfurl, as to ſpread ſail. 5 to ſcatter about. 6 to publiſh. 7 to open, or expand its leaves, as a flower.

SPRIG, 1 a ſucker, or ſlip. 2 a branch, or bough. 3 a nail without a head.

SPRI'GGY, having ſprigs.

SPRIGHT (q. d. a ſpirit) 1 a hobgoblin, a ſpirit, a phantom. 2 (in the plural number) ſhort arrows, formerly uſed for ſea-fights.

SPRIGHTLY, lively, full of wit.

SPRING, 1 ſource, or fountain. 2 origin, or beginning. 3 dawn, or break. 4 ſpring-time, one of the four ſeaſons of the year. 5 principle of motion, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 6 elaſtic force, or elaſticity. 7 a piece of tempered ſteel put into ſeveral machines, to give them motion, by its endeavour to unbend itſelf. 8 a device for catching fowls, &c. 9 a run, in order to a leap.

To SPRING, 1 to riſe, to come, or ſpout out as a river, or water. 2 to ſprout, or ſhoot out, as plants and flowers. 3 to ariſe, or proceed. 4 to leap. 5 to fly up, as an iron ſpring does. 6 to raiſe a partridge, pheaſant, &c. 7 to dig, or ſink, as to ſpring a well. 8 to ſet fire to, as to ſpring a mine. 9 to ſplit or crack, as to ſpring a maſt.

To SPRING *a leak* (ſea term) to let in the ſea between the timber of a ſhip.

SPRING (in Philoſophy) a natural faculty, or endeavour bodies have to return to their firſt ſtate, after having been violently put out of the ſame, by compreſſing, bending, or the like, generally called elaſticity, or elaſtic force.

SPRING *tides*, great tides, or thoſe at the full and change of the moon.

SPRING-*arbour* (of a watch) that part which is placed in the middle of the ſpring box,

and

and about which the ſpring is wound, or turned.

SPRING-*box* (of a watch) a ſort of box of ſteel, which contains the ſpring.

SPRINGAL, a ſtripling, a young man.

SPRINGE, twiſted wire, to catch birds, or ſmall beaſts.

SPRI'NGER *of an arched gate*, (in Architecture) the mouldings that bear the arch.

SPRI'NGY, 1 elaſtic. 2 full of ſprings.

To SPRI'NKLE, 1 to aſperſe with water, or other liquid. 2 to ſtrow over with ſalt.

SPROUT, a young cole-wort.

To SPROUT, to ſpring, or ſhoot forth.

SPRUCE, adj. 1 neat, or fine in cloaths. 2 fine, lofty.

SPRUCE, a kind of fir, of which there are two ſorts, viz. the white and black.

SPRUCE *beer*, a kind of phyſical beer, made with the tops of the black ſpruce inſtead of hops.

SPRUNT, wonderful active.

SPUD, 1 a ſhort ſcurvy knife. 2 a little fellow.

To SPUE. See *To* SPEW.

SPUME (of *ſpuma*, lat. of *ſpuo* to ſpit) froth, foam, or ſcum.

SPU'MID, or SPU'MOUS, foamy, or frothy.

SPUMI'FEROUS (of *ſpumifer*, lat. of *ſpuma* froth, and *fero* to bear) bearing froth, or foam.

SPUNGE (of *ſpongia*, lat. ſea moſs) 1 a ſort of moſs that ſticks, or grows to rocks in the ſea; it imbibes a deal of liquor, and lets it all out again by being preſſed. 2 one who loves to eat and drink at another's expence. 3 (with Farriers) that part of a horſe's foot next the heel. 4 (with Gunners) a rammer, or ſtaff, having a piece of lambſkin about the end of it, for ſcouring great guns after they have been diſcharged, and before they are charged again.

To SPUNGE, 1 to waſh, or rub over with a ſponge. 2 to eat and drink at another's coſt.

SPUNGING-*houſe*, a place where perſons arreſted for debt are carried, till carried to a gaol, or affairs made up; where on pretence of better uſage they are run to extravagant charges.

SPU'NGIOUS, or SPU'NGY, of the nature of a ſponge.

SPUNK, 1 half rotten wood. 2 an excreſcence growing on the ſides of trees. 3 match, or tinder.

SPUR, 1 a prick for a horſe. 2 an enticement. 3 a hard piece of fleſh growing on the leg of a cock. 4 a kind of offenſive armour for a fighting cock. 5 (in the plural) the fibers of a root.

To SPUR, 1 to prick a horſe with a ſpur. 2 to put on, or egg forward.

SPUR *way*, a horſe-way through a perſon's ground, in which one may ride by right of cuſtom.

SPURGE, tithymallus; the name of a plant.

SPU'RIOUS (of *ſpurius*, lat. counterfeit) 1 counterfeit, ſuppoſititious. 2 baſtardly, baſe born, illegitimate.

To SPURN, to kick.

SPU'RRY, the name of an herb.

SPURT, 1 a ſtart, or ſudden fit of ſhort continuance. 2 a guſt, or ſudden flow.

To SPURT, 1 to throw out. 2 to burſt, or fly out.

To SPY, 1 to obſerve, or watch. 2 to ſee, or perceive.

SPY, 1 one who clandeſtinely ſearches into the ſtate of places, or affairs. 2 a boyiſh play.

SQUAB, adj. little and fat, or thick and ſhort.

SQUAB, ſub. 1 a ſtuffed ſtool. 2 a very ſoft cuſhion. 3 a ſtuffed couch. 4 a thick fat man, or woman. 5 a rabbit, &c. ſo young as not to be fit to be eaten.

SQUA'BBLE, quarrel, or diſpute.

SQUA'BBLED (among Printers) is when the lines are broke, or the letters of the lines are mixed one with another.

SQUA'DRON (of *ſquadrone*, ital.) 1 an interminate number of horſe. 2 an indeterminate number of ſhips of war.

SQUA'LID (of *ſqualidus*, lat. of *ſqualeo* to be dirty) 1 foul, naſty, filthy. 2 ill-favoured. 3 loathſome. 4 (in Botany) a term applied to colours, when they are not bright, but look faded and dirty.

SQUALL, a ſudden ſtorm of wind or rain.

To SQUALL, to cry out.

SQUA'LLY, 1 faultineſs in cloth. 2 inclined to ſudden ſtorms.

SQUA'MEOUS (of *ſquamcus*, lat. of *ſquama* a ſcale) 1 ſcaly, full of ſcales. 2 like ſcales.

SQUAMI'FEROUS (of *ſquamifer*, lat. of *ſquamæ* ſcales, and *fero* to bear) bearing ſcales.

SQUAMI'GEROUS (of *ſquamiger*, lat. of *ſquamæ* ſcales, and *gero* to bear) ſcaly, having ſcales.

SQUA'MOUS, (of *ſquamoſus*, lat. of *ſquama* a ſcale) ſcaly, compoſed of ſcales.

SQUA'MOUS *roots* (with Botaniſts) are thoſe kinds of bulbous roots, which conſiſt of ſeveral coats involving one another, as the onion, &c.

To SQUA'NDER, to laviſh, to ſpend, or waſte.

SQUA'NDERER, a prodigal, one that ſquanders away his fortune.

SQUARE, adj. 1 that has four ſides, and four right angles. 2 honeſt, juſt, fair.

SQUARE *number* (in Arithmetic) a number which is ſquared or multiplied by itſelf.

SQUARE *root* (in Arithmetic) the ſide of a ſquare number, as 4 is the ſquare root of 16.

SQUARE, ſub. 1 a ſquare figure, or a figure having four ſides, and four right angles. 2 an inſtrument uſed by atchitects, &c. for ſquaring their work. 3 the plinth at the bottom of a pillar. 4 the abacus at the top

top of a pillar. 5 a ſquare open place in a city, &c. 6 a pane, as of glaſs, &c.

*Hollow* SQUARE (in the Military art) is a body of troops drawn up with an empty ſpace in the middle, for the colours, drums and baggage, and covered every way, to keep off horſes.

*Long* SQUARE. See PARALLELOGRAM.

To SQUARE, 1 to make ſquare. 2 to rule, or frame. 3 to quadrate, or agree.

*A* SQUARER, a ſwaggering blade, one who walks with his arms a kembo.

SQUA'RING (with Mathematicians) is the making a ſquare equal to another figure given, or the finding a ſquare whoſe area or contents ſhall be equal to the area of the given figure.

To SQUASH, to ſqueeze flat, or bruiſe.

SQUAT, 1 cloſe to the ground. 2 ſhort, and thick. 3 well compacted.

To SQUAT, to lie, or ſit ſquat.

To SQUAWL, to cry out.

To SQUEAK, 1 to cry out, as women in ſurprize, &c. 2 to make a ſhrill noiſe, as bad muſical inſtruments do. 3 † to confeſs, or diſcover.

To SQUEAL, to cry as an infant.

SQUEA'MISH, nice, having a weak ſtomach.

To SQUEEZE, 1 to preſs hard. 2 to extract the juice.

SQUELCH, a low country word for a fall.

SQUIB, 1 a ſort of fire-work. 2 a puff in a gaming-houſe. 3 a jeer, a jeſt.

SQUIL (or *ſquilla*, lat.) a ſea onion.

SQUINA'NCY, or SQUI'NCY (of *ſquinancie*, or of *συναγχη*, gr.) a ſharp diſeaſe that affects the throat. See ANGINA.

*SQUINA'NTHUS*, lat. the ſweetruſh.

To SQUINT, to look awry.

SQUIRE, or E'SQUIRE, the next inferior degree of honour to a knight.

To SQUIRE *a perſon*, to wait upon him or her, in the manner of a gentleman-uſher.

SQUI'RREL, a little lively creature, called by ſome a wood-weaſel.

To SQUIRT, 1 to ſpirt out. 2 to ſyringe.

To SQUITTER, to void the excrement with a kind of noiſe.

SQUITTER, (with Tin-miners) the droſs of tin.

ST, (the two firſt letters of *ſilentium tene*, lat. i. e. keep ſilence) an interjection commanding ſilence.

To STAB, to wound, or kill with a dagger, ſword, &c.

STAB, a wound given with a dagger, or other pointed weapon.

STABI''LITY (of *ſtabilitas*, lat. of *ſtabilis* firm) 1 firmneſs, faſtneſs, ſtedfaſtneſs. 2 ſteddineſs, conſtancy.

STA'BLE, adj. 1 firm, ſteddy, ſtedfaſt, durable. 2 fixed, reſolved on.

STA'BLE (of *ſtabulum*, lat. an ox-ſtall) a place, or houſe for horſes, &c. to ſtand in.

To STA'BLE, to houſe cattle in a ſtable.

To STAB'LISH. See *To* ESTABLISH.

*STACCA'DO*, ital. a pale, or fence.

*STACCA'TO*, or *STOCCA'TO*, ital. (in Muſic.) See SPICCATO.

To STACK, 1 to ſtumble, ſpoken of horſes. 2 to pile up wood, hay, &c.

STACK, 1 a rick, or pile of corn, hay, &c. 2 a pile of wood fourteen foot in length, and three in heighth and breadth.

*STA'CTE* 3, gr. (of *σταζω* to diſtil) the gum of the myrrh-tree.

STA'DDLES, young trees.

STADT-HOLDER, the principal magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

*STA'DIUM*, lat. a meaſure of ground among the ancient Romans, containing one hundred and twenty five paces; anſwering nearly to our furlong.

STAFF, 1 a ſtick to walk with. 2 ſtrength, or ſupport. 3 power, or authority. 4 a ſtanza, or couplet. 5 two verſes of a pſalm.

STAFFORD, [W. lon. 2°. 6′. lat. 52°. 50′.] the county town of Staffordſhire, and an ancient borough, governed by a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, 20 common council, a town clerk, and 2 ſerjeants at mace. It has a bridge over the river Sow, and is in general well built and paved, the houſes being moſtly of ſlate, and ſome of them very modiſh, and it is of late greatly increaſed by the woollen manufactury, both in wealth and inhabitants. Here are two handſome churches, an hoſpital, a free ſchool, and a ſpacious market-place, in which is the ſhire-hall. The market is on ſaturday; the fairs on tueſday before Shrove-tide, the 6th and 26th of February, May the 3d, June the 29th, July the 30th, September the 21ſt, and December the 4th. It ſends two members to parliament; retains the ancient cuſtom of Borough-Engliſh; and gives the title of earl to the noble family of Howard. Diſtant from London 104 computed, and 135 meaſured miles.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry: bounded on the north weſt by Cheſhire; on the north eaſt by Derbyſhire; on the ſouth by Warwickſhire and Worceſterſhire; and on the weſt by Shropſhire. It is 140 miles in circumference, contains about 810,000 acres; is divided into 5 hundreds; has 4 boroughs, 18 market towns, and 150 pariſhes; its rivers are the Trent, Churnet, Dove, Blithe, Line, Sow. The air is ſharp and healthful; the ſoil in the north part is barren of corn, but yields iron, copper, coal, alabaſter, and lead; the middle part is woody; the ſouth part is very fertile, rendered ſo by the Trent, which abounds with all ſorts of fiſh.

STAG, a red male deer, five years old.

STAG-*beetle*, the great horn-beetle.

STAG-*evil*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

STAGE, 1 that part of the theatre where the players act. 2 a place raiſed with timber and boards, where mountebanks expoſe their medicines to ſale, &c. 3 ſcene, ſeat, or place where any thing happens. 4 part of a journey, where a perſon inns at night, or takes freſh horſes, &c.

STA'GGARD, a red male deer, four years old.

To ST'AGGER, 1 to reel, as a drunken man. 2 to waver, or be in doubt. 3 to move, or ſhake.

STA'GGERS, a diſeaſe in horſes, ſomewhat like a vertigo.

STA'GIRITE, Ariſtotle, ſo called of *Stagira*, a town in Macedonia, where he was born.

STA'GNANCY, the being ſtagnant.

STA'GNANT (of *ſtagnans*, lat. of *ſtagno* to ſtagnate) ſtanding ſtill, ſpeaking of water, or blood.

To STA'GNATE (of *ſtagno*, lat. of *ſtagnum* a pool) to be ſtill, to want a free courſe.

STAID, or STA'YED, grave, ſober, ſerious.

To STAIN, 1 to ſpot, or dawb. 2 to dye with colours. 3 to blur, or blemiſh.

STAINS, [W. long. 30 min. lat. 52°. 22'.] a good town in Middleſex, with a wooden bridge over the Thames, and is the boundary of the city of London's juriſdiction on that river. 'Tis a populous town with ſeveral good inns on the great weſtern road; and is governed by two conſtables, and four headboroughs appointed by the king's ſteward: it being a lordſhip belonging to the crown. Here is a market on friday, and fairs on April the 30th, and Auguſt the 8th. Diſtant from London 15 computed, and 19 meaſured miles.

STAIRS, ſteps to aſcend by.

STAKE, 1 a ſtick in a hedge. 2 a poſt. 3 a pledge laid down on a wager. 4 a ſmall anvil uſed by ſmiths.

*STALA'CTITÆ*, lat. (of σταλαγμος, gr. a drop, or dropping) a ſort of ſtony, ſparry iceſicles that hang down from the tops or arches of grottos, caves, or vaults under ground, as alſo from the roofs and chapiters of pillars that are built over hot ſprings, or baths.

STALBRIDGE [W. lon. 2° 30'. lat. 51 deg.] a market town in Dorſetſhire. Here Peter Walters, whom Mr. Pope mentions in the ſame verſe with Charters and the devil, had a ſeat, and was buried. It has a market on tueſday, a fair on April the 25th, and a charity ſchool. Diſtant from London 108 computed, and 127 meaſured miles.

STALE, adj. 1 not freſh, as fiſh. 2 not new, as bread. 3 old, that has been brew'd a good while.

STALE, 1 the urine of cattle. 2 the round, or ſtep of a ladder. 3 a handle. 4 property, or ſtalking horſe. 5 (with Fowlers) a decoy fowl, or a fowl put into a place to decoy others.

To STALE, to piſs, as horſes, &c.

STALK, 1 the ſtem of a plant. 2 the ſtem of a leaf, or any fruit.

*A creſted* STALK, one which has furrows or ridges.

*A naked* STALK, one that has no leaves on it.

*A ſtriped* STALK, one that is of two, or more colours.

*A winged* STALK, one that has leaves on both ſides.

To STALK, to go, or walk ſoftly ſtep by ſtep as fowlers, &c.

STA'LKERS, a kind of fiſhing-net.

STA'LKING-*horſe*, 1 an horſe uſed by fowlers to conceal themſelves from their game. 2 a perſon employed as a tool to bring about ſome affair. 3 a thing uſed for a pretence.

STALL, 1 a place for fatting cattle. 2 a little ſhop. 3 a ſtanding in a fair, or market. 4 a ſeat in a choir.

STALL-*boat*, a kind of fiſhing-boat.

To STALL, 1 to put into a ſtall, or ſtable. 2 to fat, clog, or ſurfeit.

STA'LLAGE, 1 the money paid for pitching ſtalls in a market, or fair. 2 the right of ſtallage.

STA'LLED, 1 put, or fed in a ſtall. 2 weary, or tired of.

STA'LLION (of *ſtallone*, ital.) 1 a ſtone-horſe kept for covering mares. 2 a gallant.

STA'MFORD, [W. lon. 26 min. lat. 52°. 40'.] a borough town in Lincolnſhire, on the borders of Northampton and Rutland, in the road to Berwick, has a fine bridge over the Welland, which is navigable for barges up to it. 'Tis a large populous rich town, very compact, and enjoys great privileges. Its chief trade is in malt, ſea-coal, and free-ſtone. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, and his deputy, twelve aldermen, twenty-four capital burgeſſes, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. It has a very handſome town-houſe, and has ſeven churches. 'Tis ſaid here was an univerſity long before the birth of Chriſt, which continued many years after; and in the reign of Edward III. a faction happening at Oxford, many of the ſcholars retired hither; the remains of two colleges are ſtill to be ſeen. Here are markets on monday and friday, and fairs on the tueſday before Candlemaſs, July the 25th, October the 28th, and January the 29th, the firſt monday in Lent, and that before May-day, for horſes. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 69 computed, and 83 meaſured miles, and 45 from Lincoln.

*STA'MINA*, lat. (of στημων, gr. hemp, or flax) thoſe fine threads, capillaments, or hairs growing up within the flower of ſome plants, as tulips, &c. encompaſſing round the ſtyle, or piſtil, and on which the apices grow at the end.

STA-

STA'MINE (of *etamine*, fr.) a light ſort of French ſtuff.

STAMI'NEOUS *flowers* (in Botany) are thoſe imperfect flowers, which want the fine coloured leaves called *petala*, and conſiſt only of the *ſtylus* and *ſtamina*.

STA'MMEL, 1 a large flouncing mare. 2 an over-grown bouncing wench.

To STA'MMER, 1 to ſtutter, or heſitate. 2 to faulter in one's ſpeech.

STA'MMERER, one that faulters in his ſpeech.

To STAMP, 1 to print, or mark. 2 to coin, as money. 3 to pound, or bruiſe. 4 to beat the ground with one's foot. 5 to go heavy.

STAMP, 1 a cut, or print. 2 mark, or impreſſion. 3 effigies, &c. upon coin. 4 mark on paper or parchment.

STANCH, 1 good, or ſound. 2 downright, or ſincere. 3 true, or ſure.

To STANCH, 1 to ſtop a flux of blood, &c. 2 to ceaſe to flow, or run.

STA'NCHIONS, ſupporters in buildings.

STAND, 1 a pauſe, or ſtay. 2 poſt, or ſtanding-place. 3 ſuſpence, uncertainty, doubt, trouble. 4 a vigorous action. 5 an utenſil to ſet a candleſtick on. 6 a ſort of form to ſet veſſels on in a cellar. 7 an utenſil to ſet a diſh upon.

To STAND, 1 to ſtop, not to go forward. 2 to ſtagnate, as water, &c. 3 to inſiſt, as to ſtand upon. 4 to bear upon, to be ſupported by the feet. 5 to be, to keep, to perſiſt, or continue. 6 to continue, or not fall from. 7 to ſubſiſt. 8 to be good, as a bargain. 9 to loiter, to ſtay, or tarry. 10 to hold out, or reſiſt. 11 to venture, or riſk. 12 to be ſeated, as a building. 13 to keep on one's legs, not to fall. 14 not to fly, or run away. 15 (ſea term) to ſteer towards a place.

STA'NDARD, 1 the chief enſigns of a royal army or fleet. 2 the ſame in a troop of horſe, as the colours are in a company of foot. 3 a tree in the open air. 4 the ſtanding meaſure of the king, to the ſcantling whereof all the meaſures of the land ought to be framed. 4 model, or rule.

STA'NDARD for gold coin, in England, is twenty-two carects of fine gold, and two carects of copper; and the French and Spaniſh gold are nearly of the ſame ſtandard.

STA'NDARD, for ſilver coin, is eleven ounces and two peny-weights of fine ſilver, and eighteen penny-weights of copper melted together, and is called ſterling.

STA'NDARD *graſs*, the name of an herb.

STA'NDING, ſub. 1 the action of the verb to ſtand, which ſee. 2 a ſtanding-place. 3 age, time, or continuance.

STA'NDING, adj. 1 ſtagnant, that does not flow, or run. 2 that is not cut, as corn. 3 conſtant, or ordinary. 4 not liable to be broke, or diſbanded.

STA'NDISH, a ſtanding ink-horn for a table.

STANDON, [under the meridian of London, lat. 51°. 55'.] a ſmall town in Hartfordſhire, ſituate on the river Rib, which runs through the town, and has a county bridge over it. It has a market on friday, and fairs on St. Mark's day, Auguſt the 26th, and October the 13th; and here is a charity-ſchool. Diſtant from London 25 computed, and 29 meaſured miles, and 6 from Hartford.

STA'NEFILES, cut paſte-boards, through which card-makers colour court-cards.

STANLEY, [W. lon. 2°. 22'. lat. 51°. 44'.] called alſo Stanley-Leonard, from a priory dedicated to that ſaint, of which ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen, is a town in Glouceſterſhire, having a market on ſaturday, fairs on the ſaturday after St. Swithin, and November the 6th, and a charity-ſchool. Diſtant from London 32 computed and 95 meaſured miles, and 13 from Glouceſter.

STA'NNARIES (of *ſtannaria*, lat. of *ſtannum* tin) tin mines, or the places where tin is digged and refined.

STANTON, [under the meridian of London, lat. 53°. 20'] a town of Lincolnſhire, which has a market on monday, and a fair on October the 13th. Diſtant from London 108 computed, and 125 meaſured miles, and 15 from Lincoln.

STA'NYEL, a kind of buzzard, otherwiſe called a ring-tail.

STA'NZA, a certain number of verſes containing a perfect ſentence.

*STAPHYLO'MA*, gr. (of σταφυλη a grape) a diſeaſe in the eye, when the cornea or horney-coat being eaten through or broken, the uveous tunicle falls out, ſo as to reſemble the ſtone of a grape.

STAPLE (of ſtapelen, germ. to heap together) 1 a public magazine, mart or city, whether the Engliſh merchants were, by act of parliament, to carry their commodities for wholeſale. 2 a kind of ſocket for a bolt of a lock, &c.

STA'PLE *commodities*, 1 ſuch commodities that do not eaſily and quickly periſh, rot, or ſpoil, as wool, lead, tin, &c. 2 ſuch commodities as are uſually vended at foreign fairs or markets.

STAR, 1 a luminous globe in the heavens. 2 a fixt ſtar, the contrary of planet. 3 a white ſpot in a horſe's forehead. 4 a thing made or cut out in the figure of a ſtar. 5 an aſteriſk, a mark uſed in printing.

*Blazing* STAR. See COMET.

STA'R-BOARD, the right-hand ſide of a ſhip. See LAR-BOARD.

STAR-*chamber* (ſo called, becauſe the cieling was adorned with gilt ſtars) a chamber in Weſtminſter hall, where the lord chancellor anciently kept a court.

STAR-*fort* (in Fortification) a work having ſeveral faces, made up from five to eight points, with ſalient and re-entring angles, flanking one another on every one of its ſides,

which are from twelve to twenty-five fathom.

STAR-*redoubt*, a ſmall fort or redoubt, built in the ſame form as a ſtar-fort, which ſee.

STAR-*wort*, the name of an herb.

✣ STAR-*paved*, paved with ſtars.

*Falling* STARS, are meteors, or fiery exhalations, enkindled in the air.

*Fixed* STARS, thoſe which continually keep the ſame diſtance with regard to each other; ſo called becauſe they have no motion peculiar to themſelves, the motion which they ſeem to have being only apparent, and cauſed by the motion of the earth.

STARCH, a ſort of thin paſte for ſtiffening linen.

To STARCH, 1 to ſtiffen with ſtarch. 2 to do a thing with affectation.

STA'RCHED, 1 ſtiffened with ſtarch. 2 affected, or ſtrained, as a diſcourſe. 3 formal, full of affectation.

STARE, 1 a ſtarling, a ſort of bird. 2 ſurprize.

To STARE, 1 to look hard, or ſtedfaſt. 2 to have a wild look.

STARK, 1 ſtraight, tight. 2 rigid, ſevere. 3 quite, or thoroughly.

STA'RLESS, without ſtars.

STA'RLING, 1 a ſtare, a certain bird. 2 the pillar of a ſtone bridge between the arches.

STA'RRED, ſeeded with ſtars.

STA'RRY, full of ſtars.

START, 1 a ſudden motion of the body upon ſome ſurprize. 2 gage, or advantage. 3 ſpurt, or ſally.

To START, 1 to give a ſudden leap or motion of the body. 2 to go, as from one's ſubject. 3 to begin to run. 4 to commence, as to ſtart up a gentleman. 5 to put up, as to ſtart a hare. 6 to move, or propoſe. 7 to offer, or occaſion.

To START *beer*, to put new beer to that which is decayed, to revive it again.

STA'RTISH, apt to ſtart.

To STA'RTLE, 1 to cauſe one to ſtart by a ſurprizing fright. 2 to ſtart, or tremble for fear.

To STARVE (of ſterben, dut. to die) 1 to famiſh. 2 to die for hunger, to be famiſhed. 3 to freeze.

STA'RVELING, almoſt ſtarved.

STATE (of *ſtatus*, lat. of *ſto* to ſtand) 1 condition, or diſpoſition. 2 an empire, kingdom, province, or a country living under the ſame government. 3 the government of a people living under the comination of a prince, or in a commonwealth. 4 the form of government of a nation. 5 a canopy for a prince to ſit under. 6 pomp, great ſhew, magnificence. 7 pride. 8 rank, or degree. 9 (in the plural number) the republic of Holland, and other provinces. 10 alſo the rulers of the republic of Holland.

To STATE, to regulate or determine.

STA'TELINESS, 1 greatneſs, magnificence. 2 ſtately look, majeſty. 3 pride, or oſtentation.

STA'TELY, adj. 1 magnificent, ſplendid. 2 noble, majeſtic. 3 proud, vain-glorious. 4 proud, fine, as an horſe.

STA'TELY, adv. 1 magnificently, ſplendidly. 2 with majeſty. 3 proudly.

STA'TER, 1 an ancient Greek coin, of which there were ſeveral ſorts. 2 (in Pharmacy) a weight containing an ounce and half.

STA'TESMAN, 1 a politician. 2 a miniſter of ſtate.

STA'TICAL *baroſcope*. See BAROSCOPE.

STA'TICS (of *ſtatice*, lat. the art of weighing) a branch of the mathematics which conſiders weight or gravity, and the motion of bodies ariſing therefrom.

STA'TION (of *ſtatio*, lat. of *ſto* to ſtand) 1 attitude, mein, preſence. 2 a ſtanding in a place. 3 a road for ſhips. 4 a church or chapel among the papiſts, appointed to pray in, and gain indulgences. 5 poſt, rank, or condition. 6 poſt, or place of a ſhip at ſea. 7 (with Mathematicians) a place where a man fixes himſelf and his inſtruments, to take angles, &c. as in ſurveying, &c.

STA'TIONS *of the planets*, are two points, in which the planets are removed at the fartheſt diſtance from the ſun, on each ſide.

STA'TION-*ſtaff*, an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying.

STA'TIONARY, 1 ſettled in a place. 2 (in Aſtronomy) is ſaid of a planet, when it does not appear, to an eye placed on the earth, to move at all.

STA'TIONER, 1 one who ſells paper, ink, wax, &c. 2 a bookſeller.

STA'TISTS (of *ſtatiſta*, ital.) a ſtateſman.

STA'TUARY, 1 a carver of ſtatues. 2 the art of making ſtatues.

STA'TUE (of *ſtatua*, lat. of *ſtatuo* to ſet up) a piece of ſculpture in full relievo, repreſenting a perſon, properly, on foot.

*Equeſtrian* STA'TUE, is one repreſenting a perſon on horſeback.

*Pedeſtrian* STA'TUE, one that repreſents the perſon on foot.

*STATU'MEN*, lat. (of *ſtatuo* to ſet, or place) a buttreſs, a ſupport, a prop.

STA'TURE (of *ſtatura*, lat. of *ſto* to ſtand) 1 bigneſs, or height of body. 2 proportion, ſize, pitch.

STA'TUTABLE, agreeable, or conformable to the ſtatutes.

STA'TUTE (of *ſtatutum*, lat. of *ſto* to ſtand) an act of parliament, a law, an ordinance, or decree.

STA'TUTES, acts of parliament, &c.

To STAVE, to beat to pieces.

STAVES, 1 the plural of ſtaff. 2 boards for making barrels, &c.

STAVES-*acre*, the name of an herb.

STAY, 1 ſtop, delay, impediment, or let. 2 a piece of linen for a child's cap. 3 a prop, or

or ſhore. 4 ſupport, or dependence. 5 a rope in a ſhip to keep the maſt forward.

To STAY, 1 to ſtand, or wait. 2 to ſtop, or tarry. 3 to tarry, or ſojourn. 4 to ſtop, or make one ſtay. 5 to ſtanch, or ſtop. 6 to calm, or appeaſe. 7 to prop, or ſupport.

STAY'ED, grave, ſober, ſerious.

STAYS, 1 the plural of ſtay. 2 a ſort of boddice worn by women.

STEAD, 1 place, or room. 2 ſervice, or uſe.

To STEAD, to do ſervice, to help.

STEA'DY, 1 firm, that does not move. 2 firm, conſtant.

STEAK, a ſlice of meat.

To STEAL, 1 to take away privately, and unlawfully. 2 to creep by degrees.

STEALTH, 1 the action of theft. 2 privacy.

STEAM, a vapour from hot liquor, &c.

To STEAM, to ſend forth a ſteam or vapour.

*STECCA'DO*, ital. 1 a pale, or fence. 2 the liſts, or a place railed in for the beholding a duel, or combat.

STE'DFAST, firm, ſure, conſtant, immoveable.

STEED, an horſe.

STEEL, 1 a metal, being iron hardened, and refined. 2 an inſtrument uſed by butchers to whet their knives on. 3 an inſtrument to ſtrike light on with a flint.

To STEEL, 1 to put ſteel to iron. 2 to harden.

STEE'LY, 1 conſiſting of ſteel. 2 having the taſte of ſteel.

STEEL-*yard*, a Roman balance, a hand-ſcale.

STEEP, difficult aſcent, or ſlanting.

To STEEP, to ſoak, or infuſe in ſome liquor.

STEE'PLE, an appendage to a church to hold the bells; if conical or pyramidical, it is called a ſpire; if parallelepiped and covered at top, it is called a tower.

STEER, a young ox.

To STEER, 1 to guide a ſhip. 2 to manage an affair.

STEE'RAGE, 1 a certain part of a ſhip. 2 the act of ſteering a ſhip.

STEGANO'GRAPHIST, one who underſtands, or practiſes ſecret writing.

STEGANO'GRAPHY (of *στεγανογραφια*, gr. of *στεγανος* ſecret, and *γραφω* to write) the art of ſecret writing.

*STE'GNOSIS*, gr. (of *στεγνοω* to fill up cloſe) a ſtopping up the pores of the body.

STEGNO'TIC, binding, aſtringent, ſtiptic.

STEGNO'TICS, medicines for cloſing, and ſtopping up the orifices of the veſſels.

STE'LLAR (of *ſtellaris*, lat. of *ſtella* a ſtar) of, or belonging to the ſtars, ſtarry.

STE'LLATE (of *ſtellatus*, lat. of *ſtella* a ſtar) ſtarred, marked with ſpots like ſtars.

STE'LLATE *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch whoſe leaves grow on the ſtalks at certain intervals, in the form of a ſtar with beams, as croſs-wort, &c.

STELLI'FEROUS (of *ſtellifer*, lat. of *ſtella* a ſtar, and *fero* to bear) bearing ſtars.

*STE'LLIO*, lat. (of *ſtella* a ſtar) an evet, eft, or newt, a creature ſomewhat like a lizard, having ſpots on his back like ſtars.

STE'LLIONATE (of *ſtellionatus*, lat. of *ſtellio* a knave) a kind of cozenage, or knaviſh practice in bargaining, as the mortgaging an eſtate twice, paying braſs money for ſilver, &c.

STELO'GRAPHY (of *στηλογραφια*, gr. of *στηλη* a pillar, and *γραφω* to write) an inſcription or writing on a pillar, &c.

STEM, 1 the ſtalk of plants. 2 the ſtalk of fruit. 3 the ſtock or trunk of a tree. 4 race, or pedegree. 5 the forepart of the keel of a ſhip.

To STEM, 1 to ſtop, or oppoſe. 2 to bear up againſt.

STENCH, ſtink.

STENING, [W. lon. 15 min. lat. 50°. 56'.] a poor little town in Suſſex, but an ancient borough by preſcription. 'Tis ſaid it formerly was a very large town and a county incorporate, tho' now it has ſcarce two hundred families. Its market is on wedneſday, and the ſecond wedneſday in every month for cattle; the fairs are on May the 9th, the 8th and 29th of September, the laſt is the largeſt in the county. It is governed by a conſtable, and ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 40 computed, and 47 meaſured miles, and 12 from Lewes.

*STENOCHRASIS*, gr. (of *στενος* narrow, and *χρωμα* the apple, or ſight of the eye) a diſeaſe in the eye, when the apple or ſight is contracted, or weakened.

STENOGRA'PHICAL, of, or belonging to ſhort writing.

STENO'GRAPHY (of *στενογραφια*, gr. of *στενος* ſhort, or brief, and *γραφω* to write) the art of ſhort-hand writing.

STENT. See STINT.

STENTO'RIAN *voice* (ſo called from *Stentor*, who, according to Homer, ILIAD. V. v. 785. had a voice as loud as fifty men together) a loud roaring voice.

STENTOROPHO'NIC *tube* (of *Stentor*, and *φωνη*, gr. the voice) a ſpeaking trumpet, an inſtrument invented by Sir Samuel Moreland, to be uſed at ſea.

STEP, 1 a pace in going. 2 a ſhort journey. 3 mark, or footſtep. 4 threſhold, or ſill. 5 a ſtair. 6 a round of a ladder. 7 way of proceeding.

STEP-*father*, a man married to one's mother, after one's own father's deceaſe.

STEP-*dame*, or STEP *mother*, a woman married to one's father after the deceaſe of one's own mother.

To STEP, to ſet one foot before another.

STERCORA'NISTS (of *ſtercus*, lat. dung) thoſe who believe the ſacramental bread and wine ſo far digeſted, as that ſome part of it was turned into excrements.

STE'RCO-

STE'RCORATED (of *ſtercoratus*, lat. of *ſtercus* dung) dunged, manured with dung.

STERCORA'TION, the dunging of land.

STERCORO'SE 4, full of dung.

*STEREO'BATES*, or *STEREO'BATA*, gr. (of στερεος ſolid, firm) the foundation on which a building is raiſed; the groundwork on which a pillar ſtandeth. It anſwers to the continued ſocle, or baſement of the moderns.

STEREOGRA'PHIC, or STEREOGRA'PHICAL, according to the rules of ſtereography.

STEREOGRA'PHIC *projection of the ſphere*, is a projection of the circles of the ſphere upon a plane, in the manner they would appear to an eye placed in one of the poles of the primitive circle, or that on which it is repuired to be projected.

STEREO'GRAPHY (of στερεογραφια, gr. of of στερεος ſolid, and γραφω to deſcribe) the art of repreſenting ſolids on a plane.

STEREOME'TRICAL, of, or pertaining to the art of ſtereometry.

STEREO'METRY (of στερεομετρια, gr. of στερεος ſolid, and μετρω to meaſure) the art of meaſuring ſolid bodies; that is, of finding the ſolid contents of bodies.

STEREO'TOMY (of στερεοτομια, gr. of στερεος ſolid, and τεμνω to cut) the art or ſcience of cutting ſolids, or making ſections thereof, as in profiles of architecture in walls, &c.

STE'RIL (of *ſterilis*, lat. of στειρος, gr. barren) 1 barren, fruitleſs. 2 dry, empty, ſhallow.

STERI LI'TY, barrenneſs, unfruitfulneſs.

STE'RLING (ſo called from Eaſterlings, i. e. ancient Pruſſians, and Pomeraneans, who being ſkilled in refining gold and ſilver, taught it to the Engliſh) 1 a general name given to the lawful ſilver coin of England. 2 authentic, as a word.

STERLING, [W. lon. 3°. 50'. lat. 56°. 12'.] a town of Scotland, capital of the county of Sterling, ſituate on the river Forth, defended by a caſtle and other works. It was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Scotland, and here James I. of England was born. It is 30 miles north weſt of Edinburgh.

STERN, adj. ſevere, crabbed, ſower.

STERN, ſub. 1 the hindermoſt part of a ſhip. 2 (with Hunters) the tail of a grey-hound or a wolf.

*STERNUM*, lat. (in Anatomy) the breaſt bone.

STERNUTA'TION (of *ſternutatio*, lat. of *ſternuo* to ſneeze) ſneezing; a convulſive ſhaking of the nerves and muſcles, occaſioned by an irritation of thoſe of the head.

STERNU'TATIVE, apt to provoke ſneezzing.

STERNU'TATORY, ſneezing powder, or a medicine to provoke ſneezing.

STEVENAGE, [W. lon. 10 min. lat. 51°. 55'.] a town in Hartfordſhire, ſituate on a hill in the north coach road from London to Hartford. It has a market on monday, and fairs on the friday before Palm-ſunday, Holythurſday, and St. Swithin's. Here is an almſhouſe, and a free grammar-ſcheol, and other funds of charity. Diſtant from London 28 computed, and 31 meaſured miles, and 8 from Hartford.

STEW, a place to keep live fiſh in.

To STEW, to boil a great while over a ſlow fire.

STEW'ARD, a perſon who takes care of his maſter's affairs.

*Lord high* STE'WARD *of England*, an officer who is only appointed for a time, to officiate at a coronation, or at the trial of ſome nobleman for high treaſon, &c. which affair being ended, his commiſſion is expired; ſo that he breaks his wand, and puts an end to his authority.

STEW'ARDSHIP, the office of a ſteward.

STEWS, a brothel, or bawdy-houſe.

*STIBIUM*, lat. antimony, a mineral found in ſilver mines.

STICK, 1 a piece of wood. 2 a walking ſtaff. 3 a round piece, as a ſtick of wax.

To STICK, 1 to glue, or faſten. 2 to thruſt a pointed weapon into. 3 to cleave to, to ſtand fixed in. 4 to be attached.

To STI'CKLE, to be zealous for a perſon or an affair.

STI'CKLER, 1 the chief of a party. 2 a diſputer. 3 a zealous man. 4 a perſon appointed in a duel to ſee fair play: they part the combatants when they think fit, by interpoſing with a ſtick; whence the name.

STICKY, 1 viſcous, clammy. 2 hard like a ſtick, full of woody fibers, ſaid of ſome roots.

STIFF, 1 hard, not flexible. 2 benumbed, in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 3 ſtarched, affected. 4 reſolute, obſtinate, conſtant. 5 rigid, ſevere. 6 not free, or natural, ſpeaking of the ſtyle, &c. 7 not free or eaſy, in painting. 8 ſtout, or ſtrong, as a ſtiff gale.

STIFF-*necked*, obſtinate, rebellious.

To STI'FFEN, 1 to make ſtiff. 2 to benumb, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe, 3 to grow ſtiff.

To STI'FLE, 1 to ſuffocate, or choak. 2 to conceal, or ſuppreſs.

STI'FLE *joint* (in a Horſe) the firſt joint next the buttock, and above the thigh.

STIFLED *horſe*, one whoſe leg is put out, or the joint much hurt.

*STI'GM* 1, gr. (of στιζω to prick) a mark or brand chiefly on the foreheads of fugitives.

*STI'GMATA*, gr. (the plural of στιγμα a mark) 1 notes or abbreviations, conſiſting only of points diſpoſed various ways, as in triangles, ſquares, &c. 2 certain marks anciently imprinted on the Roman ſoldiers, when liſted, 3 (among Franciſcans) the marks of our Saviour's wounds in the hands, &c. which, as they ſay, were imprinted on the body of St. Francis. 4 (in Natural Hiſtory) points or ſpecks

ſpecks on the ſides of the belly of ſome inſects.

STIGMA'TIC, or STIGMA'TICAL, branded with a mark of infamy.

To STI'GMATIZE (of στιγματιζω, gr. of στιγμα a mark) 1 to brand with a hot iron. 2 to brand with infamy.

STILE, 1 an entrance by ſteps, into a field, &c. 2 (in Writing). See STYLE.

STILL, adj. 1 calm, or quiet. 2 ſtanding, not moving, as water, &c.

STILL, ſub. an alembic, &c.

STILL, adv. 1 always, continually. 2 yet, unto this time. 3 at quiet, without motion.

STILL-*born*, abortive, born dead.

To STILL (of *ſtillo*, lat. of σταλαζω, gr. to drop) 1 to drop, or trickle down. 2 to diſtill, or extract a water, &c. from a plant. 3 to calm, quiet, or appeaſe.

STILLATI'TIOUS *oils* (of *ſtillatitius*, lat. of *ſtillo* to diſtil!) ſuch oils as are gotten by diſtillation, in contradiſtinction to ſuch as are procured by expreſſion, &c.

STI'LLATORY, an elaboratory, or houſe for diſtilling.

*STILLE'TTO*, ital. a poinard, or Italian dagger.

*STILLICIDIUM*, lat. (of *ſtilla* a drop, and *cado* to fall down) the dropping of the eaves of an houſe, a little gutter, or ſink.

STILLICIDIUM (in Medicine) 1 the ſame as ſtranguria. 2 a diſtillation of liquor from any part of the body.

STI'LLING, 1 the action of the verb, to ſtill. 2 a ſtand or frame of wood to ſet veſſels on in a cellar, &c.

STI'LNESS, 1 ſilence, or ceſſation from noiſe. 2 calmneſs in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

STILTS, ſticks with leathern loop-holes for the feet, uſed by boys to go in dirty places.

To STI'MULATE (of *ſtimulo*, lat of *ſtimulus* a prick, or goad) 1 to prick, to goad. 2 to ſpur on, or incite.

STI'MULA'TION, a pricking, or putting forward.

STING, 1 a part in the body of ſome inſects, in the manner of a little ſpear, which ſerves them as an offenſive weapon. 2 the prickly parts of ſome vegetables. 3 remorſe, as the ſting of conſcience. 4 a ſatirical meaning.

To STING, 1 to wound with its ſting. 2 to gall, fret, or vex one.

STI'NGO, very ſtrong beer.

STI'NGY, niggardly, miſerably covetous.

STINK, a ſtench, an ungrateful ſmell.

To STINK, to ſend forth an ungrateful ſmell.

STINT, bounds, or meaſure.

To STINT, 1 to limit, or ſet bounds to. 2 to conſtrain, or hinder. 3 to regulate, or give by meaſure. 4 to curb, or appeaſe.

STI'PEND (of *ſtipendium*, lat. wages) ſalary, wages, hire, pay.

STIPE'NDIARY (of *ſtipendiarius*, lat. of *ſtipendium* wages) 1 an hireling, or one that taketh wages. 2 a tributary, or one that payeth tribute.

STI'PONY, a kind of ſweet compound liquor.

To STI'PPLE, to make points in miniature.

STI'PTIC, or rather STY'PTIC (of στυπτικος, gr. of στυφω to ſtop up) binding, reſtringent, ſtegnotic.

*A* STI'PTIC, a medicine to ſtop bleeding.

To STI'PULATE (of *ſtipulor*, lat. to make a bargain) to covenant, or agree.

STIPULA'TION (of *ſtipulatio*, lat. of *ſtipulor* to make a bargain) a bargain, promiſe, or obligation.

STIR, 1 noiſe, or buſtle. 2 (in the plural number) riſing, commotion, troubles in a ſtate.

To STIR, 1 to move, or lift away. 2 to provoke, as the humours by phyſic. 3 to tumble about, as vinegar-makers do their lees. 4 to move, wag, or ſhake. 5 to circulate, as money. 6 to riſe, or cauſe a riſing in a ſtate. 7 to beſtir one's ſelf.

To STIR *up*, 1 to cauſe. 2 to move, excite, or quicken. 3 to animate, or encourage. 4 to ſharpen, or quicken. 5 to provoke.

STI'RIOUS (of *ſtiria*, lat. an iceſicle) hanging like iceſicles, or drops of ice.

STI'RRUP, 1 the ſtep of a ſaddle. 2 a piece of leather uſed by ſhoemakers to hold their work upon their knees.

STITCH, 1 the ſpace between where the point of a needle is put in each time, in ſewing. 2 a ſharp pain in the ſide. 3 a ſtitch in knitting.

To STITCH, to ſew.

STITCH-*wort*, an herb reckoned good againſt the ſtitch in the ſide.

STI'THY, 1 a ſmith's anvil. 2 a diſeaſe among oxen.

To STITHY, to beat upon an anvil. *Shakeſp.*

To STIVE, 1 to ſtew, or boil. 2 to ſtifle with heat in a cloſe place.

STI'VER, a Dutch penny, eleven of which are equal to a ſhilling Engliſh.

STIVES, ſtews, or bawdy-houſes, where lewd women proſtitute themſelves.

STOA'KED, ſtopped.

STOA'KER, one who looks after a fire in a brew-houſe.

STOAT, 1 a ſtallion-horſe. 2 a kind of rat.

*STOCCA'DO*, ital. a thruſt, or ſtab with a weapon.

STOCK, 1 the trunk, or ſtem of a tree. 2 race, or family. 3 the wooden work of a gun, piſtol, &c. 4 a plant ſet in the ground to graft on. 5 a ſtock-gilliflower, a fragrant flower. 6 a fund of money. 7 ſtocks, or ſhares of public funds. 8 the cards not dealt at piquet. 9 ſtore of wine, beer, coals, &c. 10 part of a tally ſtruck in the exchequer, &c. 11 the large piece of wood faſtened to the beam of an anchor.

To

To STOCK, 1 to furnish, or supply, to lay in a quantity of things. 2 to mount a pistol in its stock. 3 to put the cards together without playing them.

STOCKERS, young fish put into a pond to breed.

STOCK *still*, without moving.

STOCK *doves*, a kind of pigeons.

STOCK *fish*, a sort of fish, salted and dried.

STO'CKBRIDGE, [W. lon. 1°. 33'. lat. 51°. 12'.] a noted thorough-fare in the south western-road, with some good inns, and is a borough by prescription, but so poor that an hostler has been the mayor, and in 1693 they were like to have lost their charter for bribery. Several streams of water run through the town, which are well stocked with silver eels. The market is on thursday, the fairs on Holy thursday, St. Peter's and St. Luke's. Distant from London 55 computed, and 69 measured miles, and 9 from Winchester.

STOCKHOLM, [E. lon. 18 deg. lat. 59°. 30'.] the capital of Sweden, situate on several small islands in the Meller lake, 300 miles north east of Copenhagen, 900 miles north east of London. It is elegantly built, has a good trade, and its inhabitants are computed at about 30,000 souls: but it is neither walled nor fortified, being sufficiently secured by nature, by a number of rocks surrounding it, but its harbour is sufficient for the largest fleets when in. That part which is properly the city, stands on a little island about a mile and a half in circumference, but the suburbs on the adjacent islands are much larger.

STOCKPORT, [W. lon. 2°. 6'. lat. 53°. 23'.] a small town in Cheshire, on the south side of the Mersey. 'Tis a place of good entertainment, has a market on friday, and fairs on March the 22d, April the 22d, Holy thursday, and Corpus Christi-day. Distant from London 132 computed, and 160 measured miles, and 35 from Chester.

STOCKTON, [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 54°. 33'.] a town of Durham, situate two miles from the mouth of the Tees, which is capable of good ships at the entrance, but somewhat dangerous farther up; however, it carries on a good trade to London, in lead, butter, &c. and is a place of great resort. It first arose on the decay of Yarum, and has now a collector of the customs, and inferior officers. Here is a large market on saturday, and a fair July the 7th for four days. Distant from London 180 computed, and 220 measured miles, and 14 from Durham.

STO'KESLY, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 54°. 28'.] is a corporation of one well-built street half a mile long, in the north riding of Yorkshire, situate near the Tees, and watered by the Wisk. It has a good market on saturday, and a beast fair July the 7th. Distant from London 179 computed, and 236 measured miles, and 31 from York.

STOCKS, 1 a wooden device to put the legs of offenders in, for the securing disorderly persons. 2 posts framed to build a ship upon.

*STOE'BE*, lat. (of στοιβη, gr. of στειβω to fill up close) an herb that groweth in watry ground, knapweed.

*STOE'CHAS*, gr. an herb, called otherwise cotton-weed, or French lavender.

STO'ICAL, of, or belonging to the stoics.

STO'ICISM, the doctrine of the stoics.

STO'ICS (of στωϊκοι, gr. of στοα a porch; because they taught in a common porch of the city) a sect of philosophers at Athens, followers of Zeno, who taught, that all things are ordered by an inevitable necessity of fate; whence their morality consisted chiefly in paradoxes; as, that pain is no real evil; that a wise man is free from all passion and perturbation of mind; that a wise man is happy in the midst of torture, &c.

STO'KER. See STOAKER.

*STOLE*, gr. (of στελλω to adorn) 1 a long robe down to the heels, gathered and plaited thick; a matron's robe, a cimar. 2 a part of the priestly ornaments. 3 a stool.

STO'LEN, taken away feloniously.

STO'LID, (of *stolidus*, lat. of *stolo* a fool, or blockhead) foolish.

STO'MACH (of στομαχος, gr. of στομα a mouth) 1 a hollow membranous organ, destined to receive the food, and convert it into chyle. 2 appetite to meat. 3 heat, or spirit.

To STO'MACH, to resent, or be angry at.

STO'MACHER, 1 the fore-part of a woman's stays. 2 a piece of cloth to put over one's breast.

STO'MACHFUL, that has a great spirit, loth to submit.

STOMA'CHIC (of στομαχικος, gr.) of, belonging to, or that has some relation to the stomach.

STOMA'CHICS, medicines that strengthen the stomach, and promote digestion.

STO'MACHOUS, soon angry, disdainful.

STONE, 1 a hard mineral used in building, &c. 2 a disease in the bladder, and kidneys. 3 a hard substance in the middle of some fruit. 4 a weight of eight pound in London, and twelve in Hertford; but, generally, a stone is fourteen pound.

STONE *of wool*, is fourteen pound.

*Load*-STONE. See MAGNET.

STONE-*crop*, the name of an herb.

To STONE, 1 to throw stones at. 2 to take the stones of fruit out. 3 to castrate.

STONE, [W. lon. 2°. 8'. lat. 52°. 55'.] a small town in Staffordshire, situate on the Trent, in the great road to Chester. It has

has many commodious inns, a market on tueſday, and a fair on July the 25th. Here is a ſmall charity ſchool, and a free grammar ſchool. Diſtant from London 110 computed, and 140 meaſured miles, and 7 from Stafford.

STON-EHENGE, or STONE-EDGE, is one of the moſt remarkable pieces of antiquity in this iſland; it is ſituate on Saliſbury Plain, about ſix miles north of Saliſbury. It conſiſts of four circles of unhewn ſtones, ſome of which are four yards in height, two in breadth, and one in thickneſs; theſe are coupled at top by large tranſome ſtones like architraves.

STO'NY, 1 full of ſtones. 2 inſenſible, void of compaſſion.

STOOK, twelve ſheaves of corn.

STOOL, 1 a ſeat to ſit on. 2 the voiding of excrements.

To STOOP, 1 to bow, or bend forward. 2 not to be upright. 3 to cringe, or ſubmit. 4 to condeſcend. 5 to bend down, as a hawk does to ſtrike a fowl.

STOOP, two quarts in meaſure.

STOP, 1 a ſtay, or delay. 2 a rub, or obſtacle. 3 an end, or concluſion. 4 a mark uſed in writing and printing. 5 a pauſe, or ſtand. 6 a fret of a muſical inſtrument.

To STOP, 1 to ſtay, to hinder, to keep from going forward. 2 to ſtanch, as to ſtop bleeding. 3 to ſuſpend, or cauſe to ceaſe. 4 to retard, or hinder. 5 to ſtand ſtill. 6 to ſhut, or fill up.

STO'PPAGE, obſtruction, or hindrance.

STO'PPER, an inſtrument to ſtop with.

STO'PPLE, the cork, &c. of a bottle, &c.

STO'RAGE, 1 ware-houſe-room. 2 money paid for ware-houſe-room.

*STO'RAX*, lat. a fragrant reſinous gum.

STORE, 1 abundance, plenty, much, many. 2 proviſion in victuals. 3 (in the plural number) proviſions for an army, town, &c.

STORE-*houſe*, a magazine, or place to put ſtores in.

To STORE, 1 to furniſh with ſtores or proviſions. 2 to ſtock, as a pond with fiſh. 3 to lay up in ſtore.

*STO'RGE* 2 gr. that natural affection which moſt animals bear their young.

STO'RIER, 1 a young fiſh to ſtore a pond. 2 a ſwine bought to be fatted.

STORK, a great ſort of fowl

STORK-*bill*, 1 an herb, or flower. 2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument.

STORM, 1 a tempeſt. 2 noiſe, buſtle, ſcolding, &c. 3 trouble, perſecution, ſedition. 4 aſſault, or ſudden attack.

To STORM, 1 to chafe, or fume. 2 to ſcold, or brawl. 3 to attack furiouſly, as a fortified place.

STO'RMY, boiſterous, tempeſtuous.

STORTFORD, [E. lon. 8 min. lat. 51°. 55'.] a conſiderable well-built town in Hertfordſhire, near the borders of Eſſex; ſituate on a hill declining to the river Stort, the ſtreets facing the cardinal points; and ſtands in a dry ſoil and pleaſant air. There was a caſtle here formerly, which, with the town, William the conqueror gave to the biſhops of London. King John made it a corporation, with power to chuſe their own officers. The church, which ſtands on a hill, has a ring of 8 bells, and a ſpire 50 foot high. Here are two charity ſchools, and a free grammar ſchool with a library, ſituate in the high ſtreet, and built on arches, under which are ſhops and the market place. Its market is on thurſday, the fairs on May the 27th, Holy thurſday, and Michaelmas day. Diſtant from London 25 computed, and 28 meaſured miles, and 9 from Hertford.

STO'RY, 1 hiſtory. 2 a recital of any particular adventure. 3 a tale. 4 a fable, or flam. 5 a lye. 6 a floor up ſtairs.

To STO'RY, to report, or relate.

STOTE, 1 a young horſe, or bullock. 2 a kind of ſtinking ferret.

STOVE, 1 a ſort of furnace to warm a room. 2 a room where ſuch furnace is. 3 a kind of earthen veſſel, ſuch as Dutch women uſe under their petticoats. 4 a hot bath. 5 a ſort of fire-grate. 6 (with Confectioners) a little cloſet cloſe ſtopped up on all ſides, in which is a ſtove, and ſeveral ſtories of ſhelves for ſetting ſweet-meats to dry on.

STOUND, a veſſel that ſtands on end.

STOUT, 1 courageous, brave, valiant. 2 ſturdy, or proud. 3 luſty, or ſtrong. 4 vigorous, as, a ſtout reſiſtance. 5 ſtrong, heady, as liquors. 6 large, great, ample.

STOUT, ſub. ſtrong beer, &c.

STOU'TNESS, 1 courage, valour, reſolution. 2 pride, arrogance. 3 ſtiffneſs, or ſturdineſs.

STOW, [W. lon. 1°. 45'. lat. 51°. 50'.] or Stow on the Would, a market town in Glocesterſhire, ſituate ſo high, that it is a common obſervation, that they have but one element, viz. air; there being neither common, wood, water or field belonging to the town. Its church is large. Here is an hoſpital, an alms-houſe, and free ſchool, beſides other charities, the poor being very numerous. This pariſh is governed by two conſtables, and has ſome good inns. Its market is on thurſday; its fairs on May the 1ſt, and October the 13th. Diſtant from London 65 computed, and 77 meaſured miles, and 30 from Glocester.

STOW-MARKET, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 52°. 20'.] a large town in Suffolk, on the Orwell, and near the center of the county. It has a ſpacious beautiful church, with a large ſteeple, and lofty ſpire being 120 foot high, and a ring of eight muſical bells. Its market is on thurſday; its fairs on Whit-friday, June the 29th, and Auguſt the 1ſt for lambs. Here is a charity ſchool

and a manufacture of tammies and Norwich ſtuffs. Diſtant from London 60 computed, and 73 meaſured miles, and 12 from Ipſwich.

To STOW, 1 to lay up. 2 to place carefully, as in a ſhip's hold.

STOW'AGE, 1 the place where goods are laid. 2 the money paid for the place where goods are laid. 3 room in a ſhip's hold.

STOWEY, [W. lon. 3°. 12′. lat. 51°. 14′.] a ſmall town in Somerſetſhire, on the ſide of Stanton-drew. It has a market on tueſday, and a fair on the nativity of the Virgin Mary. Diſtant from London 120 computed, and 146 meaſured miles.

STOWR, 1 a hedge-ſtake. 2 a round of a ladder.

STRA'BISM (of στραβισμος, gr. of στρεφω to bend or writhe) a ſquinting, or look awry; aſquint.

To STRA'DDLE, to go ſtraddling, or with the legs wide.

To STRA'GGLE, to go from one's company.

STRAIGHT, or STRAIT, adj. 1 right, direct. 2 narrow, ſcanty.

STRAIGHT, adv. 1 directly, without turning. 2 preſently, quickly.

STRAIGHT, ſub. 1 a narrow arm of the ſea. 2 an iſthmus, or narrow neck of land.

STRAIGHTS, or STRAITS, 1 a narrow kind of Kerſey cloth. 2 want, or penury. 3 trouble, or difficulty.

STRAIN, 1 a tune, or air. 2 ſtyle, or manner of ſpeaking. 3 breed, or race, as of horſes. 4 a vehement effort. 5 a ſprain, or violent diſtortion of the ſinews beyond their tone. 6 (in Hunting) the view, or track of a deer.

To STRAIN, 1 to ſeparate liquors from their ſediment, by running them through a hair bag, &c. 2 to preſs and wring, to ſqueeze. 3 to bind hard. 4 to raiſe too high, as the voice. 5 to ſcrew up tight. 6 to force, to wreſt, to offer violence. 7 to diſtrain, or ſeize. 8 to ſprain, as one's ſinews. 9 to endeavour greatly. 10 (with Falconers) a term uſed of a hawk, who is ſaid to ſtrain when ſhe catches at any thing.

STRAIT. See *Straight*.

To STRAI'TEN, 1 to make ſtrait, or direct. 2 to make narrower. 3 to preſs hard, or put hard to it.

STRAI'TENED, 1 made ſtrait. 2 pinched, or reduced to ſtraits.

STRAI'TWAY, preſently, immediately, forthwith.

STRAKE, 1 the iron about the fellies of a wheel. 2 the line, or track that a wheel makes on the ground. 3 (with Shipwrights) a ſeam between two planks. 4 a ſtripe, as in ſtriped linen.

*STRAMO'NIA*, lat. the apple of Peru, or thorn apple.

STRAND, 1 a high ſhore, or bank of the ſea, or of a great river. 2 the name of a ſtreet in the weſt ſuburbs of London. 3 a twiſt of a rope.

STRA'NDED, run a-ground, or run aſhore on the ſtrand.

STRANGE, 1 ſurprizing, uncommon, wonderful. 2 odd, extravagant. 3 foreign. 4 ſhy, as to look ſtrange upon one.

STRA'NGER, 1 one of another country, family, or ſociety. 2 one that does not know what is a doing. 3 one that is not known to. 4 one that ſeldom comes. 5 one that is not converſant in. 6 one that is not privy to, or a party in an affair.

STRANGFORD [W. lon. 5°. 40′ lat. 54°. 24′.] a town of Ireland in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter.

To STRA'NGLE (of *ſtrangulo*, lat. of στραγγαλοω, gr. to choke) to choke, to throttle, to ſtifle.

STRA'NGLE *weed*, the name of an herb.

STRA'NGLING, choking, throttling.

STRA'NGURY (of στραγγουρια, gr. of στραξ a drop, and ουρον urine) a ſtoppage of urine, when it is voided drop by drop, and that with pain, and a continual inclination to make water.

STRAP, 1 a thong of leather. 2 a rope ſpliced about a block, and made with an eye to faſten it any where upon occaſion. 3 (with Surgeons) a ſort of band made of ſilk, &c. to ſtretch out members in the ſetting of broken or diſjointed bones; or for binding patients, when it is needful to confine them, for the more ſecure performance of a painful operation.

STRAPA'DO, or STRAPPA'DO, a ſort of military puniſhment, wherein the criminal's hands being tied behind him, he is hoiſted up with a rope to the top of a long piece of wood, and let fall again almoſt to the ground, ſo that his arms are diſlocated by the weight of the body in the ſhock.

STRA'PPING, huge, large, bouncing.

*STRA'TA*, lat. (in Natural Hiſtory) the ſeveral beds, or layers of different matter, whereof the body of the earth is compoſed, they lying over one another from the ſurface to the greateſt depth.

STRA'TAGEM (of στραταγημα, gr. of στρατος an army, and αγω to lead) a cunning ſhift, or ſubtle invention, eſpecially in war affairs.

STRATAGE'MICAL, of, or belonging to a ſtratagem.

STRA'TARITHMETRY (of στρατος, gr. an army, αριθμος number, and μετρεω to meaſure) the art of drawing up an army, or any part of it, in any given geometrical figure, and of expreſſing the number of men contained in ſuch a figure, as they ſtand in aray, either near at hand, or at a diſtance.

STRATFORD-FENNY, a town in Buckinghamſhire, which has a market on monday, granted by a charter of James I, dated Auguſt

guſt the 13th A. D. 1609. Diſtant from London 40 computed, and 49 meaſured miles.

STRATFORD STONY, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 52 deg.] an ancient town of Buckinghamſhire, ſituate on the river Ouſe, and in the road to Cheſter. It is pretty large, having two churches; and the houſes are built moſtly of ſtone. The market is on friday, the fair on the 22d of July. Diſtant from London 44 computed, and 53 meaſured miles, and 8 from Buckingham.

STRATIFICA'TION, (with Chemiſts) an arrangement of different matters, bed upon bed, or one layer upon another, in a crucible, in order to calcine a metal, &c.

STRATOCRACY (of στρατος an army, and κρατος power, or dominion) military government, or a kingdom ruled or governed by an army.

STRATTON, [W. lon. 4°. 55'. lat. 51 deg.] a town in Cornwall, near the ſhore of the Iriſh ſea. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on May the 8th, and October the 28th. Diſtant from London 174 computed, and 220 meaſured miles, and 34 from Launceſton.

*STRA'TUM ſuper ſtratum*, lat. layer upon layer, one row over the other.

STRAW, 1 the ſtalk of corn. 2 a ruſh, a thing of no value. 3 (in Military affairs) a word of command, uſed to diſmiſs the ſoldiery, when they have grounded their arms, ſo as they may return to them again, upon the firing a gun, or beat of a drum.

STRA'WBERRY, a fruit well known.

STRAW-*worm*, the name of an inſect.

STRAY, a beaſt that wanders from his paſture.

To STRAY, to wander, or go aſtray.

To STREAK, to make lines, or marks.

STREAM, 1 running water. 2 the courſe of a river. 3 torrent, as of eloquence. 4 a long ſtreak, as of fire in the air.

STREAM-*works* (in the Tin-works) certain works wherein the miners follow the veins of ore, by cutting of trenches.

To STREAM, 1 to run out. 2 to flaſh, as beams of light.

STREA'MER, a flag, or pendant.

STREET, 1 a lane in a town, with houſes on each ſide. 2 the two rows of houſes on each ſide of a lane in a town. 3 an aſſemblage of houſes in the country, having neither church, nor market.

STREIGHT, a narrow arm of the ſea.

STRENGTH, 1 vigour of body. 2 fortifications, as of a town. 3 penetration. 4 energy, or force. 5 power, or ability. 6 the quality wherein a man excels.

To STRE'NGTHEN, to fortify, to give ſtrength, or to give new ſtrength, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

STRE'NUOUS (of *ſtrenuus*, lat. ſtout) 1 bold, valiant, ſtout. 2 active, nimble, quick, ready.

STRESS, 1 the main point in a buſineſs, or affair. 2 foulneſs of weather.

*To lay* STRESS *upon*, 1 to rely, or inſiſt upon. 2 to lean, or bear weight upon.

STRETCH, extent.

To STRETCH, 1 to yawn. 2 to enlarge, or make wider. 3 to ſtrain, or make an effort. 4 to pull out.

STRE'TCHERS, thoſe wooden ſtaves the rowers ſet their feet againſt.

STRETTON, or CHURCH-STRETTON, [W. lon. 2°. 50'. lat. 52°. 35'.] a town in Shropſhire, whoſe market is on thurſday, and its fairs on March the 25th, May the 7th, and September the 8th. Diſtant from London 112 computed, and 130 meaſured miles, 91 from Briſtol, and 13 from Shrewſbury.

To STREW, 1 to ſpread over with. 2 to ſprinkle, or ſcatter abroad.

*STRI'Æ*, lat. (the plural of *ſtria* a furrow) 1 (in antient Architecture) the lifts, fillets, or rays which ſeparate the ſtriges, or flutings of columns. 2 (in Natural Hiſtory) the ſmall hollows, or channels in the ſhells of cockles, ſcollops, &c.

STRI'ATED (with Architects) chamfered, or channelled, as cockles, ſcollops, and other ſhell-fiſh are.

STRI'CKLE, STRI'KLE, or STRI'KLER, a piece of even wood, to ſtrike off the overmeaſure.

STRICT (of *ſtrictus*, lat. of *ſtringo* to hold faſt) 1 cloſe, intimate. 2 punctual, or exact. 3 poſitive. 4 rigid, or rigorous. 5 exact, done with exactneſs.

STRI'CTIVE (of *ſtrictivus*, lat. of *ſtrictor* a gatherer) gathered, or cropped with the hand.

STRI'CTNESS, rigour, or exactneſs.

STRI'CTURE (of *ſtrictura*, lat. a ſpark) 1 a ſpark from a red hot iron. 2 ſmall particles; as brutes have ſome ſtrictures of ratiocination.

STRIDE, two ſteps, or a meaſure of five feet.

*Cock*-STRIDE, 1 the tread of a cock in an egg. 2 the ſtep of a cock.

To STRIDE, 1 to ſtep wide. 2 to beſtride, or lay one's leg over a horſe.

STRI'DENT (of *ſtridens*, lat. of *ſtrideo* to crack) cracking, or ſcreaking.

STRIDULOUS (of *ſtridulus*, lat. of *ſtrideo* to crack) 1 creaking. 2 crackling. 3 noiſy, clamorous.

STRIFE (of *eſtrif*, fr.) diſpute, quarrel, or contention.

To STRIKE, 1 to beat, or give one a blow. 2 to affect, or make impreſſion on the mind, or ſenſes. 3 to hit a bell, as a clock does. 4 to make meaſure even with a ſtrikle. 5 to pull down, as to ſtrike the colours, &c.

STRIKE, 1 a ſtrikle, to ſtrike corn with. 2 a meaſure containing four buſhels.

STRIKING-*wheel of a clock*, is the ſame that ſome call the pin-wheel, on account of the pins that are ſet round the rim of it. In

clocks that go eight days, the second is the ſtriking wheel; and in thoſe that go ſixteen days, the firſt, or great wheel, is commonly the ſtriking wheel.

STRING, 1 any thong, thread-line, &c. to tie with. 2 a cord of a muſical inſtrument. 3 (in the plural number) fibres, or threads, as of the roots of plants. 4 the tendril, as of a vine, &c.

To STRING, 1 to put ſtrings upon. 2 to put upon a ſtring.

STRING-*halt* (in Horſes) a ſudden twitching up the hinder leg.

STRINGENT (of *ſtringens*, lat. of *ſtringo* to bind) 1 binding up. 2 forcing.

STRI'NGY, full of ſtrings.

To STRIP, 1 to pull off the cloaths. 2 to cut off the ſkin, hide, &c. 3 to plunder. 4 to tear into ſmall ſlips.

STRIP, 1 a ſmall piece of paper, cloth, &c. 2 (in Law) ſpoil, or deſtruction.

STRIPE, 1 a blow, or laſh of a whip, &c. 2 a ſtreak in cloth, ſilk, &c.

STRI'PLING, a youth.

To STRIVE, 1 to endeavour earneſtly. 2 to ſtruggle, or contend. 3 to combat with.

*STRIX*, lat. (of *ſtrigo* for *ſtringo* to hold faſt) 1 a channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or ſtrake in rabating pillars. 2 a ſcreech owl. 3 a hag, a fairy, a goblin.

STROAK, or STROKE, 1 a blow. 2 a ſtreak, line, or daſh.

STRO'KAL, an inſtrument uſed by glaſs-makers.

To STROKE, 1 to draw the hand lightly over. 2 to flatter, or cajole.

To STROLL, 1 to go, or ramble about. 2 to carry about.

STROLLER, 1 a rover, or rambler. 2 a ſtrolling player.

STROMA'TICS (of στρωμα, gr. of στρωννυω to ſcatter) books treating of ſeveral ſcattered ſubjects.

STRONG, 1 robuſt, luſty, vigorous in its kind. 2 mighty, powerful. 3 able to reſiſt. 4 thick, large. 5 full of ſpirits, as liquors. 6 forcible, powerful, ſolid. 7 groſs, that produces much, as a ſoil. 8 ſignificant, emphatical. 9 ſharp to the taſte, or ſmell. 10 rank, zealous. 11 very great, as a ſtrong ſuſpicion.

STRO'NGULLION, the ſtranguary.

*STRO'PHE* [2], gr. (of στρεφω to turn) 1 the firſt of the three members of a Greek lyric poem, or ode, the ſecond being the antiſtrophe that anſwers to it, and the third is the epode that anſwers to neither, but is anſwered in the next return. 2 the firſt turn of the chorus, or choir of ſingers in a tragedy, on one ſide of the ſtage, anſwering to the antiſtrophe on the other.

STROUD, [W. lon. 2°. 15′. lat. 51°. 42′.] a town in Gloceſterſhire, ſituate on a hill, at the foot of which runs Stroud water, which is famous for dying ſcarlet cloth and other grain colours, for which reaſon the manufacture of white cloth was planted here. Here is a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and charity ſchool for 60 children, and a work-houſe. The market is on ſaturday, the fairs on May the firſt, and Auguſt the 10th. Diſtant from London 78 computed, and 93 meaſured miles, and 9 from Gloceſter.

STRU'CTURE (of *ſtructura*, lat. of *ſtruo* to build) 1 fabrick, or building. 2 a compoſition. 3 order, or diſpoſition. 4 (with Philoſophers) is the combination or reſult of all thoſe qualities, or modifications of matter in a natural body, which diſtinguiſh it from others.

STRUDE, or STRODE, a ſtock of breeding mares.

To STRU'GGLE, 1 to ſtir one's ſelf violently. 2 to ſtrive, or endeavour. 3 to wreſtle, fight, or contend.

STRUGGLE, an earneſt, or violent ſtriving.

*STRU'MA*, lat. ſcrophula, the king's evil; a diſeaſe which Sir R. Wiſeman deſcribes thus, 'A tumour ariſing from a peculiaracidity of the ſerum of the blood, which 'whenſoever it lights upon glandule, muſcle, 'or membrane, it coagulates and hardens; 'when it mixeth with marrow always diſſolves it, and rotteth the bone'. B. iv. cap. 2.

STRUMA'TIC (of *ſtrumaticus*, barb. lat. of *ſtruma* a ſwelling) of, pertaining to, or affected with ſtrumous humours.

*STRU'MEA*, lat. the herb crow-foot.

STRUMOUS (of *ſtrumoſus*, lat.) of, belonging to, or affected with the ſtruma.

STRU'MPET, a common whore, or harlot.

STRUNG, 1 having ſtrings. 2 upon ſtrings.

STRU'NGED *ſheep*, ſheep whoſe tails have been cut off.

STRUT (with Carpenters) the brace which is framed into the ring piece, and principal rafters.

To STRUT, to walk after a proud manner.

STUB, the ſtump, or piece of the ſtock of a tree.

STU'BBED, ſhort, well ſet.

STU'BBING (in Agriculture) the pulling up, or eradicating ſhrubs, broom, &c. out of the land.

STU'BBLE, ſhort ſtraw after reaping.

STU'BBORN, headſtrong, obſtinate, inflexible.

STUC (of *ſtucco*, ital.) a compoſition of lime and marble powdered very fine, uſed in making figures and other ornaments of ſculpture.

STUD, 1 a ſort of round-headed nail, or boſs. 2 a ſtock of breeding mares.

STU'DDED, ſet with ſtuds.

STU'DENT (of *ſtudens*, lat. of *ſtudeo* to ſtudy) 1 a ſcholar, or one that ſtudies any art or ſcience, eſpecially at an univerſity. 2 a ſtudious man.

STU'DIOUS (of *ſtudioſus*, lat. of *ſtudeo* to ſtudy) 1 much

1 much given to ſtudy, bookiſh. 2 earneſt for, deſirous of.

STU'DY (of *ſtudium*, lat. of *ſtudeo* to ſtudy) 1 application of mind to learn any thing. 2 a cloſet to ſtudy in. 3 application of mind to do any thing. 4 buſineſs, or conſtant endeavour.

To STU'DY (of *ſtudeo*, lat. of σπευδω, gr. to haſten) 1 to apply one's mind to a thing in order to learn it. 2 to prepare, or meditate before-hand. 3 to obſerve in order to know. 4 to endeavour.

STUFF, ſub. 1 any matter uſed in manufactures, wearing apparel, &c. 2 materials for building, as mortar, boards, &c. 5 (in Commerce) a general name for all ſorts or things manufactured on the loom. 4 alſo particularly uſed for certain kinds of ſlight woollen ſtuffs; as linſeys, ſattens, &c.

STUFF, an interjection of contempt.

To STUFF, to fill, or cram.

STUKE, or STUCK. See STUC.

STULM, a ſhaft to draw water out of a mine.

STULTI'LOQUENCE (of *ſtultiloquentia*, lat. of *ſtultus* fooliſh, and *loquor* to ſpeak) fooliſh diſcourſe, talk, or babbling.

STUM, the flower of fomenting wine.

To STUM, to put ingredients into wine decayed, to make it briſk.

To STU'MBLE, to trip, or be like to fall.

STU'MMED, ſophiſticated, ſpoken of wine.

STUMP, the broken piece, or remainder of a thing.

To STUMP, 1 to cut off a ſtump. 2 to brag, or boaſt.

To STUN, to render ſtupid, or hard of hearing, by a blow, or a noiſe.

To STUNT, to hinder the growth of any thing.

STUPE, a fomentation-cloth; a piece of cloth dipt in ſome proper liquor, and applied to an afflicted part.

STUPEFA'CTION, (of *ſtupidus*, lat. ſtupid, and *facio* to make) 1 a making ſtupid, dull, or ſenſeleſs. 2 aſtoniſhing, wonderful.

STUPEFA'CTIVE, that ſtupifies.

STU'PEFIERS, narcotics, ſtupifying medicines.

STUPE'NDIOUS (of *ſtupeo* to be aſtoniſhed) prodigious, wonderful, aſtoniſhing.

STU'PID (of *ſtupidus*, lat. of *ſtupeo* to be ſenſeleſs) 1 blockiſh, dull, diſmayed 2 ſenſeleſs, numbed, without feeling, ſenſeleſs.

To STU'PIFY (of *ſtupefacio*, lat. of *ſtupidus* ſenſeleſs, and *facio* to make) 1 to benumb, or make inſenſible. 2 to make ſtupid, or dull. 3 to aſtoniſh, or amaze.

STU'POR, lat. 1 aſtoniſhment, or amazement. 2 a numbneſs in any part of the body.

To STU'PRATE (of *ſtupro*, lat. of *ſtuprum* a rape) 1 to raviſh, or deflower a virgin, to commit a rape. 2 to commit adultery.

STUPRA'TION, a deflowering, or committing a rape.

STU'RBRIDGE, [W. lon. 2°. 6'. lat. 52°. 10'.] a corporation in Worceſterſhire, with a bridge over the Stour leading to Staffordſhire. 'Tis a well built town, much enriched by iron and glaſs works, and a manufactury of cloth, eſpecially of fine freeze, carried on here. It has a good free grammar ſchool, and ſeveral meeting-houſes of proteſtant diſſenters. The market is on friday; the fairs on March the 18th, and Auguſt the 28th, and on the 8th of January Diſtant from London 96 computed, and 128 meaſured miles, and 31 from Worceſter.

STU'RMINSTER, [W. lon. 2°. 27'. lat. 50°. 55'.] a mean town in Dorſetſhire, on the Stour, whoſe market is on thurſday, and its fairs on May the firſt, and October the 13th. It had once a monaſtery, or minſter, and a caſtle joined to it by a bridge. Diſtant from London 104 computed, and 122 meaſured miles, and 18 from Dorcheſter.

STU'RDY, 1 ſtrong, luſty, bold, reſolute. 2 blunt, downright.

STU'RGEON (of *etourgeon*, fr.) a large ſea fiſh.

STURK, a young ox, or heifer.

To STU'TTER, to ſtammer.

STY, 1 a hog-ſty, or place to keep hogs in. 2 a kind of ſwelling upon the eye lid.

STY'GIAN (of *Stygius*, lat. of Στυξ, gr. a river of Hell) belonging to Hell, infernal.

STY'GIAN *liquors*, acid ſpirits, ſo called from their efficacy in diſſolving or deſtroying mixed bodies, as the water of the Styx was ſaid to do.

STYLE (of *ſtylus*, lat. of στυλος, gr. a column) 1 a pin to write with upon wax tables. 2 a character of writing. 3 way, or manner of expreſſion. 4 (in Chronology) a particular manner of counting time with regard to the retrenchment of eleven days from the kalendar. 5 (in Dialling) a line whoſe ſhadow on the dial plane ſhews the true hour line, and is the upper ſide of the gnomon, cock, or needle. 6 (in Muſic) the manner of ſinging and compoſing. 7 (with Botaniſts) the part riſing up in the middle of a flower, and bearing, by its lower part, on the rudiment of the fruit, or ſeed. 8 (with Surgeons) a long ſteel inſtrument which gradually diminiſhes toward one end. 9 title, or appellation of dignity. 10 manner of painting. 11 (in Language) a particular manner of delivering a man's thoughts in writing, agreeable to the rules of ſyntax.

*The ſublime* STYLE, is that which conſiſts in magnificent words and ſentences, which, by its noble boldneſs, raviſhes the hearers, and extorts even admiration from the unwilling.

*A looſe* STYLE, is that which wanting articles, numbers, &c. fluctuates here and there, being not connected, or hung together.

*Laconic* STYLE (ſo called from *Laconia*, a city of the Lacedæmonians, where it was greatly uſed) a conciſe ſtyle comprehending a great

great deal of matter under a few words.

*The low*, or *the ſimple* STYLE, is that uſed in dialogues, and common diſcourſe.

*The intermediate*, or *equable* STYLE, is that which partakes of the magnificence of the ſublime, and the ſimplicity of the low.

*A dry jejune* STYLE, is one deſtitute of ornament, ſpirit, &c.

*Aſiatic* STYLE, a ſtyle that is very redundant and prolix, or where a great many words are uſed to expreſs a little matter; ſo called from the people of Aſia, who affected this way of writing.

To STYLE, 1 to write one's ſelf. 2 to title, or call.

STY'LITES, (of στυλίτις, gr. placed on a column, of στυλος a column, and ἱσημι to ſtand) a ſect of ſolitaries, who ſpent their lives on the tops of columns, to be better diſpoſed for meditation; the founder of this ſect was one Simon Stylites, a famous anchorite in the fifth century, who firſt took up his abode on a column ſix cubits high; then on a ſecond twelve cubits; afterwards on a third twenty-two cubits, where he continued ſeveral years.

STYLOBA'TA, or STYLOBA'TES (of στυλοβάτης, gr. of στυλος a pillar, and βασις a foot, or bottom) the footſtool of a pillar, or that wherein it ſtandeth, a pedeſtal.

*STY'MMA*, gr. (of στύφω to bind) the groſs or thick matter of any ointment; the dregs, or thick ſubſtance remaining after ſqueezing, or ſtraining.

STY'PTIC, adj. (of στυπτικος, gr. of στυφω to bind) aſtringent, that is of a binding quality, or nature; that has the virtue of binding up the aperture of a wounded veſſel.

STY'PTIC, ſub. a medicine to ſtop bleeding.

*STYX*, gr. (of στυγεω to dread) 1 a poiſonous lake of Arcadia, near Nonacris. 2 a poetical infernal lake, taken from the former, (as the Greek poets have likewiſe done the reſt of theſe rivers, from ſome noxious or ſtinking lake, or ſpring) feigned by them to be an œſtuary of the river Acheron. By this lake, if any of the gods ſwore falſely, he loſt his divinity for an hundred years.

*SUA'DA*, lat. the goddeſs of eloquence, or perſuaſion.

SUA'SION (of *ſuaſio*, lat. of *ſuadeo* to perſuade) counſel, or perſuaſion.

SUASIVE, of a perſuaſive nature.

SUA'SORY, perſuaſive.

SUA'VITY (of *ſuavitas*, lat. of *ſuavis* ſweet) ſweetneſs, pleaſantneſs.

SUBA'CTION, (of *ſubactio*, lat. of *ſubigo* to bring under) 1 a bringing under, or ſubduing. 2 a kneading, or working.

To SUBA'GITATE (of *ſubagito*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *ago* to act) to grope, to be buſy with one, to have to do with a woman.

SUBAL'BID (of *ſubalbidus*, lat. of *ſub* near to, and *albus* white) whitiſh.

SUB-A'LPINE (of *ſub* under, and *Alpes* the Alps) that lives, or grows under the mountains called the Alps.

SU'BALTERN (of *ſubalternus*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *alterno* to change) 1 that ſucceeds by turns. 2 inferior, placed under another.

SU'BALTERN *Propoſitions* (in Logic) are ſuch as differ only in quantity, but agree in quality.

SU'BALTERNS, (of *ſub* under, and *alter*, lat. another) inferior judges, or officers, or thoſe who diſcharge their poſts under the command, or direction of another.

SUBALTER'NATE, ſucceeding by turns.

SUB-BRI'GADIERS, SUB-LIEUTENANTS, &c. are under officers in an army, appointed for the eaſe of thoſe that are over them of the ſame name.

SUBCLAVIAN, ſomething that is under the arm-pit, or ſhoulder.

*SUBCOERU'LEUS*, lat. (of *ſub* near to, and *cæruleus* blue) blueiſh, ſomewhat blue.

SUB-COMMI'SSIONER, an under-clerk.

SUB-CONSEQUENCE, a concluſion drawn from, or that follows another.

SUBCO'NTRARY *Propoſitions* (in Logic) are ſuch as agree in quantity, and differ in quality.

SUBCO'NTRARY *Poſition* (in Geometry) is when two ſimilar triangles are ſo placed, as to have one common angle at the verter, as B, and yet their baſes not parallel. See Fig. 46.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS (of *ſubcutaneus*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *cutis* a ſkin) lying under the ſkin.

SUB-DEA'CON (of *ſubdiaconus*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *diaconus* a deacon) a clergyman in half orders.

SUB-DEAN, a dignified clergyman, next to the dean.

To SUB-DE'LEGATE (of *ſub* under, and *delego*, lat. to aſſign) to ſubſtitute, appoint, or aſſign another to act under one's ſelf.

SUB-DE'LEGATE, one appointed to act under another.

SUBDITI'TIOUS (of *ſubditicius*, lat. of *ſubdo* to ſubſtitute) 1 that is not who or what it pretendeth to be. 2 put or laid in the place or room of another. 3 counterfeit, foiſted, forged.

To SUBDIVI'DE (of *ſub*, lat. and *divido* to divide) to divide a diviſion, or that which hath already been divided.

SUB-DIVI'SION, a dividing the parts of a thing already divided.

SUB-DIVI'NE (of *ſub* under, and *divinus*, lat. divine) that which is divine, but in an inferior degree, as angels, the ſoul, &c.

SUB-DIVI'SIONS (in Military Affairs) are the leſſer parts into which a regiment is divided

divided in marching, being half the greater divisions.

To SUBDU'CT (of *ſubduco*, lat. of *ſub* and *duco* to draw) to take, or draw away.

SUBDU'CTION, 1 a taking privately from. 2 a ſubtraction, or abatement.

To SUBDU'E (of *ſubdo*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *do* to caſt) 1 to bring under, to conquer, or maſter; in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 2 to mortify.

SUB-DU'PLE *Propoſition* (in Mathematics) is when any number, or quantity is contained twice in another; thus 3 is ſaid to be the ſub-duple of 6, and 6 is the duple of 3.

SU'BER, lat. (of *ſubeo* to ſpring up) the cork tree.

SUBFU'LGENT (of *ſub* and *fulgeo*, lat. to ſhine) ſhining a little.

SUBHASTA'TION (of *ſub* under, and *haſta* a ſpear, a particular way of ſelling confiſcated goods, under a ſpear or pike ſet up for that purpoſe; an outcry, or port-ſale.

SUB-JA'CENT (of *ſubjacens*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *jaceo* to lie) lying under, or at the foot of.

SU'BJECT, adj. (of *ſubjectus*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *jaceo* to lie) 1 tied, obliged to any dependance. 2 liable, apt, inclinable, obnoxious.

SU'BJECT, ſub. 1 one who is under the dominion of a prince, or ſtate. 2 ſubjects, or the people in a ſtate. 3 the matter treated of. 4 the matter of an act, or that which it conſiders, or wherein it is imployed. 5 the ſubſtance to which qualities adhere.

To SU'BJECT, 1 to ſubdue, or bring under. 2 to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJE'CTION, 1 great dependance, or ſlavery. 2 obligation, or neceſſity. 3 the being a ſubject.

SUBJE'CTIVE, of, or belonging to the ſubject.

To SUBJOI'N (of *ſubjungo*, lat. of *ſub* and *jungo* to join) to add, or join to.

SUBITA'NEOUS (of *ſubitaneus*, lat. of *ſubitus* haſty) haſty, ſudden.

To SU'BJUGATE (of *ſubjugo*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *jugum* a yoke) to ſubdue, or bring under the yoke.

SUBJU'NCTIVE *mood* (from the verb, to ſubjoin) a mood ſo called by grammarians, becauſe commonly joined to ſome other verb, or at leaſt to ſome other particle.

SUBLAPSA'RIANS (of *ſub* after, and *lapſus* the fall) a name given to thoſe who hold that God's decree of election was made after the fall of Adam.

SUBLA'PSARY, of, or belonging to the principles of the Sublapſarians.

SUBLA'TION (of *ſublatio*, lat. of *ſuſtollo* to lift up. 1 a lifting up. 2 a taking away.

SUBLA'XATION (of *ſub*, and *laxo* to unlooſe) an imperfect diſlocation, or being out of joint, or when a bone is got but little out of its place.

SUBLEVA'TION (of *ſublevatio*, lat. of *ſub* and *levo* to lift up) a lifting up, an helping, or aſſiſting.

SUB LIEUTE'NANT, an officer in regiments of fuſileers, where there are no enſigns, having a commiſſion as youngeſt lieutenant, and pay only as enſign, but he takes place of all enſigns, except the guards.

*SUBLIGA'CULUM*, lat. (of *ſub* under, and *ligo* to bind) a ſort of truſs uſed in ruptures.

SUBLIGA'TION, a binding underneath.

To SU'BLIMATE (of *ſublimo*, lat. to ſublime) to raiſe any volatile or light matter into the head of a ſubliming veſſel.

*Mercury* SU'BLIMATE, a ſtrong corroſive ſubſtance, made of quickſilver impregnated with acids.

SUBLIMA'TION (in Chemiſtry) the operation of ſubliming, when the finer and more ſubtle parts of a mixed body are ſeparated from the maſs, and carried up in the form of a vapour, to the top of a veſſel. It differs not much from diſtillation, only in diſtillation the fluid parts are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry: and that ſublimation is concerned only about ſolid ſubſtances.

SUBLI'MATORIES, ſubliming pots.

SUBLI'ME, adj. (of *ſublimis*, lat. lofty) lofty, high, grand.

SUBLI'ME, ſub. (in Writing) ſignifies ſomething extraordinary, which ſtrikes the ſoul. There is a difference between the ſublime, and the ſublime ſtyle; the ſublime ſtyle requires big and magnificent words; but the ſublime may be found in a ſingle thought.

To SUBLI'ME, (of *ſub.* q. d. *ſupra* above, and *limum*, lat. the mud) 1 to raiſe, or refine. 2 to raiſe, or toſs up high. 3 to ſublimate; which ſee.

SUBLI'MENESS, or SUBLI'MITY, loftineſs, elevation.

SUBLI'TION (of *ſublitio*, lat. of *ſublino* to anoint) 1 a plaiſtering, ſmearing, or anointing. 2 (with Painters) the laying on the ground-colour.

SUBLU'NAR, or SU'BLUNARY (of *ſub* under, and *luna* the moon) under the orb of the moon.

SUB-MA'RSHAL, an under-marſhal, an officer in the Marſhalſea, who is deputy to the chief marſhal of the king's houſe, commonly called the knight-marſhal, and has the keeping of the priſoners there.

To SUBMERGE, (of *ſubmergo*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *mergo* to plunge) to ſink under water, to drown, or overwhelm.

SUBME'RSION (of *ſubmerſio*, lat.) a drowning, or ſinking.

To SUBMI'NISTER (of *ſubminiſtro*, lat. of *ſub*, and *miniſtro* to aſſiſt) to do ſervice to one,

one, to furniſh, or ſupply one with.

SUBMI'SS, or SUBMI'SSIVE (of *ſubmiſſus*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *mittor* to be ſent) humble, reſpectful, lowly.

SUBMI'SSION, 1 reſpect, or yielding, 2 reſignation.

To SUBMIT (of *ſubmitto*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to bring under, to ſubject. 2 to yield, or conform. 3 to leave, or refer. 4 to yield, or accept of.

SU'BMU'LTIPLE *number* (in Arithmetic) is that which is contained in another a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is the ſubmultiple of 21, being contained in it juſt ſeven times.

SUBMU'LTIPLE *proportion*, is that between the quantity contained and the quantity containing; thus the ratio of 3 to 21 is ſubmultiple.

SUBNO'RMAL (of *ſub*, and *norma* a rule, lat.) a line determining the point of the axis in any curve where a normal, or perpendicular, raiſed from the point of contact of a tangent to the curve, cuts the axis.

SUBO'RDINATE (of *ſub* under, and *ordino* to put) inferior, ſet or placed under another.

To SUBO'RDINATE, to ſet, or place under another.

SUBORDINA'TION, a relative term, expreſſing the degree of ſuperiority or inferiority between one thing and another.

To SUBO'RN (of *ſuborno*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *orno* to furniſh) 1 to ſeduce and debauch one to do an ill thing. 2 to ſend one privily, or with underhand inſtructions what to ſay or do.

SUBORNA'TION, a ſecret, or underhand preparing or bringing in a falſe witneſs, or the corrupting or alluring a perſon to do ſuch a falſe act.

*SUB-POE'NA*, lat. (i. e. under the penalty of) a writ to ſummon people to appear in court.

To SUB-POE'NA, to ſummon to appear.

SUB READER, an under-reader in the inns of court, or he that reads the text of the law, which the reader is to diſcourſe upon.

SUBRE'PTION (of *ſubreptio*, lat. of *ſubripio*, to ſteal privily) the action of obtaining a favour from a ſuperior by ſurprize, or by a falſe repreſentation.

SUBRE'PTITIOUS, or SURREPTI'TIOUS, a term applied to a letter-patent, or other act, fraudulently obtained of a ſuperior, by concealing ſome truth, which, had it been known, would have prevented the conceſſion of the grant.

SUBROGA'TION (in the Civil law) a putting another perſon into the place and right of him who is the proper creditor.

To SUBSCRI'BE (of *ſubſcribo*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *ſcribo* to write) 1 to write under. 2 to ſign one's name to an inſtrument. 3 to ſubmit, or conſent. 4 to aid, help, or favour.

SUBSCRI'PTION, 1 a ſigning, or ſetting one's name at the bottom of a writing. 2 an aiding, helping, or favouring.

SU'BSEQUENT (of *ſubſequens*, lat. of *ſub* next after, and *ſequor* to follow) next following.

To SUBSE'RVE (of *ſubſervio*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *ſervio* to ſerve) to ſerve, to be ſubject to, to ſecond, to humour a thing.

SUBSE'RVIENT, helpful, ſerviceable.

SUBSESQUIA'LTERAL *proportion* (with Mathematicians) is when any number, line, or quantity, contains another once, with the addition of its moiety or half; and the number or quantity, ſo contained in the greater, is ſaid to be to it in a ſubſeſquialteral proportion, as, 6, 9; 8, 12, &c.

To SUBSI'DE (of *ſubſideo*, lat. of *ſub* and *ſido* to ſink) 1 to ſtoop, or lower. 2 to reſt, or ſettle at the bottom.

SU'BSIDIARY (of *ſubſidiarius*, lat. of *ſubſidium* aid, help, or aſſiſtance) that is given, or ſent to the aid of another, auxiliary, helping.

SU'BSIDY (of *ſubſidé*, fr. of *ſubſidium*, lat. aid) 1 aid, or tax. 2 a ſupply of money.

To SUBSI'GN (of *ſub* under, and *ſigno* to ſign). See *To* SUBSCRIBE.

To SUBSI'ST (of *ſubſiſto*, lat. of *ſub* and *ſiſto* to continue) 1 to exiſt, or continue to be. 2 to live, to hold out. 3 to bear, maintain, or ſupport. 4 to furniſh with neceſſaries.

SUBSI'STANCE, 1 abiding, continuance. 2 food, or livelihood.

SUBSISTANCE *money*, half pay given to ſoldiers.

*SUBSOLA'NUS*, lat. (of *ſub* under, and *ſol* the ſun) the eaſt wind, ſo called becauſe it ſeems to ariſe from under the ſun.

SU'BSTANCE (of *ſubſtantia*, lat. matter) 1 a being ſubſiſting of itſelf. 2 matter. 3 the beſt, the nouriſhing part of a thing. 4 the quinteſſence, or moſt material parts, as of a diſcourſe. 5 reality. 6 eſtate, goods, wealth. 7 (in Phyſics) is a thing which is conceived in the mind, as ſubſiſting by itſelf, as the ſubject of every thing that is conceived of it.

*Compleat* SUBSTANCE (in Metaphyſis) is a ſubſtance that is bounded in itſelf, and is not ordained to the intrinſical perfection of any thing elſe, as a man, &c.

*Incompleat* SU'BSTANCE (in Metaphyſics) is a ſubſtance appointed to make another being perfect, and is a part of ſome compound, as the ſoul, a hand, a vein, &c.

*Material* SU'BSTANCE (in Metaphyſics) is a body that is compoſed of matter and form, and is the object of a particular ſcience, as natural philoſophy.

*Immaterial* SU'BSTANCE (in Metaphyſics) is a ſubſtance void of matter and form, as is the object of pneumatics.

SUBSTA'NTIAL, 1 ſomething belonging to the nature of ſubſtance. 2 not accidental, eſſentia

ſential. 3 juicy, full of nouriſhment. 4 ſolid, pithy, as a diſcourſe. 5 ſtrong, as cloth. 6 ſolid, ſtrong, as a building. 7 rich, wealthy. 8 ſolid, real.

SU'BSTANTIVE (of *ſubſtantivus*, lat. that may ſtand by itſelf) a term made uſe of by grammarians, ſignifying a quality aſcribed to a noun, or name, when the object is conſidered ſimply in itſelf, and without any regard to its qualities.

To SU'BSTITUTE (of *ſubſtituo*, lat. of *ſub* for, and *ſtatuo* to ſet) to put in the room of another, ſpeaking either of a perſon or thing.

SU'BSTITUTE, 1 a deputy, or one that ſupplies the place of another. 2 a thing that is, or may be uſed in the room of another, a ſuccedaneum.

SUBSTITU'TION, 1 the putting of one thing in the room of another. 2 (in Grammar) is the uſing one word for another, or a mode, ſtate, perſon, or number of a word for that of another. 3 (in Algebra) is the putting in the room of any quantity in an equation, ſome other quantity which is equal to that taken away, but expreſſed in a different manner.

To SUBSTRA'CT. See *To* SUBTRACT.

SUBSTRA'CTION. See SUBTRACTION.

*SUBSTRA'TUM*, lat. (of *ſub* under, and *ſtratum* a bed) an under-lay, any layer or bed of earth that lies under another.

SUBSTRU'CTION (of *ſubſtructio*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *ſtructio* a building) an under pinning, groundſelling, or laying the foundation of an houſe.

SUBSTY'LAR *line* (of *ſub* under, and *ſtylus* a gnomon) a right line, whereon the gnomon, or ſtyle of a dial is erected, at right angles with the plane.

SUB-SU'PRA *particular proportion* (in Geometry) the contrary, or oppoſite to ſuperparticular proportion.

SUBTA'NGENT *of a curve* (in Geometry) is the line that determines the interſection of the tangent with the axis.

To SUBTE'ND (of *ſubtendo*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *tendo* to extend) to extend, or draw underneath.

SUBTE'NSE (in Geometry) is a right line oppoſite to an angle, ſuppoſed to be drawn between the two extremities of the arch which meaſure that angle; or, it is a right line drawn within a circle, and bounded by the circumference, cutting the circle into two unequal parts, to both which it is ſubtended, as the right line Dd*l*, is the ſubtenſe to the arches DB*l*, and DF*l*. See fig. 15.

SU'BTERFLUOUS (of *ſubterfluus*, lat. of *ſubter* under, and *fluo* to flow) flowing, or running under.

SU'BTERFUGE (of *ſubterfugium*, lat. of *ſubter* under, and *fugio* to fly) a ſhift, evaſion, or hole to creep out at.

SUBTERRA'NEAN, or SUBTERRA'NEOUS (of *ſubterraneus*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *terra* the earth) under ground, or incloſed within the ſurface, bowels, or hollow parts of the earth.

SU'BTILE, or SUBTLE (of *ſubtilis*, lat. of *ſub* and *tela* a web) 1 cunning, crafty. 2 witty, ſharp, quick, ready. 3 fine, ſmall, thin. 4 light in weight. 5 pure, volatile, ſeparated from its groſſer parts. 6 (in Philoſophy) ſignifies exceeding ſmall, fine and delicate, ſuch as the animal ſpirits, the effluvia of odorous bodies, &c. are ſuppoſed to be.

SUBTILIZA'TION (in Chemiſtry) the diſſolving, or changing a mix'd body into a pure liquor, or into a very fine powder.

To SU'BTILIZE, 1 to rarify, or make ſubtle. 2 to uſe ſubtilties, tricks, or quirks.

SUBTI'LTY, or SU'BTLETY, 1 the being ſubtle, or thin. 2 ſharpneſs of wit. 3 a quirk, cunning, trick, or fetch.

To SUBTRA'CT (of *ſubtrabo*, lat. of *ſub* with, and *trabo* to draw) to deduct, or take from.

SUBTRA'CTION, a withdrawing, abating, or taking away.

SUBTRACTION (in Arithmetic) the ſecond rule whereby we deduct a leſs number from a greater, to learn the exact difference.

*Simple* SUBTRA'CTION (in Arithmetic) generally called ſubtraction of integers, is the ſubtracting, or taking one number out of another of the ſame kind, as pounds, ſhillings, ounces, yards, &c. out of pounds, ſhillings, ounces yards, &c.

*Compound* SUBTRA'CTION (in Arithmetic) is a method of taking a ſum compounded of different ſpecies, out of another, compounded of the ſame ſpecies.

SUBTRAHE'ND (of *ſubtrahendus*, lat. to be ſubtracted) a leſſer number, or quantity, to be taken out of a greater.

SUBTRI'PLE *ratio* (in Arithmetic, Geometry, &c.) is when one number, or quantity is contained in another three times.

To SUBVE'RT (of *ſubverto*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *verto* to turn) 1 to turn over, or upſide down. 2 to overthrow, ruin, or undo.

SUBVERSION, an overthrowing, or turning upſide down.

SUBVE'RTER, an overturner, or reverſer.

SUB-VICAR, an under-vicar.

SUBU'RBICARY, a term applied to thoſe provinces of Italy which compoſed the antient dioceſe or patriarchate of Rome.

SUBURBS (of *ſuburbium*, lat. of *ſub* about, and *urbs* a city) that part of a town, or city, that lieth without the walls.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS (of *ſuccedaneus*, lat. of *ſuccedo* to come in the place of another) ſucceeding, or coming in the place of another.

*SUCCEDANEUM*, lat. (in Pharmacy) a medicine ſubſtituted in the place of another preſcribed,

ſcribed, a ſubſtitute. ¶ Some authors uſe the word ſubſtitute, when one ſimple is put for another, and ſuccedaneum when a compound is uſed for another compound.

SUCCE'DENT (of *ſuccedens*, lat. of *ſuccedo* to follow) ſucceeding, coming, or following after.

To SUCCEE'D (of *ſuccedo*, lat. of *ſub* and *cedo* to give place) 1 to come after, or follow. 2 to come in the place of another. 3 to have good ſucceſs, to proſper. 4 † to make to proſper, to give an happy iſſue to. 5 to chance, happen, or fall out.

*SUCCE'NTOR*, lat. (of *ſub* under, and *cano* to ſing) he that ſings the baſs, or loweſt part.

SUCCE'SS (of *ſucceſſus*, lat. of *ſuccedo* to follow) 1 exent, or iſſue. 2 proſperous event, or happy iſſue.

SUCCE'SSFUL, fortunate, or proſperous.

SUCCE'SSION, 1 the ſucceeding another in an inheritance. 2 a ſucceeding, or coming after. 3 a ſeries, or continued order of time, &c. 4 (with Philoſophers) an idea, gained by reflecting on that train of ideas conſtantly following each other in our minds, when awake.

SUCCE'SSION *of the ſigns* (in Aſtronomy) is that order in which they are commonly reckoned, as Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c.

SUCCES'SSIVE, that ſucceeds, or follows one after another.

*SUCCE'SSOR*, lat. he that ſucceeds another in his place, or eſtate; one that holds the place which another held before him.

SUCCI'NCT (of *ſuccinctus*, lat. of *ſub* and *cingo* to gird) ſhort, brief, conciſe, comprehended in a few words.

*SU'CCINUM*, lat. amber, a ſort of congealed ſubſtance, that is of different colours, as white, brown, yellow, and black.

*SUCCI'SA*, lat. the herb devil's bit.

SU'CCORY, cichoreum; the name of an herb otherwiſe called wild endive.

SUCCO'SITY (of *ſuccoſitas*, lat. of *ſuccus* juice) fulneſs of juice.

SU'CCOTH *Benoth* (of בנות, heb. i. e. the tabernacle of daughters) an idol of the Babylonians, called the Babylonian Venus, and is ſuppoſed to be the Venus Melita.

SU'CCOTRINE *aloes* (ſo called from *Succotra* an American iſland where it grows) the fineſt ſort of aloes.

SU'CCOUR, 1 help, or relief. 2 (in Fortification) an enterprize made to relieve a place that is beſieged.

To SU'CCOUR, to aſſiſt, help, or relieve.

SU'CCOURLESS, deſtitute of ſuccour, or relief.

SU'CCOUS (of *ſuccoſus*, lat. of *ſuccus* juice) juicy, full of juice.

SU'CCUBUS, (of *ſub* under, and *cumbo* lat. to lie) a devil that takes a woman's ſhape to lie with a man.

*SU'CCULA*, lat. (in Mechanics) a bare axis, or cylinder with ſtaves in it, to move it round without any tympanum.

SU'CCULENT (of *ſucculentus*, lat. of *ſuccus* juice) 1 full of juice. 2 well liking, in good plight, plump.

To SU'CCUMB (of *ſuccumbo*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *cumbo* to lie down) to lie, or fall down under, to fail, to faint, to yield.

*SU'CCUS*, lat. 1 juice, or moiſture. 2 ſap.

SUCCUSSA'TION, or SUCCU'SSION (of *ſuccuſſio*, lat. of *ſuccutio* to ſhake, or jog) 1 a ſhaking, or jogging. 2 (in Phyſic) a ſhaking of the nervous parts, procured by ſtrong ſtimulatories, friction, &c.

SUCH, 1 ſame, like, or of the ſame manner, 2 ſo. 3 ſo great.

To SUCK, 1 to draw with the mouth. 2 to draw, as ſeveral inanimate things do.

SU'CKER, 1 one that ſucks. 2 the piſton of a pump. 3 a young ſhoot, or off-ſet of a flower, &c.

SUCK-*ſtone*, the ſea-lamprey, ſuppoſed by ſome, to be the Remora of the antients.

To SU'CKLE, to give ſuck.

SU'CKLING, 1 the action of giving ſuck. 2 a ſucking child. 3 a lamb that ſucks the dam.

SU'CTION (of *ſuctus*, lat. of *ſugo* to ſuck) the act of ſucking.

*SUDA'MINA*, lat. little heat-pimples, or wheals in the ſkin.

SU'DATORY (of *ſudatorium*, lat. of *ſudo* to ſweat) an hot-houſe to ſweat in.

SUDBURY, [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 52°. 6'.] a town in Suffolk, almoſt ſurrounded by the Stour, over which it has a bridge to Eſſex. 'Tis an ancient corporation, which ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward IV. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſeven aldermen, a bailiff, a town-clerk, twenty-four common-council, and two ſerjeants at mace. The buildings are pretty good, ; but the ſtreets not being paved are very dirty in wet weather. It has three large churches, and drives a good trade in ſerges, ſays, &c. and the Stour having been lately made navigable to Maningtree for barges, has added conſiderably to its trade and wealth. Its market is on ſaturday, its fairs on March the 12th, the laſt tueſday in April, June the 29th, and Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 46 computed, and 54 meaſured miles, and 18 from Ipſwich.

SU'DDEN, 1 haſty, quick, ſubitaneous. 2 unlooked for, unexpected.

*SUDORI'FICA*, or *SUDORI'FERA*, (lat. of *ſudor* ſweat, and *facio* to make) medicines that provoke ſweat.

SUDORI'FICS, medicines that provoke, or cauſe ſweat, or ſenſible perſpiration.

SUDS, a ſoapy liquor wherein cloaths are waſhed.

*To be in the* SUDS, to be embaraſſed with ſome unſucceſsful affair.

To SUE, 1 to proſecute at law. 2 to intreat earneſtly, 3 to apply one's ſelf, 4 to empty,

or throw the water out, as to ſue a pond, &c.

SU'ER, a word vulgarly, and abuſively uſed for ſhore, or prop.

SU'ET, the kidney fat of beaſts.

To SU'FFER (of *ſuffero*, lat. of *ſub* and *fero* to bear) 1 to endure, or bear with. 2 to ſuſtain, or bear. 3 to give leave, to permit. 4 to be puniſhed, or bear the puniſhment. 5 to be executed.

SU'FFERABLE, ſupportable, that may be endured.

SU'FFERANCE, 1 toleration. 2 leave, or permiſſion. 3 forbearance.

SU'FFERER, one who bears an inconvenience, loſs, pain, or puniſhment.

*SUFFERSU'RÆ*, lat. (in Medicine) certain puſtles, or wheals in children, cauſed by heat.

To SUFFI'CE (of *ſufficio*, lat. of *ſub* and *facio* to make) to be enough.

SUFFI'CIENCY, 1 ability. 2 capacity. 3 pride, or conceit.

SUFFI'CIENT, 1 that ſuffices. 2 able, or capable. 3 credible, irreproachable.

*SUFFIME'NTUM*, or *SU'FFITUS*, lat. (of *ſuffio* to perfume) a perfume which is burnt or ſmoaked under the noſe.

To SU'FFOCATE (of *ſuffoco*, lat. of *ſub* and *faux* the gullet pipe) to ſmother, ſtifle, choak, or ſtop the breath of.

*SUFFOCATIO uterina*, lat. (with Phyſicians) a diſeaſe in women, commonly called fits of the mother, and thought to be cauſed by vapours violently ariſing from the womb.

SUFFOCA'TION, a ſtifling, choaking, or ſtopping of the breath.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, in the dioceſe of Norwich. It is 165 miles in circumference, contains about 995,000 acres, is divided into 22 hundreds, has ſeven boroughs, ſends ſixteen members to parliament, has thirty-one market-towns, and 575 pariſhes. It is bounded on the north by Norfolk, from which it is divided by the rivers Ouſe and Waveney; on the eaſt by the German ocean; on the ſouth by the Stour, which divides it from Eſſex; and on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire. This county has ſeveral good harbours: its ſoil is very fat, except the weſt, and the fields are very proper for feeding of cattle; and they make vaſt numbers of cheeſe, and large quantities of butter: the air is very good, except towards the ſea. Its chief town is Ipſwich, but the aſſizes are held at St. Edmondſbury. It gives the title of earl to the noble family of Howard.

SU'FFRAGAN (of *ſuffraganeus*, barb. lat. of *ſuffragor* to favour and help) a vicegerent to a biſhop, or a biſhop ſubordinate to a metropolitan.

SU'FFRAGE (of *ſuffragium*, lat. of *ſuffragor* to give his vote in one's favour) 1 a voice or vote at an election. 2 approbation.

SUFFUMIGA'TION (of *ſuffumigatio*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *fumo* to ſmoak) an external medicine, made of roots, flowers, ſeeds, &c. the ſmoak of which is conveyed into the body by the means of a cloſe-ſtool, for diſeaſes of the bowels, fundament, womb, &c.

SUFFU'SION (of *ſuffuſio*, lat. of *ſub* and *fundo* to ſpread) 1 a ſpreading abroad, or pouring upon. 2 a pin and web in the eye, a cataract.

SUG, an inſect, a ſea-fly.

SU'GAR, a ſweet ſubſtance extracted out of canes growing in the Weſt Indies.

To SUGGE'ST (of *ſuggero*, lat. of *ſub* and *gero* to bear) 1 to prompt, or put into one's mind 2 to propoſe, or offer. 3 to report. 4 to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGE'STION, 1 a prompting, or putting in mind. 2 a ſurmiſe, ſuppoſition, or gueſs.

SUICI'DE (of *ſuicidium*, lat. of *ſui* himſelf, and *cædo* to kill) 1 ſelf-murder. 2 a ſelf-murderer.

SUIT (of *ſuite*, fr.) 1 a proceſs at law. 2 requeſt, petition, or motion.

SUI'TABLE, agreeable.

SUI'TOR, 1 a candidate for an office. 2 a pleader, as in chancery. 3 one who courts a woman.

To SUI'TOR, to woo, to court a woman.

SU'LLEN, 1 peeviſh, fretful. 2 crabbed, dogged. 3 ſtubborn, obſtinate.

To SU'LLY, 1 to dirty, or foul. 2 to blemiſh, as a character.

*SU'LPHUR*, lat. (of *ſal* ſalt, and *πυρ*, gr. fire) brimſtone, a fat unctuous mineral ſubſtance, fuſible, and inflammable by fire, and not capable of being mixed with water.

SU'LPHUR (with Chemiſts) their ſecond hypoſtatical or active principle.

*SU'LPHUR vivum*, lat. (i. e. live brimſtone) a ſort of greyiſh argillous clay which eaſily takes fire, &c.

SULPHU'REOUS, of, belonging to, or full of ſulphur.

SU'LTAN, 1 the grand ſignior. 9 a Mahometan prince.

SU'LTANA, or SU'LTANESS, the grand ſignior's wife, or conſort.

SULTANI'N, a Turkiſh gold coin, in value about eight ſhillings ſterling.

SU'LTRY, exceſſive hot, ſpoken of the weather.

SUM, or SUMM (of *ſumma*, lat. a parcel of money) 1 a certain quantity. 2 the principal and chief point of a matter. 3 the concluſion of a whole diſcourſe or buſineſs. 4 the whole, the ſubſtance, or ſtreſs. 5 (with Mathematicians) the quantity ariſing from two or more quantities, magnitudes, or numbers, being added together.

SUM *of an equation* (in Algebra) is when the abſolute number, or what poſſeſſeth one ſide of an equation, is brought over to the other ſide with a contrary ſign, the whole becomes equal to nothing.

To SUM *up*, 1 to add up, or together. 2 to

make a recapitulation of. 3 to tell the ſubſtance of.

SUMA'CH, or SU'MMAGE, (of *ſumach*, fr.) a rank ſmelling ſhrub, that bears a black berry, uſed by curriers in dreſſing their leather.

SU'MAGE, or SU'MMAGE, 1 a horſe load. 2 a toll for carriage on horſe-back.

*SUMBRIE'RO*, ſp. a canopy of ſtate held over princes, or great perſons, in Spain, &c. when they walk abroad, to ſkreen them from the weather.

SU'MMARY, ſub. (of *ſummarium*, L. of *ſumma* the ſum) an abridgment, or epitome.

SUMMARY, adj. ſhort, brief, conciſe.

SU'MMARY *arithmetic*, the art of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion.

*SUMMATO'RIUS calculus*, lat. the method of ſumming differential quantities, viz. from any differential given, to find the quantity from whoſe differencing the differential reſults.

SU'MMATORY *arithmetic*, the ſame as SUMMARY *arithmetic*; which ſee.

SU'MMED (in Falconry) a hawk is ſaid to be ſummed when ſhe has her feathers, and is fit to be taken from the eyrie, or mew.

SU'MMER, 1 one of the four ſeaſons of the year, being that ſeaſon when the generality of plants and fruits are coming to maturity. 2 (in Architecture) a large ſtone, the firſt that is laid over columns and pilaſters in beginning to make a croſs vault, or that ſtone which, being laid over a piedroit, or column, is made hollow to receive the firſt haunce of a plat-band. 3 (in Carpentry) the main beam of a building.

To SU'MMER, to paſs the ſummer.

SU'MMER SAULT (of *ſoubreſaut*, fr.) a gambol, or feat of activity performed by a tumbler.

SU'MMIT (of *ſummitas*, lat. of *ſummus* higheſt) the top, vertex, or point of a thing.

SU'MMITS (with Florifts) are thoſe little bodies which hang upon ſlender threads in the middle of the flower; they contain a prolific duſt, which is analagous to the male ſeed in animals.

SUMMONS, a citing, or calling a perſon into any court.

To SU'MMON (of *ſummoneo*, lat. of *ſub* and *moneo* to warn) 1 to call, or cite one to appear before a court of juſtice. 2 to bid, or command. 3 (in War) to demand the ſurrender of.

SU'MMONER, or SU'MNER, a perſon who cites a perſon to any court, eſpecially to the eccleſiaſtical court.

*SUMMUM bonum*, lat. (i. e. the chief, or greateſt good of human nature) This was for many ages the ſubject of philoſophical enquiries; and Varro reckons up no leſs than 288 different opinions about it, that is, wherein it did conſiſt. Some define it to be that which by its enjoyment renders truly and compleatly happy.

SU'MPTER *horſe*, a horſe that carries neceſſaries for a journey.

SU'MPTUARY (of *ſumptuarius*, lat. of *ſumptus* expence) of, pertaining to expences.

SU'MPTUOUS (of *ſumptuoſus*, lat. of *ſumptus* charge, expence, coſt) ſtately, magnificent, ſplendid, coſtly.

SUN, the great luminary which enlightens the world, and by his preſence conſtitutes the day. It is generally reckoned among the planets, but the modern aſtronomers ſufficiently prove it to be a fixed ſtar; and that it has a rotation round its own axis in twenty-ſeven days.

To SUN, to ſet, or dry in the ſun.

SU'NDAY, the firſt day of the week, ſo called from its being ſet apart by our Saxon anceſtors for worſhipping the idol of the ſun.

SU'NDAY *letter*. See DOMINICAL *letter*.

SUNDERLAND, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 54°. 55'.] a populous, well-built port in Durham, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the Were, where it falls into the German ocean, which at high water almoſt ſurrounds it. 'Tis a borough, with a fine church, and a market on friday. 'Tis greatly enriched by the coal trade, and its ſalt pans; but the port is ſo choaked up that the ſhips are obliged take their loading in the open road. Diſtant from London 200 computed, and 263 meaſured miles, and 9 from Durham.

SUN-DEW, the name of a plant, otherwiſe called moon-graſs, and red-wort.

SUN-FLOWER, a plant bearing a large yellow flower with radiated leaves, or ſpreading like the rays of the ſun.

To SUP (of *ſouper*, fr) 1 to eat a ſupper, or evening-meal. 2 to drink by little and little.

SU'PERABLE (of *ſuperabilis*, lat. of *ſuper* above) that may be overcome, or paſſed over.

To SUPERABOU'ND (of *ſuperabundo*, lat. of *ſuper* above, and *abundo* to overflow) to be over and above, to be ſuperfluous.

SU'PERABU'NDANCE, ſuperfluity, exceſs, or overflowing in plenty.

SU'PERABU'NDANT, more than enough, redundant, ſuperfluous.

SU'PERAB'UNDANTLY, exceſſively, plentifully.

To SUPERA'DD (of *ſuperaddo*, lat. of *ſuper* above, and *addo* to add) to add over and above.

To SUPERA'NNUATE, to diſcharge a perſon the ſervice on account of his being too old.

SUPER'ANNUATED, (of *ſuper* paſt, and *anni* years) worn out with years, ſtale, or paſt the beſt.

SUPERB, (of *ſuperbus*, lat.) 1 ſtately, lofty. 2 proud, ſcornful. 3 coſtly, rich.

SUPERBI'LOQUENCE (of *ſuperbiloquentia*, lat.

lat. of *ſuper* above, *bis* twice, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a ſpeaking proudly.

SU'PERBIPA'RTIENT *number* (of *ſuper* above, *bis* twice, and *partior* to divide) a number which divides another into two parts, but not exactly, leaving ſomething over and above.

SUPERCA'RGO, a perſon employed by the owners of a ſhip, to overſee the cargo, or lading, and to diſpoſe of it to the beſt advantage.

SU'PERCELE'STIAL (of *ſupercæleſtis*, barb. lat. of *ſuper* above, and *cælum* heaven) above the heavens.

† SUPE'RCHERY (of *ſupercherie*, fr.) a cheat, or fraud.

SUPERCI'LIOUS (of *ſupercilioſus*, lat. of *ſupercilium* an eye-brow) 1 of an affected lofty carriage. 2 ſour in countenance, ſevere, grave. 3 proud, haughty, arrogant.

*SUPERCI'LIUM*, lat. (of *ſuper* above, and *cilium* the utmoſt edge of the eye-lid) 1 a brow, or eye-brow. 2 majeſty, ſeverity, gravity. 3 pride, haughtineſs, a ſtately look. 4 (in Architecture) a ſquare member under the upper tore in ſome pedeſtals.

SUPERE'MINENCE (of *ſupereminentia*, lat. of *ſuper* above, and *eminentia* excellency) 1 ſingular excellence. 2 a prerogative above others.

SUPERE'MINENT, excelling above others.

To SUPERE'ROGATE (of *ſupererogo*, barb. lat. of *ſuper* above, and *erogo* to ſpend) 1 to ſpend over and above. 2 to do more than is required.

SU'PERFETA'TION (of *ſuper*, i. e. *ſupra* upon, and *fœtus* the young of any creature) a freſh conception after another, or a ſecond generation happening when the mother is already pregnant, ſo that ſhe bears two fœtus's of unequal age at once in her womb, and is delivered of them at different times.

SUPERFI'CIAL, 1 of, or belonging to a ſuperficies. 2 light, ſlight, imperfect.

SUPERFI'CIAL *content*, the meaſure or content of the outſide of a thing.

SUPERFI CIAL *fourneau* (in Fortification) a wooden cheſt with bombs in it, and ſometimes filled only with powder, and buried under the ground, to blow up a lodgment rather than let an enemy advance.

*SUPERFI'CIES*, lat. (of *ſuper*, i. e. *ſupra* upon, and *facies* the outſide of a thing) 1 the outſide, the uppermoſt part of any thing, a ſurface. 2 (in Geometry) is a magnitude bounded by lines, or an extenſion which hath length and breadth, but no depth, or thickneſs.

*A concave* SUPERFI'CIES, is the internal part of a ſpherical body.

*A convex* SUPERFI'CIES, is the exterior part of a ſpherical body.

*A curvilinear* SUPERFI'CIES, is that bounded or comprehended between curve lines.

*A plane* SUPERFI'CIES, is one that has no inequality, but lies evenly between its bounding lines.

*A rectilinear* SUPERFI'CIES, is that bounded by right lines.

SUPERFLU'ITY, that which is ſuperfluous, or more than neceſſary.

SU'PER-FINE (of *ſuperfin*, F.) very fine; that is the fineſt that can be made.

SUPE'RFLUOUS (of *ſuperfluus*, L. of *ſuper* over, and *fluo* to flow) 1 overmuch, more than neceſſary. 2 needleſs, uſeleſs. 3 unprofitable.

SU'PER-HU'MAN, more than human, or above man's capacity and reach.

SU'PERIMPREGNA'TION (of *ſuper*, i. e. *ſupra* upon, and *impregno*, lat. to impregn) See SUPERFETATION.

To SUPERINDU'CE (of *ſuperinduco*, lat. of *ſuper* upon, and *induco* to cover) 1 to lay upon, to cover, to draw over. 2 to bring in a thing over and above.

SU'PERINDU'CTION, an adding or bringing in a thing over and above.

SU'PERINSTITU'TION (of *ſuper* upon, and *inſtituo* to appoint) one inſtitution upon another; as when one is admitted, or inſtituted to a benefice upon a title, and another is admitted, or inſtituted to it by preſentment of another.

To SUPERINTE'ND (of *ſuper* above, and *intendo* to deſign) to overſee, or have the chief management of an affair.

SUPERINTENDANCY, the place, office, or dignity of a ſuperintendant.

SUPERINTE'NDANT, 1 a chief ſurveyor, or overſeer. 2 (in ſome Lutheran churches) much the ſame as a biſhop, only his power is ſomething more reſtrained.

SUPERIO''RITY (of *ſuperior*, lat. that is above, higher) pre-eminence, above others in authority, &c.

SUPE'RIOUR, or SUPE'RIOR, adj. 1 that is above, upper.

SUPE'RIOURS, or SUPE'RIORS, 1 anceſtors, predeceſſors, ſeniors, elders. 2 betters, they that are above us. 3 (with Printers) ſmall letters, or figures, placed over a word, which, by like letters, or figures, direct to a citation in the margin. 4 (with Aſtronomers) the planets Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, ſo called becauſe their orbs are above the Sun.

SUPE'RLATIVE (of *ſuperlativus*, lat. of *ſuperfero*, of *ſuper* above, and *fero* to carry) 1 very great, extraordinary. 2 (with Grammarians) the higheſt degree of compariſon, as, hardeſt, very great, moſt amiable, &c.

SUPE'RNAL (of *ſupernus*, lat. of *ſuper* from on high) coming from on high. MILTON.

SUPERNATA'TION (of *ſupernatatio*, lat. of *ſuper* upon, and *nato* to ſwim) a floating, or ſwimming at top.

SUPERNA'TURAL (of *ſuper* above, or beyond, and *natura* nature) that goes beyond nature's

nature's ſtrength, or above the power of human nature.

SUPE'RNE, a term uſed by our manufacturers, to expreſs the ſuperlative fineneſs of a ſtuff.

SUPERNU'MERARY, adj. (of *ſupernumerarius*, lat. of *ſuper* above, and *numerus* a number) above the limited number.

SUPERNU'MERARY, ſub. an officer in the exciſe, who has half-pay, ready to ſupply a vacancy.

SUPER-PARTI'CULAR *proportion* (with Mathematicians) is when one quantity or number contains another once, and a certain part whoſe number is one.

SUPERPA'RTIENT *proportion* (of *ſuper* above, and *partior* to divide) is when one number or quantity contains another once, and ſome aliquot parts remaining, as one $\frac{2}{3}$ one $\frac{3}{4}$ &c.

To SUPERPO'NDERATE (of *ſuperpondero*, lat. of *ſuper* above, and *pondero* to weigh) to weigh over and above.

SU'PERPURGA'TION (of *ſuper* above, and *purgo* to purge) hypercatharſis; an exceſſive, or over-violent purging.

To SUPERSCRI'BE (of *ſuperſcribo*, lat. of *ſuper* upon, and *ſcribo* to write) to write over, or on the outſide, to direct a letter, &c.

SUPERSCRI'PTION, a direction, or what is written on the outſide of a letter, &c.

To SUPERSE'DE (of *ſuperſedeo*, lat. of *ſuper* upon, and *ſedeo* to ſit) 1 to omit to do a thing. 2 to ſuſpend, to put off, or put a ſtop to an affair, or proceeding. 3 to countermand. 4 to deprive of a commiſſion, power, &c.

SUPERSE'DEAS, a writ to ſtop the doing of that which otherwiſe ought to be done.

SUPERSTI'TION (of *ſuperſtitio*, lat. of *ſuper* above, and *ſto* to ſtand) an idle and filly opinion, or ſcrupulouſneſs in religion; extravagant devotion.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, addicted to ſuperſtition, bigotted, over-nice.

To SUPERSTRU'CT (of *ſuperſtruo*, lat. of *ſuper* upon, and *ſtruo* to build) to build upon.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, that which is built or raiſed upon ſome foundation.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS (of *ſupervacaneus*, lat. of *ſuper* above, and *vaco* to be void or empty) ſuperfluous, unprofitable, needleſs.

To SUPERVE'NE (of *ſupervenio*, lat. of *ſuper* upon, and *venio* to come) 1 to come unlooked for, to ſurprize. 2 to come upon ſuddenly.

SUPERVE'NIENT *ſigns* (with Phyſicians) ſuch as ariſe at the decline of a diſtemper.

SUPERVE'NTION, a coming upon one of a ſudden.

To SUPERVI'SE (of *ſuper* over, and *video* to ſee) 1 to overſee, or ſuperintend. 2 to reviſe, or examine.

SUPERVI'SER, or SUPERVI'SOR, an overſeer, or inſpector.

SUPI'NE, adj. (of *ſupinus*, lat. idle) idle, careleſs, negligent.

SU'PINES, ſub. (with Grammarians) are certain terminations of Latin verbs, which have the ſignification of the infinitive mood; that ending in *um* has the ſignification of an active infinitive, and that in *u* of a paſſive.

SUPI'NITY, ſloth, negligence, or idleneſs.

SU'PPER (of *ſouper*, fr.) an evening meal. *The Lord's* SU'PPER. See SACRAMENT.

SU'PPERLESS, without a ſupper.

To SUPPLA'NT (of *ſupplanto*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *planto* to plant) 1 to plant underneath, or underplant. 2 to undermine, to trip up one's heels.

SU'PPLE (of *ſouple*, fr.) 1 ſoft, limber, pliant. 2 humble, complaiſant.

To SUPPLE, 1 to make ſoft, or limber. 2 to make compliable, or ſubmiſſive.

SU'PPLEMENT (of *ſupplementum*, lat. of *ſuppleo* to fill up) 1 complement, addition, that which maketh up, or ſupplieth what is wanting. 2 an appendage to a book to ſupply what is wanting therein.

SU'PPLEMENT *of an arch* (in Geometry) is the number of degrees which it wants of a ſemicircle, or 180 degrees.

SUPPLEME'NTAL, or SUPPLEME'NTARY, of, or belonging to a ſupplement.

SU'PPLENESS, 1 ſoftneſs, pliantneſs, limberneſs. 2 compliance, ſubmiſſion.

SU'PPLIANT, or SU'PPLICANT, a petitioner.

To SU'PPLICATE (of *ſupplico*, lat. of *ſub*, and *plico* to be knit together) to beg on one's knees, to pray, to make an humble requeſt, to beſeech.

SUPPLICA'TION, an earneſt requeſt, a ſubmiſſive and humble prayer.

To SUPPLY (of *ſuppleo*, lat. to fill up) 1 to make up that which is wanting. 2 to fill up, or occupy. 3 to furniſh with neceſſaries.

SUPPLY, 1 relief, or ſuccour. 2 the furniſhing what is wanting.

SUPPLIES (in Military Affairs) 1 the recruiting an army, or ſupplying it with freſh men. 2 the furniſhing an army with proviſions, warlike ſtores, &c.

To SUPPO'RT (of *ſupporto*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *porta* a gate) 1 to prop, or bear up. 2 to maintain, or uphold, as an argument. 3 to help, or aſſiſt. 4 to favour, or back. 5 to maintain, to feed.

SUPPO'RT, 1 that which bears any thing up, a prop. 2 help, or protection.

SUPPORTABLE, that may be borne, endured, or undergone.

SUPPO'RTER, 1 a ſupport, or protector. 2 a foot, or baſis. 3 (in the plural number) images to bear up poſts, &c. in building.

SUPPO'SABLE, that may be ſuppoſed.

SUPPO'SAL. See SUPPOSITION.

To SUPPO'SE (of *suppoſer*, fr. of *suppono*, lat. of *ſub*, and *pono* to put) 1 to put the caſe. 2 to grant, or take for granted. 3 to produce a falſe thing inſtead of the true. 4 to think, or imagine.

SUPPOSI'TION, 1 a thing taken for granted. 2 the caſe put. 3 the putting one thing inſtead of another. 4 an uncertain allegation.

SUPPOSI'TIOUS, 1 falſe, or ſuppoſed. 2 put in the ſtead, or room of another.

SUPPO'SITORY (of *suppoſitorium*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *pono* to put) a ſolid medicament put up the fundament to make the belly ſoluble.

To SUPPRE'SS (of *suppremo*, lat. of *ſub* under, and *premo* to preſs) 1 to keep under. 2 to ſtifle, or put a ſtop to. 3 to put down, or aboliſh. 4 to conceal, or paſs over in ſilence.

SUPPRE'SSION, 1 putting a ſtop to. 2 a concealing, or paſſing over in ſilence. 3 a ſtoppage, retention, or obſtruction. 4 the extinction, annihilation, aboliſhing, or putting down. 5 (with Grammarians) the omiſſion of certain words in a ſentence, which yet is neceſſary to a perfect conſtruction.

SUPPRE'SSING *fire* (with Chemiſts) a fire made above the ſand.

To SU'PPURATE (of *suppuro*, lat. of *ſub*, and *pus* matter) to ripen or change into pus.

SUPPURA'TION, the change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

SUPPURATIVES, ripeners, medicines that promote ſuppuration.

SU'PPURATIVE, bringing, or tending to a ſuppuration.

SUPPUTA'TION, a reckoning, computation, or calculation.

To SUPPU'TE (of *supputo*, lat. of *ſub*, and *puto* to reckon, or caſt up accounts) to reckon, or count.

SUPRALA'PSARY (of *ſupra* before, and *lapſus* to fall) one who holds that God has reſolved by an eternal decree, to ſave ſome, and damn others, without any regard to the good or evil works of men.

SUPRAMU'NDANE (of *ſupramundanus*, lat. of *ſupra* above, and *mundus* the world) above the world.

SUPRE'MACY, the moſt tranſcendent height of power and authority; eſpecially the kings of England ſupreme power in religious matters.

SUPRE'ME (of *ſupremus*, lat. the ſuperlative of *ſuperus* above) higheſt of all; advanced to the higheſt degree of dignity and authority.

SURA'NTLER, the upper antler of a deer's head.

SURBA'TE, or SURBA'TING (with Farriers) is when the ſole of a horſe's foot is hurt, or ſpoiled by travelling without ſhoes.

To SURCEA'SE, to give over, or deſiſt.

To SURCHA'RGE (of *ſurcharger*, fr. of *ſur* over, and *charger* to charge) to over-charge, or over-load.

SURCHA'RGER *of the foreſt*, one that is a commoner, and puts more beaſts into the foreſt than he has a right to do.

SURCI'NGLE (of *ſur*, fr. upon, and *cingulum* a girdle) 1 a clergyman's girdle. 2 an upper horſe girth.

SURCOAT, an upper coat.

SURCULA'TION (of *ſurculatio*, lat. of *ſurculo* to lop, or prune) a lopping or pruning of trees.

SU'RCULOSE (of *ſurculoſus*, lat. of *ſurculus* a branch) full of ſhoots, ſlips, or branches.

*SU'RCULUS*, lat. (of שרק, heb. a bough, or branch) a ſhoot, ſet, or ſlip, a ſcion, graff, young twig, or branch.

SURD (of *ſurdus*, lat. deaf) 1 deaf, dunny, thick of hearing. 2 void of reaſon. 3 (with Mathematicians) an irrational number, or quantity; or a number, &c. that is incommenſurable to unity.

SURD *root*, a root, whether ſquare, cube, &c. that cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number.

SU'RDITY, deafneſs, thickneſs of hearing.

SURE (of *ſur*, fr.) 1 aſſured, that knows for certain. 2 true, or undoubted. 3 infallible. 4 true, or faithful. 5 ſafe, free from danger. 6 good, or punctual. 7 firm, or ſolid. 8 promiſed in marriage.

SU'RETISHIP, the being a ſurety.

SU'RETY, 1 ſafety, ſecurity. 2 the being bail for another. 3 one that is bail for another.

SU'RFACE (of *ſur*, fr. upon, and *face*, eng.) the outſide of a body, which conſidered by itſelf, is a quantity extended in length and breadth, without depth or thickneſs.

*Plane* SU'RFACE. See PLANE *Superficies*.

*Curvilinear* SURFACE. See *Curvilinear* SUPERFICIES.

SU'RFEIT, 1 an indiſpoſition cauſed by exceſs in eating and drinking, or overcharging the ſtomach. 2 ſatiety.

To SU'RFEIT, 1 to overcharge the ſtomach. 2 to ſatiate, or glut.

SURGE, a billow, or wave of the ſea.

To SURGE (of *ſurgo*, lat. to riſe up) 1 to riſe up in waves. 2 to ſlip back a little, ſaid of a cable.

SU'RGEON, one ſkilled in, or that practiſes ſurgery.

SU'RGERY (of χειρουργια, gr. of χειρ a hand, and εργον a work) 1 the art of chirurgery. 2 a room wherein ſurgeons keep their inſtruments, and medicines.

SU'RKNEY, a ſort of white garment ſomething like a rocket.

SU'RLINESS, croſſneſs, moroſeneſs.

SU'RLY, proud, haughty, fierce, inſolent.

To SURMI'SE, 1 to think, or imagine. 2 to have a ſuſpicion of.

SURMI'SE, thought, or opinion.

To

To SURMOU'NT (of *ſurmonter*, fr.) 1 to overcome, or get the better of. 2 to ſurpaſs, or excel.

SURNA'ME, the name of one's family, or an epithet added to one's chriſtian name, to denominate the perſon of ſuch a family.

To SURPA'SS (of *ſurpaſſer*, fr.) to exceed, excel, or go beyond.

SU'RPLICE (of *ſurplis*, fr.) the white linen garment the prieſt wears over his cloaths.

SU'RPLUS, or SU'PLUSAGE (of *ſurplus*, fr.) that which is over and above.

SURPRI'SAL, SURPRI'SE, or SURPRIZE (of *ſurpriſe*, fr.) 1 a ſudden aſſault. 2 aſtoniſhment, amazement.

To SURPRI'SE, or To SURPRIZE, 1 to take unawares. 2 to amaze, or aſtoniſh. 3 to lead into an error, by cauſing to do a thing over haſty.

SURRE'NDER, 1 a yielding, or giving up. 2 (in Law) is a tenant's yielding up his lands to him who has the next remainder, or reverſion.

To SURRE'NDER, 1 to yield, or give up. 2 to lay down. 3 to yield.

SURRE'PTION (of *ſurreptio*, lat. of *ſurripio* to ſteal away) a ſtealing upon, a ſurpriſe.

SURREPTI'TIOUS, 1 ſtolen, or done by ſtealth. 2 falſely come by. 3 got by ſtealth, or ſurprlſe.

SU'RROGATE, one ſubſtituted, or appointed in the place of another.

To SU'RROGATE (of *ſurrogo*, lat. to ſubſtitute) to ſubſtitute, or put in the place of another.

SURROGA'TION, the act of appointing a deputy in one's place, moſt commonly ſaid of a biſhop, or biſhop's chancellor.

To SURROU'ND, 1 to encompaſs, or environ. 2 to go round about.

SURROY'AL (with Hunters) the broad top of a ſtag's horn with the branches, or ſmall horns ſhooting out of it.

SURRY, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, bounded by the Thames, which parts it from Middleſex on the north; on the eaſt by Kent; by Suſſex on the ſouth; and by Berkſhire and Hampſhire on the weſt. It is very rich where it lies on the Thames; and where it is an open champaign it is fruitful in corn, but more ſo in hay, eſpecially to the ſouth; and its parks are well ſtored with deer, and its rivers with fiſh. It is 112 miles in circumference, contains about 592,000 acres, divided into 13 hundreds, has 12 market-towns, 140 pariſhes, 6 boroughs, and ſends 14 members to parliament. It is watered by the Thames, Mole and Wandle. The chief town is Southwark, but the aſſizes are ſometimes held at Guildford, and ſometimes at Kingſton.

SU'RSENGLE, a long upper girth, to come over the pad or ſaddle of an horſe.

SURSI'SE, a word uſed in the caſtle of Dover, for a penalty laid on thoſe who pay not the duties or rent of caſtleward at the limitted time.

SURSO'LID (in Mathematics) is the fifth power of any given root.

SURSO'LID *place* (in Conic Sections) is when the point is within the circumference of a curve of a higher gender than the conic ſection.

SURSO'LID *problem*, is ſuch a one as cannot be reſolved but by curves of a higher gender than the conic ſections.

SURTOO'T, or SURTOU'T (of *ſurtou*, fr.) a great coat.

To SURVEY' (of *ſurvoir*, fr.) 1 to view, or look about. 2 to meaſure land, &c. 3 to overſee, or ſuperintend.

SURVEY', 1 a general view. 2 ſurveying, or meaſuring. 3 a plan, or draught. 4 a deſcription.

SURVEY'ING, 1 taking a view of. 2 meaſuring of land.

SURVEY'OR, or SURVEY'ER, 1 an overſeer, or ſuperintendant. 2 a perſon who takes care that the king's highways be in good repair. 3 an architect, or maſter builder. 4 a meaſurer of land. 5 a gauger, or exciſeman.

SURVEY'ORSHIP, the office of a ſurveyor.

SURVI'VAL, a ſurviving, or living after another.

SURVI'VANCE, an out-living ſome other perſon.

To SURVIVE, (of *ſurvivre*, fr. of *ſupra* beyond, and *vivo* to live, lat.) to out-live, or live longer, or beyond.

SURVI'VOR, the longeſt liver.

SURVI'VORSHIP, the ſtate or quality of the longeſt liver.

*SUSCE'PTIBLE*, fr. apt to take impreſſion.

SUSCI'PIENT (of *ſuſcipiens*, lat. of *ſub*, and *capio* to take) taking up, carrying.

To SU'SCITATE (of *ſuſcito*, lat. of *ſus*, i. e. *ſurſum* up, and *cito* to call) 1 to call one from ſleep, to awake. 2 to kindle, to quicken, to provoke, to exhort. 3 to ſtir up, to rouſe.

SUSCITA'TION, a riſing up, a quickening.

SU'SHIN, or SU'SKIN, a ſort of old corn.

To SUSPE'CT (of *ſuſpicor*, lat. of *ſuſpicio* miſtruſt, or ſuſpect) 1 to fear, or miſtruſt. 2 to ſurmiſe, or think.

SUSPE'CTFUL, diſtruſtful, diffident, apt to ſuſpect.

SUSPE'NCE, or SUSPE'NSE, doubt, or uncertainty.

To SUSPE'ND (of *ſuſpendo*, lat. of *ſus*, i. e. *ſurſum* up, and *pendeo* to hang) 1 to hang up, or upon. 2 to keep in ſuſpence or doubt. 3 to defer, delay, or put off. 4 to forbid the function, or exerciſe of.

SUSPE'NSION, 1 the being ſuſpended from one's office. 2 (with Rhetoricians) is when the orator begins a diſcourſe in ſuch a manner as the auditor does not know what he would

would say, and is rendered attentive, by expecting something that is great.

SUSPE'NSION *of arms* (in War) is a short truce agreed on by the contending parties, while they bury their dead, wait the success of a negotiation, &c.

*Points of* SUSPE'NSION (in Mechanics) are those points in the axis, or beam of a balance, whereon the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended.

SUSPE'NSORY (of *suspensorium*, lat. of *suspendo* to restrain) 1 sort of truss or bandage used by surgeons. 2 a cord, or such conveniency hung up to a bed, for the ease of a sick person in turning himself.

SUSPICABLE, apt to be suspected, liable to suspicion.

SUSPI'CION (from the verb *to Suspect*) jealousy, or distrust.

SUSPI'CIOUS, 1 suspicable, liable to be suspected. 2 jealous, distrustful.

SUSPI'RAL (of *sus*, i. e. *sursum*, upward, and *spiro* to breathe, lat.) 1 a breathing-hole, vent-hole, or air-hole. 2 a spring of water that passes under ground, towards a conduit, or fountain.

SUSPIRA'TION, a sigh.

SUSSEX, a maritime county of England, in the diocese of Chichester. It borders on Hampshire on the west; on Surry and Kent to the north and east; and to the south on the English channel, with a streight shore; but it has but few good ports, the sea being very dangerous by reason of sands and rocks. It is 158 miles in circumference, contains about 1,140,000 acres, is divided into 6 rapes or hundreds, has 17 market-towns, 312 parishes, 9 boroughs, and sends 20 members to parliament. The sea coasts is very fruitful, being of a chalky soil; the middle is taken up in meadows, pastures, corn fields, and woods. It has iron mines all over, but 'tis very brittle, and therefore serves only for cast-work. It has several rivers, but none bear ships of burden; the most considerable is the Arum.

To SUSTAI'N (of *sustineo*, lat. of *sus*, i. e. *sursum* up, and *teneo* to hold fast) 1 to support, or bear up. 2 to give strength, to maintain, or feed. 3 to suffer, or endure. 4 to protect, or shelter.

SUSTENANCE, or SUSTENTA'TION, 1 food, or nourishment. 2 food, or victuals.

SUSURRA'TION (of *susurratio*, lat. of *susurro* to whisper) a whispering, or speaking softly.

SUTABLE, agreeable.

SUTE, (of *suite*, fr.) 1 a compleat set of garments. 2 a set of things. 3 cards of the same colour and mark. 4 request, or petition.

To SUTE, or To SUIT, 1 to agree, or be agreeable to. 2 to match. 3 to put the suits together, as cards.

SU'THERLAND, a shire of Scotland, on the German ocean.

SU'TLER, one who follows an army to sell victuals, liquor, &c.

SU'TTLE *weight* (with Tradesmen) the pure weight after the tare is deducted.

SUTTON-COLFIELD, [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 52°. 36'] a small town in Warwickshire, pleasantly seated among woods. It has a market on monday, and fairs on Trinity eve, St. Simon and Jude, and St. Martin. Distant from London 88 computed, and 110 measured miles, and 36 from Warwick.

SU'TURE (of *sutura*, lat. of *suo* to sew) 1 a seam, stitch, or joining together. 2 a joining in the bones in the head. 3 (in Anatomy) a kind of articulation of the bones, resembling a seam. 4 (in Surgery) a seam made to close the lips of a wound, in order to its healing. 5 (in the plural number) the closures with which the shells of fishes are joined together.

SWAB, or SWAD, a cod of beans, pease, &c.

SWA'BBER, one who washes and cleans the decks of a ship.

To SWA'DDLE, 1 to wrap up with swathing, or swaddling bands. 2 to bang, drub, or cudgel.

SWAFFHAM, [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 52°. 42'.] a town in Norfolk, situate in an air highly commended by physicians. It has a very splendid church, and is famous for making spurs. The market is on saturday, Distant from London 77 computed, and 94 measured miles, and 22 from Norfolk.

To SWAG, 1 to hang down. 2 to vibrate, or move from side to side. 3 to wabble, or not go steddy.

To SWAGE, to assuage, to mitigate.

To SWA'GGER, 1 to crack, boast, or hector. 2 to walk proudly.

SWA'GGER-*buff*, or SWAGGERER, a bully, or hectoring fellow.

SWAIN, 1 a country-man, a clown. 2 a shepherd.

SWAI'NMOTE, or SWA'NIMOTE, a court incident to a forest.

SWAISH, or SWASHE, the swadling cloth of a child.

SWA'LING, or SWEA'LING, burning away without blazing.

SWA'LLOW, 1 a well-known bird. 2 the flying fish. 3 a whirlpool, or gulph. 4 the throat.

SWA'LLOW-*tail*, 1 (in Fortification) is a single tenail, narrower towards the fortified place than towards the country. 2 (with Carpenters) a particular way of fastening together two pieces of timber, so that they cannot fall asunder.

SWALLOW-*wort*, the name of an herb.

To SWA'LLOW, 1 to take down the throat. 2 to dispense with, as to swallow an oath, &c.

SWA'LLOWING, deglutition.

SWAMP, or SWOMP, a bog, or marſhy place.

SWA'MPY, of, belonging to, or abounding with ſwamps, or bogs.

SWAN, a large water-fowl.

SWA'NIMOTE. See SWAINMOTE.

SWANK, the remainder of liquor at the bottom of a pot, cup, or drinking veſſel, which is juſt ſufficient for one draught.

SWA'NKING, great, luſty, tall.

SWAN's SKIN, a ſort of fine thick flannel, ſo called from its extraordinary whiteneſs.

SWA'NSEY, [W. lon. 4 deg. lat. 51°. 40'.] a port town in Glamorganſhire, ſituate on the Briſtol channel at the mouth of the Twye; which makes a good harbour, and is much reſorted to by ſhipping from the weſtern counties for coal and culm. It is an ancient, well-built town, clean and large, governed by a port-reeve; and has markets on Wedneſday and Saturday; and fairs on June the 11th, July the 2d, Auguſt the 15th, and October the 8th. Diſtant from London 136 computed, and 202 meaſured miles.

To SWAP, or to SWOP, to exchange one thing for another, to barter, to truck.

SWARD, 1 the rind of bacon. 2 the ſurface of the ground.

SWARM, 1 a hive of bees. 2 a great number.

To SWARM, 1 to fly in company, or a cluſter, as bees do. 2 to abound, ſpoken of vermin. 3 to be full of, as the ſtreets ſwarmed with people.

SWA'RTHY, ſun-burnt, tawny, blackiſh.

SWASH, a great puddle of water.

To SWASH, 1 to make fly about, as water, &c. 2 to make a noiſe with ſwords.

SWATH, 1 a rank of graſs, barley, &c. as it lies on the ground after the ſcythe at the mowing. 2 a long and broad bandage.

To SWATHE, to bind up in ſwathing-cloths.

SWAY, power, rule, command.

To SWAY, 1 to bear ſway, or rule. 2 to govern. 3 to hold, or wield, as to ſway a ſcepter. 4 to weigh down.

To SWEAL, 1 to ſinge with a hot iron. 2 to melt away waſtefully, as bad candles, &c. 3 to burn the hair off a hog.

To SWEAR, 1 to affirm, confirm, or promiſe with an oath. 2 to vow, or reſolve upon, as to ſwear one's ruin. 3 to take a ſolemn oath before a magiſtrate. 4 to curſe, or blaſpheme. 5 to give, or tender an oath.

SWE'ARING, the action of the verb to ſwear.

To SWEAT, 1 to caſt out, or perſpire through the pores of one's body. 2 to cauſe ſweat.

SWEAT, moiſture perſpired through the pores of the ſkin.

SWEA'TING, 1 perſpiring through the pores of the ſkin. 2 cauſing ſweat, or perſpiration.

SWEATING-*ſickneſs*, a diſeaſe in the year 1551, which beginning at Shrewſbury, ran through the whole kingdom.

SWEA'TY, wet with ſweat.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the north; by Ruſſia on the eaſt; by the German ſea, which ſeparates it from Germany, on the ſouth; and by the Sound and the Dofrine mountains, which ſeparate it from Denmark and Norway, on the weſt: lying between 10 and 30 degrees of eaſt longitude, and between 56 and 69 degrees of north latitude; and is extended 800 miles from north to ſouth, and 300 from eaſt to weſt. It is, for the moſt part, a wretched cold country, incumbered with barren rocks and mountains, and covered with ſnow great part of the year; has few navigable rivers, but torrents in abundance, running precipitately from the mountains, and after a ſhort courſe falling into the Baltic. The country is alſo full of lakes and marſhes; and the northern parts produce ſcarce any vegetables. The riches of Sweden are chiefly the mines of ſilver, copper, and iron, which exceed any in Europe; and they have ſome fruitful valleys between the mountains, but theſe do not produce corn enough for the inhabitants: they have alſo tar, pitch, maſts, and wooden ware; their manufactures are chiefly thoſe of copper and iron. Foreigners are prohibited to import any goods but the produce of their reſpective countries. Its forces conſiſt of a well diſciplined militia. The ſovereign is at preſent very much limited, being little more than preſident of their ſenate. The religion is the Lutheran.

To SWEEP, 1 to cleanſe with a broom, bruſh, &c. 2 to take all away. 3 to deſtroy, or ravage. 4 (with Falconers) when a hawk wipes her bill after feeding, ſhe is ſaid to ſweep.

SWEEP, 1 a circular or oval line, made by the motion of the hand, compaſſes, &c. 2 a round-about march. 3 (with Alchimiſts) a refining furnace.

SWEEP-*ſtakes*, one who ſweeps, or takes up the money at play.

SWEEP-*net*, a ſort of fiſhing-net.

SWEE'PAGE, a crop of hay in a meadow.

SWEET, 1 pleaſant to the taſte. 2 ſweetened with ſugar. 3 odoriferous, pleaſant to the ſmell. 4 agreeable to the eye. 5 kind, or good. 6 pretty, or handſome. 7 free, or eaſy. 8 that does not ſtink, that has no ill ſmell. 9 flattering. 10 not ſalt, or brackiſh.

SWEET, ſub. 1 pleaſure, or comfort. 2 (in the plural number) perfumes.

To SWEE'TEN, 1 to make ſweet. 2 to ſoften, or alleviate.

SWEE'TENER, one who decoys perſons to game.

SWEE'T-HEART, a lover.
SWEE'TING, 1 a ſort of apple. 2 a ſweetheart, or lover.
To SWELL, 1 to riſe up as a rumour. 2 to puff, or fill up. 3 to increaſe, or make bigger. 4 to increaſe, or grow bigger. 5 to bunch out, as a wall, &c. does.
SWE'LLING, 1 the action of the verb, *To Swell.* 2 a tumour, or riſing in any part of the body.
To SWE'LTER, to be as it were broiled with exceſſive heat.
SWE'LTRY, ſultry, very hot.
SWEPE, or SWIPE, an engine, or machine, having croſs bars, to draw water, &c. with.
SWERD, the ſuperficies, or ſurface of graſſy ground.
To SWERVE, to deviate, or go from.
SWIFT, quick, nimble, fleet, rapid.
SWIFT *of courſe* (with Aſtronomers) is ſaid of a planet when it moves more in 24 hours than its mean motion.
To SWIG, to drink large draughts.
To SWILL, 1 to gulp, or ſwallow down greedily. 2 to drink much, or hard. 3 to waſh, or cleanſe.
SWILL-*bowl*, a drunkard.
To SWIM, 1 to lie upon the ſurface of the water, the oppoſite of *To Sink.* 2 to ſuſtain the body in the water, and to advance therein. 3 to be dizzy.
SWI'MMING-*bladder*, a veſicle of air, incloſed in the bodies of fiſhes, by means whereof they are enabled to ſuſtain themſelves at any depth of water.
SWI'NDON, [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 51°. 32'.] a town in Wiltſhire, ſituate near the river Rye. It is but ſmall, but has ſeveral good houſes. Here is a market on monday, and fairs on the ſecond monday in May, September the 1ſt, and the ſecond monday in December. Diſtant from London 62 computed, and 74 meaſured miles.
SWINE, hogs.
SWINE *bread*, a truffle.
SWINE-*creſſes*, the name of an herb.
SWINE-*graſs*, the name of a plant.
SWINE-*herd*, a feeder of ſwine.
SWINE-*pipe*, a bird of the thruſh-kind.
SWING, 1 a ſort of ſport with a looſe rope. 2 a jerk.
To SWING, to vibrate, or move to and fro.
SWING-*wheel*, (in a royal pendulum clock) the wheel which drives the pendulum, the ſame as is called the crown-wheel in a watch.
To SWINGE, to whip, bang, or beat ſoundly.
SWI'NGER, a thing very great, or large.
SWI'NGING, vibrating to and fro.
SWI'NGING, adj. great, large, huge.
To SWI'NGLE, to beat hemp, flax, &c.
SWI'NGLE-*ſtaff*, a ſtaff to beat hemp, or flax with.
SWI'NISH, 1 ſlovenly, naſty, filthy. 2 booriſh, rude, clowniſh.
SWIPE, an inſtrument with croſs beams to draw water, &c. with.
SWITCH, a ſmall taper ſprout, or twig of a tree.
SWITZERLAND, is ſurrounded by the territories of France, Germany, and Italy, and is about 260 miles long, and upwards of 100 broad. It lies between 45 and 48 degrees of north latitude, and might therefore be expected to be a warm country, but as it is ſituate on the Alps, the air is more ſharp here than in countries that lie more to the north. It conſiſts of thirteen cantons, viz. Zuric, Bern, Baſil, Friburg, Soleure, and Schaffhauſen; which are ariſtocratical: Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, and Appenzel; which are democratical. The proteſtant cantons are Zuric, Bern, Baſil, and Scaffhauſen, two thirds of Glaris, and half of Appenzel. Theſe do not make one commonwealth, but are ſo many independant ſtates united together in ſtrict alliance for their mutual defence. They have no ſtanding army, but there is no where a better regulated militia.
To SWIVE, to copulate with a woman.
SWI'VEL, 1 a ſort of ring of metal that turns about any way. 2 a ſmall ſort of ordnance on ſhipboard, mounted on a ſwivel ſo as to be pointed every way,
SWO'LING *of land*, as much land as one plough can till in a year; or, as ſome ſay, an uncertain quantity.
SWOLN, 1 ſwelled. 2 full of lofty words.
To SWOON, to faint away, or ſuffer a deliquium of the ſpirits.
SWOO'NING, a fainting away, wherein the patient loſes all his ſtrength and underſtanding.
To SWOOP, to catch up, as a bird of prey does with his claws.
To SWOP. See *To* SWAP.
SWORD, 1 a weapon well known. 2 the rind of bacon.
SWORD-*bearer*, one that carries the ſword before ſome noble perſon.
SWORD-*fiſh*, a ſea-fiſh, ſo called from its having a bone four or five foot long, like the blade of a ſword, at the end of the upper jaw.
SWORD *graſs*, a kind of ſedge.
SWO'RDIER, a gladiator.
SWORDS-MAN, a fencer.
SWORN, having taken an oath.
*SYAGROS*, gr. 1 a wild boar. 2 a ſort of date tree.
SYBARI'TICAL (from the city Sybaris, whoſe inhabitants were famous for their effeminacy and luxury) delicate, effeminate, wanton, luxurious, coſtly.
SY'CAMOUR (of *ſycomorus*. lat. of συκη a fig, and μορεα, gr. a mulberry) a great tree like a fig-tree; it may be called the mulberry fig-tree. ☞ But what we corruptly

call the ſycamour, is very different from the ſycomorus, and is a kind of mapple with broad leaves.

SY'COPHANT (of *συκοφαντης*, gr. of *συκη* a fig, and *φαινω* to declare, becauſe the Athenians gave this name to thoſe who gave information of the exportation of figs contrary to law) 1 a falſe accuſer, a bearer of tales, an informer, a tell-tale. 2 a pettyfogger, a wreſter of the law, a knave. 3 a wheedler, a flatterer, a cajoler, a paraſite. 4 a knight of the poſt, a cheat.

SY'COPHANCY, falſe dealing, deceit, a falſe accuſation, a ſlanderous information.

To SY'COPHANTIZE, to play the ſycophant.

SYCO'SIS, (of *σύκωσις*, gr. of *σύκον* a fig) a little excreſcence riſing on the anus in ſhape of a fig.

SY'DER, or CIDER, wine made of apples.

SYDERA'TION, (of *ſyderatio*, lat. of *ſyderor* to be blaſted) 1 a blaſting of trees or plants, by exceſſive heat, &c. 2 the being planet-ſtruck, or a benumming, when one is deprived of the uſe of his limbs, and all ſenſe by that means.

SY'LLABAR, a book treating of ſyllables.

SYLA'BICAL, of, or belonging to a ſyllable.

SYLLABICA'TION, the forming of ſyllables.

SY'LLABLE (of *συλλαβη*, gr. of *συλλαμβανω* to comprehend) an articulate ſound formed of one or more letters.

*SY'LLABUS*, lat. (of *συλλαβος*, gr. of *συλλαμβανω* to comprehend) an index of the chief heads of a book, &c. a table.

*SYLLE'PSIS*, gr. a grammatical figure, where one is put for many, and many for one.

SY'LLOGISM (of *συλλογισμος*, gr. of *συλλογιζομαι* to reaſon) a logical way of arguing, or an argument formed of three members or propoſitions, called the major, minor, and conſequence, wherein ſome things being ſuppoſed, or taken for granted, a concluſion is drawn different from the thing ſuppoſed; as,

If there is a God, he ought to be feared.
There is a God;
Therefore he muſt be feared.

SYLLOGI'STICAL, of, or belonging to diſputation.

To SY'LLOGIZE, to argue by ſyllogiſm.

SYLPHS, nomes, fairies, genii.

SY'LVAN (of *ſylva*, a wood, or foreſt) of, or belonging to woods and foreſts.

*SYLVA'NUS*, the fabulous god of the woods.

*SYLVE'STRIS*, lat. (of *ſylva*, a wood) that grows wild, or in the woods.

SYLVI'COLIST (of *ſylvicola*, lat. of *ſylva* a wood, and *colo* to inhabit, or dwell) a dweller in a wood, a foreſter, a woodman.

SY'MBOL (of *συμβολον*, gr. of *συμβαλλω* to conſider diligently) 1 a ſign, or token 2 a myſtical ſentence, a motto, or device 3 a ſign in the ſacrament. 4 a creed, or confeſſion of faith.

SY'MBOLS, 1 (in Algebra) are letters, characters, ſigns, or marks, by which any quantity is repreſented, or which denote addition, ſubtraction, multiplication, &c. 2 (with Medalliſts) certain marks, or attributes peculiar to certain perſons, or deities; as, a thunderbolt with the head of an emperor denotes ſovereign authority, and power equal to the gods; the trident is the ſymbol of Neptune, and the peacock of Juno, &c.

SYMBO'LICAL, of, or belonging to a ſymbol, myſtical.

To SY'MBOLIZE, to ſignify ſome hidden thing, by certain outward ſigns.

To SY'MBOLIZE *with one*, to concur, or agree with him in any thing.

SYMBOLO'GRAPHY (of *συμβολον* a ſymbol, and *γραφω* to write or deſcribe) a deſcription of, or treatiſe upon ſymbols.

SY'MMACHY (of *συμμαχια*, gr. of *συν* together with, and *μαχομαι* to fight) aid or aſſiſtance in war.

SYMME'TRICAL, of, or belonging to ſymmetry.

SY'MMETRY (of *συμμετρια*, gr. of *συν* with, and *μετρεω* to meaſure) 1 uniformity, a regular or due proportion of each part to the whole. 2 (in Medicine) a good temper of body.

SYMPATHE'TIC, or SYMPATHETICAL, of, belonging to, or partaking of ſympathy; that acts, or is acted on by ſympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE (of *συμπαθεω*, gr. of *συν* with, and *παθω* to ſuffer) 1 to compaſſionate, or be affected with. 2 to agree.

SY'MPATHY, 1 the natural agreement of things, an agreement of affections and inclinations. 2 compaſſion, or fellow-feeling. 3 (with Phyſicians) is an indiſpoſition of one part of the body cauſed by the diſeaſe of the other.

SYMPHO'NIOUS, of, or belonging to ſymphony, muſical.

SY'MPHONY (of *συμφονια*, gr. of *συν* with, and *φωνη* a ſound) harmony, a concert of muſic, a tunable ſinging without jarring.

SY'MPHYSIS (of *συν* together, and *φυω* to grow) 1 (in Anatomy) a ſpecies of articulation wherein two bones grow together, ſo as neither retains any diſtinct motion. 2 (in Surgery) a coaleſcence of the natural paſſages.

*SYMPLO'CE*, gr. (in Rhetoric) a figure, where ſeveral ſentences or clauſes have the ſame beginning and ending.

SY'MPTOM (of *συμπτωμα*, gr. of *συμπιπτω* to happen) 1 an accident, or effect, accompanying a diſeaſe. 2 a ſign, or mark, an appearance in a diſeaſe, which indicates the nature and quality.

SYMPTOMA'TIC, or SYMPTOMA'TICAL,

CAL, of, belonging to, or attended with ſome ſymptom.

SYNÆ'RESIS (of *συναιρεσις*, gr. of *συναιρω* to contract) a contraction of two vowels, or ſyllables into one.

SYNAGO'GICAL, of, or belonging to a ſynagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE (of *συναγωλη*, gr. of *συναγω* to gather together, of *συν* with, and *αγω* to draw) 1 a congregation, or aſſembly. 2 a particular aſſembly of Jews, met to perform the offices of religion. 3 a Jewiſh church, or the place wherein they meet.

*SYNALOE'PHA*, lat. (of *συναλοιφη*, gr. of *συναλειφω* to join together, of *συν* together, and *αλειφω* to ſmear) a colliſion of a vowel left out in ſcanning.

*SYNA'NCHE*, gr. (of *συναγχω* to make narrow of *συν* with, and *αγχω* to conſtringe) a kind of ſquincy wherein the internal muſcles of the throat are attracted.

SYNA'RTHROSIS (of *συναρθρωσις*, gr. of *συν* together, and *αρθρον* a joint) a kind of articulation wherein the bones are bound ſo faſt together, that they are rendered immoveable with regard to each other. It is divided into three kinds, viz. Sutura, Harmonia, and Gomphoſis.

SYNATHROE'SMUS (of *συναθροισμος*, gr. of *συν* together, and *αθροιζω* to gather) a figure in rhetoric, when ſeveral matters of a different nature are heaped up together.

*SYNCATEGORE'MA*, gr. a term in logic, ſignifying a word that ſignifies little or nothing of itſelf, but as joined to other words, as *none*, *ſome*, *all*, &c.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICAL, that has no predicamental, or ſelf-ſignification.

*SYNCHO'RESIS*, gr. (with Rhetoricians) a granting, or allowing a figure wherein an argument is ſcoffingly yielded to, and then retorted upon the objector.

SYNCHRO'NICAL (of *συν*, gr. together with, and *χρονος* time) being, or done together at the ſame time, contemporary, of the ſame time, or ſtanding.

SY'NCHRONISM, the happening of things, or remarkable tranſactions or paſſages at one and the ſame time.

*SY'NCHYSIS*, gr. 1 (in Rhetoric) a confuſed heap of words. 2 (with Oculiſts) a preternatural confuſion of the humours of the eye. 3 (in Grammar) a confuſed, or diſorderly placing of words in a ſentence.

SYNCHONDROSIS, (of *συνχονδρωσις*, gr. of *συν* with, and *χονδρος* a cartilage) a kind of articulation, being a ſpecies of ſymphyſis, wherein the bones are connected together by an intervening cartilage.

To SY'NCOPATE (of *συγκοπλω* to cut off) 1 to cut off, take away, ſhorten, or make an eliſion. 2 to ſwoon, or faint away.

SYNCOPA'TION (in Muſic) notes driven till the time falls even again.

*SY'NCOPE* 3, gr. (of *συνκοπλω* to cut off) 1 a figure in Grammar when a ſyllable, or letter is taken out of the middle of a word. 2 a fainting, or ſwooning, wherein the patient remains without any ſenſible reſpiration, &c. 3 a driving note, in muſic.

SYNDE'SMOSIS (of *συνδεσμοσις*, gr. of *συν* with, and *δεσμος* a chain) the ſame as SYNNEUROSIS; which ſee.

SYNDE'SMUS (of *συνδεσμος* gr. of *συνδεω* to bind) 1 a joining together, a band, a tie. 2 (with Grammarians) a conjunction.

SY'NDIC (of *συνδικος*, gr. of *συν* with and *δικη* the law) a cenſor, or comptroller, a burgeſs, or recorder of a town.

SY'NDICABLE, ſubject to cenſure.

SY'NDICATE, or SY'NDICSHIP, 1 the place or office of a ſyndic. 2 the time of one's being a ſyndic.

*SY'NDROME* 3, gr. (of *συν* together, and *δρεχω* to run) 1 a concourſe, a running, or meeting together of many perſons in the ſame place. 2 (in Phyſic) the concurrence, or appearing of ſeveral ſymptoms in the ſame diſeaſe.

SYNE'CDOCHE 4, (of *συνεκδοχε*, gr. of *συνεκδεχομαι* to accept together with) 1 a figure, when a part is underſtood by the whole, or the whole by the part: the general for the ſpecial, or the ſpecial for the general; and the matter for the thing. 2 (in Grammar) a figure when the ablative of the part, or the adjunct, is changed into the accuſative.

SYNECHPHO'NESIS, or SYMPHO'NESIS. See SYNÆRESIS.

SYNEDRENO'NTA (of *συνεδρευω*, gr. of *συν* with, and *εζομαι* to continue) the common ſymptoms in a diſeaſe, which do neither owe their riſe from the nature of it, nor do neceſſarily accompany it; yet ſignify the greatneſs, continuance, &c. of it.

*SINGULTUS*, lat. the hicket, or hick up.

*SY'NGRAPHA*, lat. (of *συνγραφη*, gr. of *συν* together with, and *γραφω* to write) a deed or writing ſigned by both parties.

SYNNEUROSIS, (of *συννευρωσις*, gr. of *συν* with, and *νευρον* a nerve) a kind of articulation, wherein the bones are connected together by a ligament.

SY'NOD (of *συνοδος*, gr. of *συν* together with, and *οδος* a way) a convocation, or general meeting of eccleſiaſtics, to conſult about religious affairs, a council.

*A dioceſan* SY'NOD, is one where none but the eccleſiaſtics of one dioceſe meet.

*A general* SY'NOD, is an aſſembly of the clergy of all nations.

*A national* SY'NOD, is the meeting of the clergy of a nation.

*A provincial* SY'NOD, is an aſſembly of the clergy of a province.

SYNO'DAL, ſub. 1 a tribute-money formerly paid to the biſhop, or arch-deacon, by the inferior

inferior clergy, at Eaſter-viſitation. 2 the ſynod of itſelf.

SYNO'DAL, SYNO'DICAL, or SYNO'DIAL, done in a ſynod.

SYNO'DIC, or SYNO'DICAL *month* (with Aſtronomers) is that period or interval of time between two conjunctions of the ſun and moon.

SYNO'DICAL, 1 of, or belonging to a ſynod. 2 of, or belonging to the courſe of the moon.

*SYNOECEO'SIS* (of συνοικειωσις, gr. agreement) a rhetorical figure, when two contraries are predicated of the ſame perſon or thing, and both truly.

SYNO'NYMA (of συνωνυμα, gr. of συν alike, and ονομα a name) words of one and the ſame ſignification.

SYNO'NYMOUS, or SYNO'NYMAL, of, or belonging to the ſame name or ſignification, or that has the ſame import, or ſignification with another.

SYNO'NYMY (of συνωνυμια, gr. of συν alike, and ονομα a name) a figure in rhetoric when divers words are uſed of the ſame ſignification; ſo Cicero concerning Cataline ſays, *abiit, evaſit, erupit*, i. e. he's gone, he's fled, he's eſcaped.

*SYNO'PSIS*, gr. (of συν alike, and οπτομαι to look) a compendium, epitome, or extract.

*SYNTAGMA*, gr. (of συν alike, and ταττω to ſet in order) 1 a diſpoſing, or placing things in an orderly manner. 2 a treatiſe, or large diſcourſe upon a ſubject.

SY'NTAX (of συνταξις, gr. of συν alike, and ταττω to ſet in order) the order of conſtruction or connection of the words of a language into ſentences and phraſes.

SYNTE'CTOE (of συντηκτικος, gr. of συντηκεσθαι to liquify) a deep conſumption, a lingering ſickneſs that waſteth the body.

*SYNTE'RESIS*, gr. (of συν with, and τηρεω to ſave) a remorſe, prick, or ſting of conſcience.

SYNTERE'TICA (of συν with, and τηρεω to preſerve, gr.) that part of phyſic which treats of rules for the preſervation of health.

SYNTEXIS (of συντηξις, gr. of συν with, and τηκω to liquify) a colliquation, or attenuation of the ſolids of the body.

*SY'NTHESIS*, gr. (of συν with, and τιθημι to put) 1 a joining together. 2 a grammatical figure, when a noun collective ſingular is joined with a verb plural, or when a ſubſtantive expreſſed by another is underſtood. 3 (in Pharmacy) the compounding or putting ſeveral things together, as the making a compound medicine out of ſimple ingredients. 4 that part of ſurgery which takes in the reuniting of divided parts. 5 the anatomical connection of the bones of a ſkeleton.

SYNTHE'TIC, or SYNTHE'TICAL, of, or belonging to ſynthеſis.

SYNTHE'TIC *method* (with Mathematicians) is a method of purſuing the truth by reaſons before eſtabliſhed and aſſumed, or by propoſitions already proved; thus proceeding by a regular method or chain till they come to the concluſion, as is done in Euclid's elements, and the demonſtrations of the ancients, and is oppoſed to the analytical method called reſolution.

SYNU'SIASTS (of συν with, and ουσια ſubſtance) a ſect of heretics, who maintained that there was but one ſingle nature in our bleſſed Saviour.

SY'PHILIS (of συν with, and φιλια, gr. love) the venereal diſeaſe.

SY'RINGE (of *ſyrinx*, lat. of συριττω gr. to hiſs) a ſquirt, or pipe for the injection of liquors.

To SY'RINGE, to inject liquors into ſome part of the body.

*SYRINGOTOMATA*, gr. (of συριγξ, a pipe, and τομη a cutting) a ſurgeon's inſtrument for opening fiſtulas, &c.

*SYRINGOTOMIA*, gr. (of συριγξ a pipe, and τεμνω to cut) the cutting or opening a fiſtula.

*SY'RTIS*, lat. (of συρτις, gr. of συρω a tract) two gulfs upon the coaſt of Africa in the Mediterranean ſea, full of ſhoals, banks of ſand, and rocks; whence any quickſand, or ſhelf made by the drift of ſand and gravel, are called by this name.

SY'RUP (of *ſyrupus*, lat. of שרף, arab. a portion) a compoſition of a thick conſiſtence, made of the juice of herbs, flowers, &c. boiled up with ſugar.

SYSSARCOSIS, gr. (of συν with, and σαρξ fleſh) 1 (in Anatomy) a kind of articulation by the intervention of fleſh. 2 (in Surgery) a method of curing wounds of the head, eſpecially when a part of the ſcalp is loſt, by promoting a granulation or growth of new fleſh. 3 a preternatural growth of fleſh about the coats and veſſels of the teſtes.

SY'STEM (of συστημα, gr. of συν together with, and ιστημι to ſtand) the body or compaſs of the principles of a ſcience.

SY'STEM *of the world*, an hypotheſis, or ſuppoſition of a certain order, and arrangement of the ſeveral parts of the univerſe, whereby they explain all the phœnomena or appearances of the heavenly bodies, their motions, changes, &c. The moſt celebrated are the Pythagorean or Copernican, the Ptolemaic and Tychonic; which ſee.

SYSTEMA'TICAL, of, belonging to, or reduced into a ſyſtem.

*SY'STOLE* 3, gr. (of συστελλω to contract, of συν together, and στελλω to ſend) 1 a contraction, drawing, ſtraitening, or preſſing together. 2 (in Grammar) a figure of proſody, whereby a long ſyllable is made ſhort. 3 (with Anatomiſts) the contraction of the heart of an animal, whereby the blood is forcibly driven into the great artery, to be diſtributed throughout the body.

SYZY-

SYZY'GIA, gr. (of συν together with, and ζυγος a yoke) 1 a joining, yoking, or coupleing together. 2 (in Grammar) the coupling of different feet together in a verſe. 3 (with Anatomiſts) the pair of nerves that convey ſenſe from the brain to the reſt of the body. 4 (with Aſtronomers) the conjunction and oppoſition of a planet with the ſun.

# T.

T, is the nineteenth letter and fifteenth conſonant of our alphabet; it is formed in the voice by a ſtrong expulſion of the breath through the mouth, upon a ſudden drawing back of the tongue from the fore-part of the palate, with the lips at the ſame time open. The proper ſound of this letter is that in *tan*, *ten*, *tin*, *ton*, *tun*, *fat*, *let*, *hit*, *pot*, *put*. When it comes before *i*, followed by another vowel, it is ſounded like *ſ*; as in *nation*, *potion*, *expatiate*, &c. When aſpirated, that is, when *h* comes after it, it has a two-fold ſound; one clear and acute, as in *thin*, *theory*, *thief*, &c. the more obtuſe and obſcure, as in *then*, *thoſe*, *their*, &c. Some ſay that *t* ſounds like *ch* before *eous*, *ous*, *uous*; as in *beauteous*, *portentous*, *tortuous*; but I think this a vicious pronunciation, and would not recommend it.



TABA'CCO (ſo called from the iſland of Tabago in the Weſt-Indies) a well known plant.

TA'BARD, or TA'BERD, 1 ſort of ſhort gown reaching no lower than the middle of the leg. 2 an herald's coat. 3 a ſort of ſleeveleſs coat.

TA'BBY, ſub. a ſort of thick ſilk ſtuff.

TA'BBY, adj. black and white.

To TABBY, to preſs a ſtuff under a calender to make a repreſentation of waves thereon, as on watered tabby.

TABE'LLION, a notary-public.

TA'BER, or TABOUR (of *tabourin*, fr.) a ſmall drum.

TA'BERER, one that plays upon a tabour.

TA'BERNACLE (of *tabernaculum*, lat. of *taberna* a houſe made of boards) 1 a tent, or pavilion. 2 the tent where the ark of the covenant was kept among the ancient Jews. 3 a little veſſel in which the popiſh pyx is put on the altar. 4 a wooden chapel for divine ſervice.

*The feaſt of* TA'BERNACLES, a feaſt obſerved by the Jews for ſeven days, beginning the fifth day of the ſeventh month, eating and abiding in tents and tebernacles, in commemoration of their fathers dwelling in tents after their coming out of Egypt.

*TA'BES*, lat. (of *tabeo* to pine away) a general name for conſumptions of all kinds.

TA'BID (of *tabidus*, lat. of *tabes* a conſumption) 1 conſumptive, decay'd. 2 conſuming, waſting away.

TABI'FIC (of *tabificus*, lat. of *tabes* a conſumption, and *facio* to make) conſumptive, bringing into a conſumption, waſting.

TA'BLATURE (of *tabuia*, lat. a table) a muſic-book, containing inſtructions for playing on the lute, &c.

TA'BLE, 1 a piece of houſhold furniture well known. 2 a ſort of board whereon the ancients uſed to write their laws. 3 the index to a book. 4 (in Anatomy) lamina, plates; as the two tables of the ſkull. 5 (in Architecture) a ſmooth ſimple member, or ornament of various forms, but generally in that of a long ſquare.

*Projecturing* TA'BLE (in Architecture) is ſuch as ſtands out from the naked ſide of a wall pedeſtal, &c. which it adorns.

*A raking* TA'BLE (in Architecture) is one that is hollowed in the dye or ſquare of the pedeſtal, and elſewhere, and which is uſually encompaſſed with a moulding.

*Apelles's* TA'BLE, a pictured table, repreſenting the excellency of ſobriety on one ſide, and the deformity of intemperance and vice on the other.

*Razed* TA'BLE (in Architecture) an imboſſment in a frontiſpiece, for the putting on an inſcription, or other ornament in ſculpture.

*Crowned* TA'BLE (in Architecture) is one that is covered with a cornice, and in which is cut a baſſo relievo, or a piece of black marble incruſtated for an inſcription.

*Ruſticated* TA'BLE (in Architecture) is one which

which is picked, and whoſe ſurface ſeems to be rough, as in grotto's.

TA'BLE *diamond* (with Jewellers) one whoſe upper ſurface is quite flat, and only the ſides cut in angles.

TA'BLER, a boarder.

TA'BLES, 1 a certain game. 2 (in the Mathematics) ſyſtems of numbers ready calculated. 3 (in Perſpective) plain ſurfaces ſuppoſed to be tranſparent, and perpendicular to the horizon; perſpective planes.

TA'BOR, or TA'BRET, a ſmall drum.

*TABOURE'T*, fr. a low ſtool.

*To have the privilege of the* TABOURE'T, to have the privilege, as ſome great ladies in France have, of ſitting in the queen's preſence.

TA'BULAR, of, or belonging to a table.

TABULA'TION (of *tabulatio*, lat. of *tabula* a board) 1 a joining or cloſing of boards, a flooring. 2 a boarded floor, a building made of boards.

*TABUM*, lat. (of *tabeo* to corrupt) 1 corrupt, filthy and black gore, foul blood. 2 a poiſonous quality, poiſon.

TA'CAMAHA'C, a kind of reſinous gum brought from New Spain.

TA'CENT (of *tacens*, lat. of *taceo* to keep ſilence) 1 ſilent, without ſpeaking. 2 ſtill, quiet, without noiſe.

TA'CES, an armour for the thighs.

TACH, or TACHE, a cl-ſp, hook, or buckle.

TA'CHYGRAPHY (of ταχυγραφια, gr. of ταχυς quick, and γραφω to write) the art of quick writing, ſhort-hand.

TA'CIT (of *tacitus*, lat. of *taceo* to keep ſilence) implied, or meant, though not expreſſed.

TACITURNITY (of *taciturnitas*, lat. of *taceo* to keep ſilence) 1 a ſilent humour, or of very few words. 2 ſecrecy, keeping council.

TACITURNOUS (of *taciturnus*, lat.) ſilent, ſaying nothing.

TACK, 1 a little nail. 2 faſt, or firm. 3 ill-taſted.

To TACK, 1 to faſten with tacks, or ſmall nails. 2 to ſew ſlightly. 3 to change, or take other meaſures. 4 to bring the ſhip's head the other way.

TA'CKLING, or TA'CKLE, 1 all the ropes, or cordage of a ſhip. 2 ropes uſed to heave goods into or out of a ſhip. 3 things, goods, ſtuff.

TA'CTICAL, of, or belonging to battle array.

TA'CTICS (of ταχτικα, gr. of ταττω to put in order) 1 the art of diſpoſing any number of men into a proper form of battle. 2 the art of making military engines to throw ſtones, fire-balls, &c.

TA'CTILE (of *tactilis*, lat. of *tango* to touch) that may be felt, tangible.

TA'CTION (of *tactio*, lat.) a touching or feeling.

TADCASTER, [W. lon. 1°. 5'. lat. 53°. 55°.] a town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the Warfe, which falls into the Ouſe not far from hence, and near the meeting of the Cheſter road and that from Cambridge to York. It is chiefly noted for lime ſtone, which are reckoned very ſtrong. Here is a market on thurſday. Diſtant from London 142 computed, and 182 meaſured miles, and 9 from York.

TA'DDY, a pleaſant liquor iſſuing out of a ſpungy tree in America.

TA'DPOLE, a young frog before it is perfectly formed.

*TÆ'NIA*, lat. (of ταινια, gr. a fillet, of τεινω to extend) 1 a ribband, an headband, a fillet, or hair-lace, to tie up the hair with. 2 a wreath at the top of a pillar, a roſe or border. 3 a broad-bellied worm like a piece of tape.

TA'FFEREL (of taffereel, dut. a little table) the uppermoſt part, frame, rail over the prop of a ſhip.

TA'FFETY (of *taffata*, ital.) a kind of ſmooth fine ſilk ſtuff, with fine gloſs.

TAG, the point of a lace.

To TAG, 1 to put a tag to a lace. 2 to follow, or come after.

TAG-RAG, a pitiful ragged fellow.

TAGACIOUS (of *tagax*, lat. of *tago*, i. e. *tango* to touch) avaritious, that loves to finger money.

TAIL, 1 the train of a beaſt, fowl, or fiſh. 2 tally, or piece of wood cut in notches, uſed by bakers and others. 3 (with Botaniſts) the pedicle of a plant. 4 (in Law) a limited fee oppoſite to fee-ſimple: it is that inheritance whereof a man is ſeized to him, and the heirs of his body.

*Dove* TAIL (with Workmen) a ſort of ſtrong joint.

*Dragon's* TAIL (in Aſtronomy) the deſcending node of a planet.

*Swallow* TAIL (in Fortification) a kind of outwork, the ſides of which open and ſpread toward the field, and draw narrower toward the gorge.

*TAILLOIR*, fr. (in Architecture) the flat ſquare ſtone on the top of a pillar; the abacus.

TAI'LOR, (of *tailleur*, fr.) a maker of clothes.

To TAI'LOR, to make garments.

TAINCT, a kind of red-coloured little ſpider that infeſts cattle in the ſummer-time.

TAINT, adj. (of *atteint*, fr.) convicted of a crime.

TAINT, ſub. 1 conviction. 2 infection. 3 blur, or ſpot.

To TAINT, 1 to corrupt, or give an ill ſmell to. 2 to infect with bad principles. 3 to bribe, or corrupt. 4 to convict of a crime.

To TAKE, 1 to receive from another. 2 to ſeize, or lay hold of. 3 to drink, or ſwallow, as to take phyſic. 4 to catch, as to take fire. 5 to put up the noſe, as to take ſnuff. 6 to receive, or bear, as to take an impreſ-

impreſſion. 7 to catch, as to take one in a lie. 8 to take away, as to take one's life. 9 to hire, or agree for. 10 to ſucceed, or be ſucceſsful. 11 to get by force, as to take a town, &c. 12 to give, as to take one a box on the ear. 13 to believe, as this I take to be the beſt way. 14 to follow, as to take bad courſes. 15 to put up, as to take an affront. 16 to conceive, as a woman does. 17 to fill, as to take up a ſpace.

*TALA'RIA*, lat. (of *talus* the ankle) 1 ſhoes with wings, which Mercury, according to the poets, wore. 2 the parts about the ankles.

TA'LBOT, a dog with his tail turned up, noted for his quick ſcent in finding out the lodgings, tracts, and forms of beaſts, and purſuing them with open mouth, and a continual cry, with ſuch eagerneſs, that, if not taken off by the huntſman, he is ſpoiled.

TALE, 1 a ſtory, a fable. 2 a malicious report, or ſtory of one. 3 number, or quantity.

TALE-*bearer*, 1 a ſpreader of tales. 2 a tell-tale.

TA'LENT (of *talentum*, lat.) 1 a certain ſum of gold and ſilver among the ancients. 2 good parts, or endowments.

TA'LISMAN (of צלמן, chald. an image) an artificial magical image, or figure made under certain conſtellations, and diſpoſitions of the heavens.

TALISMA'NICAL, of, or belonging to a taliſman.

TALI'SMANIST, one that makes taliſmans, or one that gives credit to them.

TALK, 1 diſcourſe, or prittle-prattle. 2 a ſhining foſſil ſtone, diviſible into very thin pellucid laminæ, and a little flexible.

To TALK, to diſcourſe, or prattle.

TA'LKATIVE, loquacious, full of talk.

TALL, 1 high, or lofty. 2 eminent, conſiderable.

*TA'LLA*, lat. (of *talus* the ankle) a ſwelling of the gout about the ankles.

TA'LLAGE, 1 a general name for all taxes. 2 an impoſition anciently paid, either to the king as lord paramount, or a ſubordinate lord.

To TA'LLAGE, to aſſeſs, or charge the tallage.

*TALLA'TIO*, lat. (in an Univerſity) a keeping an account, as by tallies, of the bottles or deliveries of meat and drink in a college.

TA'LLOW, the fat of beaſts melted.

TA'LLOW *tree*, a certain tree growing in China, which produces a ſort of unctuous juice, of which candles are made.

TA'LLOWISH, greaſy, or of the nature of tallow.

TA'LLY (of *taille*, fr.) a cloven piece of wood to ſcore up an account upon by notches, the debtor keeping one part, and the creditor the other.

To TA'LLY, 1 to mark upon a tally. 2 to agree, or anſwer exactly.

TA'LLYMAM, one who ſells clothes, linen, and other neceſſaries on credit, to be paid by weekly payments.

TA'LMUD (of תלמוד, heb. doctrine, of למד to learn) two books of the decrees and conſtitutions of the Jewiſh Rabbies, wherein is collected all that relates to the explication of their law. It conſiſts of two general parts, the Miſchna, which contains the text, conſiſting of various traditions of the Jews, and explanations of ſeveral paſſages of ſcripture; and the Gemara, which contains the commentaries, and is, as it were, a gloſſary on the Miſchna. The Jeruſalem Talmud was written by R. Johanam, in the Land of Iſrael; and the Babylonian Talmud was writ in Babylon, and is of greater eſteem than the former, and is always called ſimply, the Talmud.

TALMU'DICAL, of, or belonging to the Talmud.

TA'LMUDIST, one well verſed or ſtudious in the Talmud.

*TALON*, fr. (the heel) 1 the claw of a bird of prey. 2 the nail of a beaſt of prey. 3 (with Architects) a ſmall member made of ſquare fillets, and a ſtrait cymathum: it is different from an aſtragal, the latter being a round member; whereas the talon conſiſts of two portions of a circle, one on the outſide, and the other within.

*Reverſed* TA'LON, is a talon with the concave part uppermoſt.

*TA'LPA*, lat. 1 a mole. 2 (with Surgeons) a ſwelling that is pretty large and ſoft, generally ariſing in the head and face; it takes its name from its preying upon the ſcull under the ſkin, as a mole creeps under the ground: they raiſe the ſkin from the pericranium, and generally denote the foulneſs of the bone underneath.

TA'LSHIDE, or TA'LWOOD, fire wood cleft and cut into billets of a certain length.

*TA'LUS*, lat. (in Anatomy) the aſtragalus, or bone of the heel.

*TA'LUS*, lat. (in Fortification) is the ſlope given to the rampart or wall, that it may ſtand the firmer.

*Exterior* TA'LUS, is the ſlope on the outſide towards the country, which is made as little as poſſible.

*Interior* TA'LUS, is the ſlope on the inſide towards the town.

*Superior* TA'LUS, is a ſlope on the top of the parapet, that allows the ſoldiers to defend the covert-way with ſmall ſhot, which they could not do if it was level.

TA'MARIND (of *tamarindus*, lat. of תמר arab. a date) an Indian fruit like green damſcens of a tart agreeable taſte, called by ſome Indian dates.

TA'MARISK (of *tamarix*, lat. of תמריק heb.

abſterſion, becauſe of its cleanſing quality) a kind of ſhrub, accounted a ſpecific in all diſorders of the ſpleen.

TA'MBAC, or TAMBA'QUA, a mixture of gold and copper, which the Siameſe eſteem above pure gold.

TA'MBARINE, a ſort of muſical inſtrument.

*TAMBO'UR*, fr. 1 a little drum. 2 a fine ſieve. 3 (in Architecture) a member in the Corinthian and Compoſite capitals, that has ſome reſemblance of a drum. 4 alſo a little box of timber work, covered with a cieling withinſide the porch of ſome churches, to keep out the wind by folding doors. 5 (in Maſonry) a round ſtone, or courſe of ſtones not ſo high as a diameter, ſeveral whereof form the ſhaft of a column.

TAME, [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 51°. 41'.] a market-town of Oxfordſhire, takes its name from the river Tame, which here enters the county from Buckinghamſhire, and is navigable hither for barges; and the north ſide of the town is waſhed by it, as the eaſt and weſt ſides are by two ſmall brooks. This town firſt began to flouriſh in the reign of Henry III. when Henry Lexington, Biſhop of Lincoln, brought the road to Ailſbury through it. It has a free-ſchool; an almſhouſe for five poor men and one woman; and a fine large church. Its market is on tueſday; and it has fairs on September the 29th, and two tueſdays after. Diſtant from London 37 computed, and 45 meaſured miles, and 15 from Oxford.

TAME, 1 gentle, not wild. 2 humble, ſubmiſſive.

To TAME, 1 to make gentle. 2 to humble, or conquer.

TA'MEABLE, that may be tamed.

TA'MELY, 1 after a gentle manner. 2 cowardly, without reſiſtance.

TA'MMY, a ſort of worſted ſtuff, that lies cockled.

To TA'MPER, 1 to practiſe upon, to endeavour to draw in, or bring over to one's purpoſe. 2 to make uſe of many kinds of medicines.

TA'MPIN, TA'MPION, or TA'MPKIN, a wooden ſtopple, ſerving to cloſe a veſſel; particularly to keep the ball in a cannon from the powder.

TA'MPOY, a curious ſort of drink made of gilliflowers in the Muluccos and Philippine iſlands.

TAMWORTH, [W. lon. 1°. 38'. lat. 52°. 40'.] a borough town, ſituate where the Anker falls into the Tame, which divides the town in half, the eaſt part being in Warwickſhire, and the weſt part in Staffordſhire, and each chuſes a member of parliament. It is the oldeſt town in theſe parts, and has been much more conſiderable than at preſent; tho' it is a corporation governed by two bailiffs, one for each part, and 24 principal burgeſſes; and it has a conſiderable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures. Its church is collegiate, and ſtands in the weſt part, and there is alſo a free grammar-ſchool. Its market is on ſaturday, its fairs on Aſh-wedneſday, April the 23d, July the 15th, and October the 13th. Diſtant from London 89 computed, and 107 meaſured miles, 23 from Stafford, and 38 from Warwick.

TA'MY. See TAMMY.

To TAN, 1 to dreſs a hide with tan. 2 to burn as the ſun does. 3 to be ſun-burnt.

TAN, the bark of oak ground to a powder, to be uſed in dreſſing ſkins.

TA'NACLES, certain inſtruments of torture like pincers.

TANG, 1 an ill taſte in meat. 2 an ill taſte in drink.

TA'NGENT (of *tangens*, lat. of *tango* to touch) in Geometry, a right line drawn perpendicular to the radius of a circle, and juſt touching the circumference of it; as the right line B C is a tangent to that circle. See fig. 15.

TA'NGENT *of an arch*, is a right line drawn perpendicular from the end of the diameter, paſſing to one end of the arch, and limited, by a right line drawn from the center, through the other end of the arch; thus B C is the tangent of the arch D E B. See fig. 15.

TA'NGENT *of a conic ſection, or other algebraic curve*, is a right line drawn cutting the axis.

*Artificial* TA'NGENTS, are the logarithms of the tangents of arches.

*Line of* TA'NGENTS, is the lengths of the tangents of arches projected on a ſcale, ſector, &c.

*Method of* TA'NGENTS, is the method of determining the quantity of an algebraic curve, the equation defining that curve being given.

TA'NGIBLE (of *tangibilis*, lat. of *tangor* to be touched) which may be touched.

TA'NGLE, a ſea weed.

To TA'NGLE. See *To* INTANGLE.

TA'NISTRY, an Iriſh law, or cuſtom, whereby the moſt powerful and worthy inherited the principality.

TANK, a ciſtern to keep water in.

TA'NKARD, a drinking pot with a cover.

To TANN. See *To* TAN.

TA'NNER, one that prepares hides and ſkins, by tanning them ſo as to make them leather.

*TA'NQUAM*, lat. an univerſity word for one that is fit company for fellows.

TA'NSY, 1 tanacetum, the name of an herb. 2 a pancake made with it.

To TA'NTALISE (of *Tantalus*, a king of Phrygia) 1 to deceive, or defraud under a ſpecious ſhew. 2 to incite to an eager deſire of a thing, but not ſuffer to enjoy it.

TA'N-

TA'NTALUS, a king of Corinth, or, according to Euſebius, of Phrygia; who entertaining the gods at a banquet, divulged their ſecrets afterwards, for which, ſome ſay, he was condemned to Hell to be in fear of a great ſtone ready always to fall on his head. Others give a different account both of his crime and puniſhment, namely, that he invited the gods to a banquet, and to prove their divinity killed his ſon Pelops, dreſſed and ſet his limbs before them baked in paſte; which they diſcovering, prepared a banquet for him in Hell, where he was to ſtand in water to the chin, and to have pleaſant fruits juſt at his lips, without any power to ſatisfy his hunger, or quench the thirſt.

TANTAMO'NT (of *tant* ſo much, and *monter* to amount, fr.) equivalent, or equal.

TANTI'VY (of *tanta*, with ſo much, and *vi* force, lat.) 1 a full gallop, or full ſpeed. 2 a nick-name given by Tanatias to a wordly churchman, that beſtirs himſelf for preferment.

TAP, 1 a foſſet and ſpiggot to draw liquors out of a veſſel. 2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument to draw the water out of a dropſical perſon, the trochar. 3 a rap, or little blow.

To TAP, 1 to broach a veſſel. 2 to perform the operation called paracenteſis. 3 to give a little blow. 4 (with Hunters) to make a noiſe as a hare does at rutting time.

To TAP *a tree* (in Horticulture) to make an inciſion in the bark of a tree, to let out the juice.

To TAP *a tree at the root*, to open it round about the root.

TAPASSA'NT (in Hunting) lurking, or ſquatting.

TAPE, a ſort of ſtuff, uſed by women to tie their aprons, &c.

*TAPEI'NOSIS*, gr. i. e. humiliation, (of ταπεινοω to humble, of ταπεινος low) a figure in rhetoric, when the orator ſpeaks leſs than the truth.

TAPER, ſub. 1 a torch, or flambeau. 2 a long wax-light. 3 a candle.

TA'PER, or TA'PERING, adj. conical, large at one end and ſmall at the other, like a cone, or pyramid.

TA'PER *bored* (with Gunners) a piece is ſaid to be taper bored, when it is wider at the mouth than at the breech.

TA'PESTRY, or TA'PISTRY (of *tapiſſerie*, of ταπις, gr. cloths which are wrought with pictures of divers colours) a curious ſort of manufacture for hanging of rooms, &c. embelliſhed with pictures of divers colours.

To TA'PPY, to lie concealed, ſpoken of a deer.

TA'PSTER, a drawer at an inn, or ale-houſe.

TA'PTO W (in Military affairs) a beat of the drum called the retreat.

TAR, 1 a ſort of groſs, fatty liquor extracted from the trunks of old pine trees. 2 a ſeaman, or ſailor.

TARA'NTARA, the ſound of a trumpet, in calling to battle.

*TARANTA'TI*, perſons bitten by the tarantula.

TARA'NTISM, the diſtemper that ariſeth from the bite of a tarantula.

*TARA'NTULA*, lat. (of *Tarentum*, a city in Apulia, where it is found) a venomous aſh-coloured ſpider ſpeckled with a little white and black, or red and green ſpots, about the ſize of an acorn, and having eight feet and as many eyes; it is hairy, and from its mouth proceed two ſorts of horns or trunks with exceeding ſharp tops, through which it conveys its poiſon, whoſe bite is of ſuch a nature, that it is to be cured only by muſic.

*TARA'XACON*, barb. lat. (with Botaniſts) the herb dandelion.

*TARA'XIS*, gr. (of ταραττω to diſturb) a perturbation of the humours of the eye, ſtomach, or the intrails.

*TA'RCHON*, gr. the herb tarragon, or garden dragon.

TA'RDANT (of *tardans*, lat. of *tardus* ſlow) lingering, delaying, loitering.

TARDA'TION, a lingering, or loitering.

TA'RDIGRADE, or TARDI'GRADOUS (of *tardigradus*, lat. of *tardus* ſlow, and *gradus* a ſtep) ſlow paced, going ſlowly.

TARDI'LOQUENCE, ſlowneſs of ſpeech.

TARDI'LOQUOUS, (of *tardiloquus*, lat. of *tardus* ſlow, and *loquor* to ſpeak) ſlow of ſpeech.

TA'RDY (of *tardus*, lat. of טרד heb. to be aſſiduous) 1 ſlow, ſlack. 2 dull, heavy. 3 negligent, neglectful. 4 faulty, in a fault. 5 having nothing to ſay.

TARE (of *tarare*, ital. to ſubtract) the weight or allowance made to the buyer for the box, frail, caſk, cheſt, bag, &c. wherein goods are packed.

TARE *of flax*, the fineſt dreſſed part.

TARES, a ſort of pulſe, vetches.

TA'RGET, a ſhield, or buckler.

TA'RGUM (of תרגים chald. i. e. the interpretation) a paraphraſe on the Pentateuch, in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF (of *tarif*, fr.) 1 the rates agreed upon between princes and ſtates, to be laid upon their reſpective merchandizes. 2 (with Arithmeticians) a proportional table continued for the ſpeedy reſolving queſtions in the rule of Fellowſhip, when the ſtocks, loſſes, and gains are very numerous. 3 alſo a table framed to ſhew, at firſt ſight, any multiple or diviſor, taken any number of times under ten, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy diviſion of a large ſum.

To TA'RNISH (of *ſe ternir*, fr.) to loſe the gloſs or luſtre.

TARPA'WLING, or TARPA'ULING, 1 a tarred canvaſs laid on the deck of a ſhip to

keep the rain out. 2 a downright ſeaman. 3 painted floor-cloth.

TA'RRAGON (ſo called of *Tarragon*, a city in Spain, where it grows) the herb dragon-wort.

TARR. See TAR.

TA'RRASS. See TERRASS.

TA'RRACE, or TA'RRASS, 1 (in Architecture) an open walk or gallery. 2 alſo, a flat roof on a houſe.

To TA'RRY, 1 to ſtay, lag, or loiter. 2 to continue, or abide.

TARSE, a man's privy member.

*TARSUS*, gr. 1 the inſtep at the beginning of the foot between the ancle and the body of the foot; it conſiſts of ſeven bones. 2 (with ſome anatomiſts) the cartilages which terminate the eye-lids.

TART, adj. ſharp, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

TART, ſub. (of *tarte*, fr.) a ſort of ſmall fruit pye.

TA'RTANE, a Mediterranean ſhip of great bulk.

TA'RTAR, a ſubſtance that is found ſticking to wine caſks, like a hard ſtone, either white or red, according to the colour of the wine from whence it comes.

*Cream of* TA'RTAR, tartar purified by diſſolution and cryſtalization.

*Salt of* TA'RTAR, a ſalt extracted from calcined tartar.

*Oil of* TA'RTAR, is a ſalt of tartar diſſolved in a cellar.

TARTA'REAN, TARTA'REOUS, or TA'RTARINE (of *tartareus*, lat. of *Tartarus* Hell) of, or belonging to Hell, helliſh, terrible.

TARTARI'ZE, to refine or purify with ſalt of tartar.

*TARTARUS*, lat. (of ταραττω, gr. to confound) the deepeſt part of Hell, according to the poets.

TA'RTNESS, 1 the being tart of taſte. 2 the being ſharp in words.

*TA'RTRE*, fr. hard lees of wine.

*TARTU'FFE*, fr. a pretender to devotion, an hypocrite.

TA'SCO, or TA'SCONY, a ſort of clay, whereof goldſmiths pots wherein they melted their metal, were made.

TASK, work one is to do.

TASK *maſter*, one that appoints or ſets a taſk.

TA'SSEL, 1 a male hawk, the female is the falcon; ſee TIERCEL. 2 a pendant-handle hanging down from a cuſhion, &c. 3 ſilk, &c. bound with a book to put between the leaves.

TA'SSELS, 1 (with Clothiers) a ſort of hard prickly burrs uſed in dreſſing cloth. 2 (with Architects) pieces of boards which lie under the end of a mantle-piece.

TASTE, 1 one of the five outward ſenſes. 2 diſcerning faculty. 3 ſavour. 4 faſhion or mode.

To TASTE, 1 to prove or try the reliſh of any thing by the palate, or tongue. 2 to have a reliſh of.

TA'STELESS, inſipid, without taſte.

*TASTO*, ital. (in Muſic) denotes that the notes muſt not be held out their length, but only juſt touched.

TA'TIANISTS, heretics in the ſecond century, who condemned marriage, and forbade their diſciples the uſe of wine and fleſh.

TA'TOUS, a wild beaſt in America, covered with ſcales like armour.

TA'TTER, a rag.

TATTERDEMA'LLION, a ragged man, or woman.

TA'TTERED, ragged, hanging in tatters.

TATTERSHALL, [W. lon. 19 min. lat. 53°. 10'.] a town in Lincolnſhire, ſituate near the conflux of the Bane and Witham. It is commodiouſly ſituated, conſidering it is in a marſhy country. Its market is on friday, and its fair on May the 3d. Diſtant from London 98 computed, and 118 meaſured miles, and 16 from Lincoln.

TA'TTLE, or TA'TTLING, prattle, impertinent diſcourſe.

TA'TTOO, a certain beat of drum in a garriſon or camp at night, as notice for the ſoldiers to repair to their quarters, or tents.

TAU'DRY, or TAW'DRY, ridiculouſly gay.

TA'VERN (of *taverne*, fr. of *taberna*, lat. a ſhop) a houſe where wine is ſold.

TA'VERNER, 1 a keeper of a tavern. 2 one who frequents taverns.

† TAUGHT, (ſea term) ſtiff or faſt.

TAVISTOCK, [W. lon. 4°. 26'. lat. 50°. 37'.] an ancient borough, by preſcription, in Devonſhire, was never incorporated, but governed by a portreeve. 'Tis one of the ſtannary towns, and is large and well-built, has a handſome church, two almſhouſes, and a bridge over the Tave, on which it ſtands, and which ſupplies it with plenty of fiſh. Its market is on ſaturday, its fairs on April the 25th, Auguſt the 29th, September the 29th, and November the 30th. Diſtant from London 166 computed, and 205 meaſured miles, and 30 from Exeter.

TAUNT, 1 a reproachful jeſt. 2 (with Seamen) very tall, over tall.

To TAUNT, 1 to reproach, or revile. 2 to joke or jeer.

TAUNTON, [W. lon. 3°. 10'. lat. 51°. 6'.] a borough town in Somerſetſhire, ſituate on the Thone, and is one of the biggeſt in the county; it has two pariſh churches. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four capital burgeſſes, a town clerk, two portreeves, and two ſerjeants at mace. Here is no priſon, but a bridewell; nor have the corporation any lands or joint ſtock, ſo that tho' one of the moſt flouriſhing towns, 'tis the pooreſt corporation in the county. The woollen manufacture

nufacture is carried on briſkly here, eſpecially the lighter ſort. It ſends two members to parliament, choſen by pot wallopers, i. e. every ſingle perſon who dreſſes his own victuals. Here are ſeveral meeting-houſes, a grammar ſchool, an hoſpital for 6 men and 10 women, and alms-houſes for 13 decayed tradeſmen. The river is navigable by barges hence to Bridgewater. It has markets on wedneſday and friday, and fairs on June the 7th, and July the 7th for a week. Diſtant from London 120 computed, and 147 meaſured miles, and 38 from Briſtol.

TAURICO'RNOUS (of *tauricornis*, lat. of *taurus* a bull, and *cornu* a horn) having bulls horns.

TAURI'FEROUS (of *taurifer*, lat. of *taurus* a bull, and *fero* to bear) bearing, breeding, or nouriſhing of bulls.

TAU'RIFORM (of *tauriformis*, lat. of *taurus* a bull, and *forma* a ſhape) in the ſhape of a bull.

TAUROCO'LLA (of *taurus*, lat. a bull, and κολλα, gr. glew) a certain glewiſh ſubſtance made of the ears and genitals of bulls.

*TAU'RUS*, lat. (with Aſtronomers) the ſecond ſign of the Zodiac, into which the ſun enters in April. It conſiſts of one hundred and thirty-five ſtars, according to the Britiſh catalogue.

TAUTOLO'GICAL, of, belonging to, or full of tautologies.

TAUTO'LOGIST, one guilty of tautology.

To TAUTO'LOGIZE, to uſe tautology.

TAUTO'LOGY, (of ταυτολογια, gr. repetition) a repeating, or ſaying the ſame thing over again; or a needleſs repetition of the ſame thing in different words.

TAW, a ſort of marble ball with which children play.

To TAW, to tan, or dry leather in white.

TAW'DRY. See TAUDRY.

TAW'ER, a dreſſer of leather in white.

TAW'NY, 1 of a tanned, yellowiſh, or duſky colour. 2 of a ſwarthy complexion.

TAX, (of ταξις, gr. order) a tribute, or duty, laid on every county, after a certain rate, towards the expence of the government.

To TAX (of *taxer*, fr.) 1 to lay a tax upon. 2 to charge one with a thing. 3 to blame.

TA'XABLE, liable to taxes.

TAXA'TION, (of *taxatio*, lat.) a laying of taxes.

TA'XER, 1 an aſſeſſor, or impoſer of taxes. 2 one that charges with the commiſſion of ſome crime.

*TA'XIS*, gr. (in Architecture) the ſame with the ancients that ordonnance is with the moderns; and Vitruvius defines it to be that which gives every part of a building its juſt dimenſions according to its uſes.

*TA'XUS*, lat. 1 the yew-tree. 2 a badger.

TEA, 1 the leaf of an Indian ſhrub, whoſe uſes are well known. 2 the liquor made of the leaf of the tea-ſhrub. 3 the liquor in which herbs have been ſteeped, as balm-tea, ſage-tea, &c.

To TEACH, 1 to learn, or inſtruct. 2 to preach, or expound.

TEA'CHABLE, 1 willing to be taught. 2 capable, or apt to learn.

TEA'CHER, 1 a maſter, or inſtructor. 2 a miniſter, or preacher.

TEAL, a kind of wild fowl.

TEAM, 1 any number of horſes, oxen, &c. put to draw a carriage, waggon, &c. 2 a flock of ducks.

To TEAR, 1 to rend, or pull in pieces. 2 to crack, or come aſunder.

TEA'RING, 1 rending in pieces. 2 loud. 3 high flown.

TEARS, drops of water iſſuing out of the eyes.

TEAT, 1 a dug, or breaſt. 2 the nipple of beaſts.

To TEAZE, or To TEASE, 1 to toze wool. 2 to vex, to weary with an unpleaſant thing.

TEA'ZELS, or TEASELS, fullers thiſtles.

TE'CHNICAL, (of τεχνικος, gr. of τεχνη art) belonging to an art, or ſcience.

TE'CHNICAL *words*, terms of art.

TE'CHNICAL *verſes*, are ſuch as include the ſubſtance, or particular parts of an art or ſcience, or contain the rules or precepts of them, ſo digeſted for the help of the memory.

TECHNO'LOGY (τεχνολογια, gr. of τεχνη art, and λεγω to ſpeak) a deſcription of arts, eſpecially mathematical ones.

TE'CHY, froward, or apt to find fault with every thing.

*TECOLY'THOS*, gr. (of τηκω to diminiſh, and λιθος a ſtone) a ſtone like an olive ſtone, called the ſtone of India, good againſt the cholic and the ſtone.

TECTO'NIC of τεκτονικος, gr. of τευχω to build) of, or belonging to building.

TECTO'NIC *art*, the art of building.

To TED, or to TEDE, to turn, or ſpread about new-mown graſs.

*TE DEUM*, lat. a hymn frequently uſed in the church, ſo called from the Latin beginning of it, *Te Deum laudamus*, &c. i. e. We praiſe thee, O God.

TEDI'FEROUS (of *tædifer*, lat. of *tæda* a torch, and *fero* to bear) bearing a torch.

TE'DIOUS, 1 ſlow, not quick. 2 long, tireſome.

To TEEM, 1 to pour out. 2 to be with child.

TEE'MING, 1 the being with child. 2 fruitful.

TEE'NAGE, bruſh-wood for hedges.

TEETH, the plural of tooth.

TE'GUMENT, (of *tegumentum*, lat. of *tego* to cover) a covering.

TEIL *tree*, the ſame as linden-tree.

TEINE, (in Falconry) a diſeaſe in hawks which

which makes them pant and looſe their breath.

*TEINT*, fr. 1 the complexion, or colour of one's face. 2 a dye. 3 an artificial, or compound colour.

TEIRS, the third part of a pipe, or a meaſure of forty-two gallons.

*TELAMO'NES*, lat. (of ταλαω, gr. to ſupport) (in the Roman Architecture) images of men ſeeming to ſupport or bear up the out-juttings of cornices.

*TELE'PHIUM*, lat. 1 (in Surgery) an ulcer of difficult cure, ſo called from *Telephus*, a king of Myſia, who was, for a long time, afflicted with ſuch an one. 2 an herb, a kind of orpine, firſt found out by king Telephus, good for wounds, ulcers, &c.

TE'LESCOPE (of τελος the end, and σκοπεω to view, gr.) a dioptric inſtrument compoſed of lenſes, by means of which remote objects appear as if they were near; or a perſpective-glaſs made of two or more glaſſes placed in a tube, or pipe of ſeveral lengths, to view diſtant objects.

*Aërial* TE'LESCOPE, is a teleſcope to be uſed in the night, having no cloſe tube.

*Reflecting* TE'LESCOPE, is an optical inſtrument, conſiſting of a large tube that is open at the end next the object, and cloſed at the other, where is placed a metaline ſpeculum, and having another ſmall ſpeculum near the open end, inclined towards the upper part of the tube, where there is a little hole furniſhed with a ſmall, plain, convex eye-glaſs.

TELESCO'PICAL, of, or belonging to a teleſcope.

TELESCO'PICAL *ſtars*, are ſuch as are not viſible to the naked eye, or that cannot be diſcovered without a teleſcope.

TELI'FEROUS (of *telifer*, lat. of *telum* a dart, and *fero* to bear) bearing or carrying of darts, arrows, or weapons.

To TELL, 1 to ſay, or declare. 2 to publiſh, or divulge. 3 to teach, or point out. 4 to ſhew, or declare. 5 to count, or compute. 6 to recount, or relate. 7 to dictate.

TELLERS (in the Exchequer) four officers whoſe buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the crown, and to throw down a bill through a pipe into the tally-court, where it is received by the auditor's clerks, who write the words of the bill upon the tally.

*TE'LLUS*, lat. 1 the goddeſs of the earth. 2 (in Aſtronomy) the earth; that planet which we inhabit, moving in an orbit between Venus and Mars, and performing its courſe round the ſun in 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, which makes its year; the revolution round its own axis is performed in 24 hours. Its mark is ♁.

TEMERA'RIOUS (of *temerarius*, lat. of *temere* raſhly) raſh, haſty, imprudent, unadviſed, fool-hardy.

TEME'RITY, raſhneſs, unadviſedneſs.

*TEMOI'NS*, fr. (in Military Affairs) pieces of earth left ſtanding as marks or witneſſes in the foſſes or places the workmen are emptying, that they may know exactly how many cubical fathoms of earth have been carried away, in order to pay the workmen their due for it.

*TE'MPE*, lat. fields of pleaſure, properly vallies in Theſſaly.

TE'MPER, (of *temperies*, lat. of *tempero* to moderate) 1 conſtitution of body. 2 nature, humour, or genius. 3 moderation.

To TE'MPER, (of *tempero*, lat. of *tempore* in time) 1 to mix, mingle, or allay. 2 to ſeaſon.

TE'MPERAMENT, (of *temperamentum*, lat. of *tempero* to mix) 1 a proper and proportional mixture of the elements, but more eſpecially of the humours of a human body. 2 conſtitution, or habit of the body. 3 a medium in any buſineſs, or controverſy. 4 (in Muſic) a rectifying or amending the falſe or imperfect concords, by transferring to them part of the beauty of the perfect ones.

TE'MPERANCE (of *temperantia*, lat. of *tempero* to abſtain) moderation, or the reſtraining our affections and paſſions; being one of the four cardinal virtues.

*TEMPERA'NTIA*, lat. (in Phyſic) ſuch medicines as allay acid or ſharp humours.

TE'MPERATE (of *temperatus*, lat. of *tempero* to abſtain) 1 neither too hot, nor too cold. 2 ſober, chaſte, moderate.

TE'MPERATURE, ſpoken of the air, is that which tempers it, and changes according to the diverſity of ſeaſons, or the different ſituations of countries, or the qualities of it, as to heat and cold, moiſture and dryneſs.

*TEMPERIES*, lat. (of *tempero* to mix) a temperament, or conſtitution, a good moderation in cold or hot.

TE'MPEST, (of *tempeſtas*, lat. of *tempus* a ſeaſon) 1 a very great ſtorm, very boiſterous weather. 2 a commotion in a ſtate.

TEMPE'STIVE, (of *tempeſtivus*, lat. of *tempus* time) ſeaſonably, timely, done in time.

TEMPE'STUOUS, ſtormy, boiſterous.

TE'MPLAR, 1 a ſtudent in the Temple. 2 (in the plural number) Knights Templars; a ſort of military and monkiſh order.

TE'MPLE (of *templum*, lat. of *templando*, i. e. *contemplando* contemplating) 1 a church, or cathedral. 2 a place where the heathens ſacrificed to their gods, which was anciently an open place without a roof. 3 part of the head, being in the middle between the eyes and ears. 4 Templars-Inn, in Fleet-ſtreet. 5 (in the plural number) certain jewels which great ladies anciently wore on their temples and foreheads, and faſtened to their hair with bodkins.

TE'MPORAL (of *temporalis*, lat. of *tempus* time)

time) 1 continuing for a time. 2 ſecular, not ſpiritual. 3 inconſtant. 4 of, or belonging to the temples of the head.

TEMPORA'LITIES, the temporal eſtate of the church, or churchmen.

TEMPORALITIES, *of Biſhops*, are the revenues, &c. belonging to biſhops, as they are barons and lords of parliament.

TE'MPORARY, (of *temporarius*, lat.) of *tempus* time) 1 laſting but a time. 2 tranſient, fleeting.

TEMPORA'NEOUS. See TEMPORARY.

To TE'MPORIZE (of *temporiſer*, fr. of *tempus*, lat. time) to comply with the times.

TEMPORI'ZER, a time-ſerver, or one who alters his principles, or practice, according to the times.

To TEMPT (of *tento*, lat. to eſſay) 1 to entice, or ſolicitate. 2 to invite, or ſet a-gog.

TEMPTA'TION (of *tentatio*, lat.) 1 a tempting, alluring, or enticing. 2 a proving, or trying. 3 (in Theology) the means which the devil makes uſe of to tempt mankind.

TE'MPTER, 1 one who allures, or entices. 2 the devil who tempted our Saviour.

TEN, the number X, or 10.

*TE'NABLE*, fr. (of *teneo*, lat. to hold faſt) 1 holdable, or capable of defence. 2 that may be maintained, or ſupported.

TENA'CIOUS (of *tenax*, lat. of *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 that holdeth faſt, ſtiff, ſelf-willed. 2 tough, clammy, ſticking faſt. 3 cloſe-fiſted, or covetous.

TENA'CITY, (of *tenacitas*, lat.) 1 the being tenacious. 2 covetouſneſs.

*TENAI'LLE*, fr. (in Fortification) is an out-work reſembling a horn-work, but generally ſomewhat different, in regard that, inſtead of two demi-baſtions, it bears only in front a re-entering angle between the ſame wings without flanks, and the two ſides are parallel. All tenailles are defective in this reſpect, that they are not flanked or defended towards their inward or dead angle, becauſe the height of the parapet hinders from ſeeing down before the angle, ſo that the enemy can make a lodgment there under covert; and therefore tenailles are never made, but when there is not time to make a horn-work.

*Simple* TENAI'LLE, or *Single* TENAI'LLE, (in Fortification) a large out-work, conſiſting of two faces or ſides, including a re-entering angle.

*Double* TENAI'LLE, or *Flanked* TENAILLE, (in Fortification) is a large out-work, conſiſting of two tenailles, or two re-entering angles.

TENAI'LLE *in the foſs* (in Fortification) is a low work raiſed before the courtin, in the midſt of the foſs, or ditch.

TENAI'LLE *of the place* (in Fortification) is the face of the place raiſed between the points of two neighbouring baſtions, including the courtin, two flanks raiſed on the courtin, and the two ſides of the baſtions which face one another.

TE'NANCY, a place to live in, held of another.

TE'NANT, or TE'NENT, (of *tenens*, lat. holding, of *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 one that holds any land or tenement by any kind of right. 2 one that holds land for a certain rent he pays to the landlord. 3 one that holds by homage. 4 one that holds a houſe, or part of a houſe of another.

TE'NANTABLE, in good repair, fit to be inhabited by a tenant.

TENBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 32′. lat. 52°. 32′.] a populous well-built town in Worceſterſhire, on the Temd or Teme. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on April the 25th, and July the 7th. Diſtant from London 112 computed, and 128 meaſured miles, and 24 from Worceſter.

TENBY, [W. lon. 4°. 45′. lat. 51°. 40′.] a port town in Pembrokeſhire; but though it has a good haven, it has but little trade. It has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday; and fairs on July the 20th, and September the 8th. Diſtant from London 250 meaſured miles.

TENCH, a river, or freſh water fiſh.

To TEND (of *tendo*, lat. of τεινω, gr. to extend, or ſtretch out) 1 to drive, or aim at. 2 to look after, or take care of. 3 to offer.

TE'NDANCE, attendance, looking after, taking care of.

TE'NDENCY, 1 drift, or deſign. 2 diſpoſition.

TE'NDER, adj. (of *tendre*, fr. of *tener*, lat. young) 1 ſoft, not hard. 2 young, not old. 3 nice, the contrary of hardy. 4 kind, good-natured. 5 full of compaſſion, merciful. 6 ſcrupulous, delicate. 7 particular, very great. 8 pliant.

TE'NDER, ſub. 1 a nurſe for ſick people. 2 love. 3 an offer. 4 a ſort of ſmall ſea-veſſel that tends a man of war.

To TENDER, 1 to offer. 2 to indulge. 3 to love, or cheriſh. 4 to regard.

TE'NDER-HEARTED, of a tender, commiſerating, and kind diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING, 1 one that has been tenderly brought up. 2 (with Hunters) the ſoft top of the horn of a deer, when it firſt begins to ſhoot forth.

TE'NDERMENT (in Muſic) ſignifies to ſing or play in a ſoft, tender, and affecting manner.

TE'NDERNESS, 1 ſoftneſs, the contrary of hardneſs. 2 niceneſs, or ſcrupulouſneſs. 3 youthfulneſs. 4 indulgence. 5 love, or kindneſs.

TE'NDICLE (of *tendicula*, lat. of *teneo* to hold faſt) a gin, or ſnare, to take birds, beaſts, &c.

*TE'NDON*, fr. (of *tendo*, lat. to extend, or ſtretch

ſtretch out) a hard white extreme part of a muſcle whereby it is faſtened to the bones, conſiſting of the ſame fibres as the muſcles, only more cloſely and firmly connected.

TE'NDREL, 1 a tender branch of a plant. 2 a griſtle, or cartilage. 3 a claſper, or that little curling part of plants by which they cling round any prop for their ſupport.

TE'NEBRÆ, or TE'NEBRES (of *tenebræ*, lat. darkneſs) a ſervice made uſe of by the Roman church, on wedneſday, thurſday, and friday before Eaſter, in repreſentation of Chriſt's agony in the garden. The manner as this; there are fifteen lamps or candles lighted, which is juſt the number of pſalms or canticles that are in the office. Theſe being lighted on a triangular ſconce, at the end of every pſalm that the prieſt repeats, one of the lights is put out, till at length the congregration is left in darkneſs.

TENERO'SITY, (of *tenebræ*, lat. darkneſs) darkneſs, gloomineſs.

TE'NEBROUS (of *tenebroſus*, lat.) dark, obſcure, gloomy.

TE'NEMENT (of *tenementum*, barb. lat. of *teneo* to hold) a houſe, habitation, &c. that a perſon holds of another.

TENE'RITY (of *teneritas*, lat. of *tener* tender) tenderneſs.

*TENE'SMUS*, lat. (with Phyſicians) a continual deſire to go to ſtool, cauſed by the irritation of ſome ſharp humours, attended with an inability of voiding any thing, but bloody ſlimy matter.

TE'NET, or TE'NENT (of *tentum*, lat. of *teneo* to hold) an opinion or doctrine.

TE'NNIS, a ſort of play at ball.

TE'NON (of *tenon*, fr.) the part of a poſt, rafter, &c. that is put into a mortiſe-hole.

*TE'NOR*, lat. (of *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 an order, faſhion, or ſtate. 2 ſenſe, or meaning. 3 intent, or purport of a writing. 4 conſtant way, or conduct. 5 (in Muſic) that part next the baſe.

TENSE, adj. (of *tenſus*, lat. bent) ſtretched, ſwelled.

TENSE, ſub. (of *tems*, fr. of *tempus*, lat. time) the time of action; there are but three tenſes, viz. the paſt, preſent, and future, though grammarians make five.

TE'NSIBLE (of *tenſibilis*, lat. of *tendo* to extend) that may be extended.

TE'NSION, (of *tenſio*, lat.) 1 a bending, ſtretching, or extending. 2 ſwelling.

TE'NSIVE, 1 of, or belonging to extenſion. 2 the ſtate of a thing that is extended.

TENT (of *tente*, fr. of *tentorium*, lat. a pavilion) 1 a pavilion, or an apartment made of canvas, or other cloth, on poles. 2 a roll of lint, &c. to be put into a wound, &c. to keep it open. 3 a man's privy member. 4 a ſort of Spaniſh wine of a deep red. 5 (with Lapidaries) that which they put under table-diamonds, when they ſet them in work.

TENT *wort*, wall rue, adiantum allum; the name of an herb.

TENTA'TION (of *tentatio*, lat. of *tento* to try) trying, eſſaying, proving.

TENTATIVE, ſerving for an eſſay, or effort.

TENTERDEN, [E. lon. 45 min. lat. 51°. 6'.] an ancient town in Kent, remarkable for its lofty ſteeple; and is incorporated by the name of mayor and jurats. Here is a free grammar-ſchool. It has a market on friday, and a fair on April the 25th. Diſtant from London 50 computed, and 60 meaſured miles, and 23 from Maidſtone.

TE'NTERS, a frame or ſtretcher, ſet with hooks to ſtretch cloth upon, uſed by clothiers.

TENTH, 10th, or Xth.

TE'NTHLY, in the tenth place.

TENTHS, the yearly portion which all eccleſiaſtical livings pay to the king.

*TE'NTIGO*, lat. (of *tendo* to extend) a term uſed by ſurgeons for an involuntary erection of the yard.

TENUIFO'LIOUS (of *tenuis* ſlender, and *folium*, lat. a leaf) that has leaves, long, round, and ſlender.

*TE'NUIS*, a Latin word to expreſs a Greek conſonant that has no aſpiration.

TENU'ITY (of *tenuitas*, lat of *tenuis* ſlender) 1 thinneſs. 2 ſlenderneſs. 3 fineneſs, ſubtily.

TE'NUOUS (of *tenuis*, lat. of *teneo* to hold) 1 fine, ſubtle, thin. 2 ſmall, little.

*TE'NURE*, fr. (of *teneo*, lat. to hold) the title or manner whereby lands and tenements are holden of the head land-lord.

TEPEFA'CTION (of *tepidus* warm, and *facio* to make) a making warm.

*TE'PHRIAS*, lat. (of τεφρος, gr. an aſh-colour) a kind of marble of an aſh-colour.

TE'PHROMANCY (of τεφρα aſhes, and μαντεια divination) divination by aſhes, which was performed in the following manner; they wrote the things they had a mind to be reſolved about in aſhes upon a plank, or any ſuch thing, and this they expoſed to the open air, where it was to continue for ſome time; and thoſe letters that remained whole, and were no ways defaced by the winds, or other accidents, were believed to contain in them the anſwer to the queſtion.

TE'PID (of *tepidus*, lat. of *tepeo* to warm) lukewarm, neither hot nor cold.

TE'RAPHIM (תרפים, heb.) ſome have imagined that the teraphims mentioned Judges xvii. 5. were the houſhold gods of the heathen; but this does not agree with what is ſaid in the ſame place, where mention is made of a graven and molten image, which were the houſhold gods. Others rather think they were taliſmanical repreſentations, conſecrated by deviliſh ceremonies, to engage ſome evil ſpirit to anſwer in them the demands of their worſhippers, and give oracles.

TERA'TOLOGY (of τερατα, gr. wonderful things, and λεγω to ſpeak) is when bold

writers, fond of the ſublime ſtyle, intermix ſomething great and prodigious in every thing they write, whether there be foundation for it in reaſon or not, and this is what is uſually called bombaſt.

TERCE (of *tiers*, fr.) a wine veſſel containing forty-two gallons.

TE'RCIT (in Muſic) a third.

*TEREBELLA* (a dim. of *terebra*, an auger) a ſurgeon's trepan.

TE'REBINTH (of τερεβινθος, gr. of τερειν to wound) the turpentine tree.

TE'REBIN'THINE, of, like, belonging to, or yielding turpentine.

TE'REBRA, lat. (i. e. an auger, of τερειν, gr. to perforate) a ſurgeon's trepan.

TEREBRA'TION (of *terebratio*, lat. of *terebro* to pierce) a boring, a piercing; the operation of trepanning, *Wiſeman*.

TERGIVERSA'TION (of *tergiverſatio*, lat. of *tergiverſor* to boggle) 1 boggling, unreſolvedneſs. 2 a dogging, or ſhuffling.

TERM (of τερμα, gr. of τειρω to vex) 1 a word, or expreſſion. 2 a bound, or limit. 3 a ſet time, a limited time. 4 an article, or condition. 5 (in the plural number) the menſes, catamenia, flowers, or women's monthly purgations. 6 (in Architecture) a kind of ſtatue or column, adorned at the top with the figure of a man's, woman's, or ſatyr's head, as a capital, and the lower part ending as a ſheath or ſcabbard. 7 (in Geometry) is ſometimes uſed for a point, ſometimes for a line, &c. as a point is the term of a line, a line of a ſuperficies, and a ſuperficies the term of a ſolid.

TERMS (in Law) are thoſe ſpaces of time wherein the courts of juſtice are open.

*Great* TERM (in Logic) the idea of the attribute.

*Little* TERM (in Logic) is that idea which makes the ſubject, becauſe the ſubject is commonly of leſs extent than the attribute.

To TERM, to call, to name, to ſtyle.

TERMS *of an equation* (in Algebra) are the ſeveral names, or members of which it is compoſed, and ſuch as have the ſame unknown letter, but of different powers or degrees; for if the ſame unknown letter be found in the ſame degree or power, they muſt paſs for one term.

TERMS *of art*, words which, beſides their literal and popular meaning, which they either have, or may have, in common language, bear a farther and peculiar meaning in ſome art or ſcience.

TE'RMAGANT, a ranting, luſty, bold woman.

TERMES, (from *Terminus*, the Roman god of boundaries, or land marks) 1 certain repreſentations of human figures, with half bodies, as if they proceeded out of a caſe or ſheath, which were anciently fixed in the earth as land marks. 2 (in Architecture) a kind of ſymbolical column.

TE'RMINABLE, that may be terminated, or ended.

To TE'RMINATE (of *termino*, lat. of *terminus* a bound, or limit) 1 to bound, or limit. 2 to end, or finiſh. 3 to ſtop.

TERMINA'TION, 1 bounding, or limitation. 2 a concluding, or finiſhing. 3 the ending of a word.

TE'RMOR, one who holds lands, &c. for a term of years, or life.

TE'RNARY, or TE'RNARIOUS (of *ternarius*, lat. of *ternus* three) of, or belonging to the number three.

TE'RNION (of *ternio*, lat. the number three) three in number.

*TERPSICHORE*, gr. (of τερψις delectation, and χορεια a dance) one of the nine muſes, to whom is attributed the invention of dancing and balls.

*TE'RRA*, lat. the earth, land, ground.

*TE'RRA damnata*, or *TERRA mortua*, lat. (with Chemiſts) that earthy part, or thick droſſy matter which remains after the diſtillation of a mineral body.

*TE'RRA Lemnia*, lat. a ſort of red earth dug out of a hill in the iſland of Lemnos.

*TE'RRA firma*, lat. (in Geography) the continent, or main land.

TERRA'CEOUS (of *terraceus*, lat. of *terra* the earth) of, or belonging to the earth.

*TE'RRÆ filius*, lat. (i. e. the ſon of the earth) a ſcholar in the univerſity of Oxford, appointed to make jeſting and ſatirical ſpeeches, as the prevaricator does at the commencement at Cambridge.

TERRA'QUEOUS (of *terra* earth, and *aqua* water) conſiſting of earth and water, blended together; an epithet given to our globe.

*TERRA ſabuloſa*, lat. (of *terra* earth, and *ſabulo* ſand) gravelly, or ſandy ground.

*TE'RRA Samia*, lat. a white, ſtiff, tough earth, brought from the iſland of Samos, uſed in phyſic.

*TERRA ſigillata*, lat. (i. e. ſealed earth) a phyſical earth, brought frrm the iſland of Lemnos, ſo called becauſe it comes to us ſealed.

*TE'RRA a terra* (in Horſemanſhip) is a ſeries of low leaps made by the horſe forward, bearing ſide-ways, and working upon two treads. In this motion the horſe moves both his fore-legs at once, and when they are upon the point of deſcending to the ground, the hinder legs bear them company with a ſhort and quick cadence, always bearing and ſtaying upon his haunches; ſo that the motion of the hinder quarters are ſhort and quick, and the horſe being always well preſſed and coupled, he lifts his fore-legs pretty high, and his hinder legs keep always low, and near the ground.

TERRAI'GNOL (with Horſemen) is a horſe whoſe motions are all ſhort, and too near the ground.

TERRAI'N (with Horſemen) is the manage-

ground upon which the horſe makes his piſt or tread.

TE'RRAS, or TE'RRACE, 1 a walk raiſed above the reſt of the garden. 2 (in Architecture) the roof of a houſe that is flat, and whereon one may walk. 3 alſo a balcony that projects.

*TERRE'LLA*, (a dim. of *terra* the earth) a loadſtone made ſpherical, and is placed ſo that its poles, equator, &c. correſpond to thoſe of the world.

TERRE'NE (of *terrenus*, lat. of *terra* the earth) 1 earthly, or earthy. 2 living on the earth. 3 that is done on the earth.

TE'RRE *plain* (in Fortification) is a platform or horizontal ſurface of the rampart lying level, only with a little ſlope on the outſide for the recoil of the cannon. It is terminated by the parapet on that ſide towards the field, and by the inner talus on the other towards the body of the place.

TE'RRER, or TE'RRAR (of *terra*, lat. land) a book or roll wherein the ſeveral lands of a manor are deſcribed.

TERRE'STRIAL (of *terreſtris*, lat. of *terra* the earth) of, or belonging to the earth, earthly, living on the earth.

TERRE'STRIAL *line* (in Perſpective) is a right line in which the geometrical plane, and that of the picture or draught interſect each other.

TERRESTRIOUS, earthy. *Wiſeman.*

TERRESTRI'ETY, earthlineſs.

TE'RRE-*tenant*, he that has the actual poſſeſſion of the land.

TE'RRIBLE (of *terribilis*, lat. of *terreo* to affright) frightful, dreadful, to be feared.

TERRI'COLIST (of *terricola*, lat. of *terra* the earth, and *colo* to live, or inhabit) an inhabiter, or dweller on the earth.

*TE'RRIER*, fr. 1 the lodge or hole, which foxes, badgers, rabbits, &c. dig for themſelves under ground. 2 a kind of little hound to hunt thoſe animals out of their holes.

TERRI'FIC (of *terrificus*, lat. of *terror* fear, and *facio* to make) dreadful, frightful, that maketh afraid.

TERRI'GENOUS (of *terrigena*, lat. of *terra* the earth, and *gigno* to beget) born, bred, or produced of the earth.

To TE'RRIFY (of *terrifico*, lat. of *terror* fear, and *facio* to make) to ſtrike a terror into.

TERRI'LOQUY (of *terriloquus*, lat. of *terror* terror, and *loquor* to ſpeak, that ſpeaketh terrible and frightful words.

TERRING, [W. lon. 25 min. lat. 50°. 50'.] a town in Suſſex, ſituate on the downs, on the weſt ſide of Shoreham. It has a ſmall market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 43 computed, and 57 meaſured miles, and 14 from Lewes.

TERRI'SONOUS (of *terriſonus*, lat. of *terribilis* dreadful, and *ſono* to ſound) that ſoundeth terribly, or dreadfully.

TERRITO'RIAL, of, or belonging to a territory.

TE'RRITORY (of *territorium*, lat. of *terra* a province) the lands within the bounds or limits of any place, a diſtrict.

TE'RROUR (of *terror*, lat. of *terreo* to affright) a great fright, or fear.

TE'RRULENT (of *terrulentia*, lat. of *terra* earth) full of earth.

TERSE (of *terſus*, lat. clean) exact, neat. *Dryd. Perſ.*

TE'RSION (of *terſio*, lat. of *terſus* clean) the act of wiping or cleaning a thing.

TE'RTIAN (of *tertiana*, lat. of *tertius* the third) that comes every third day.

To TE'RTIATE (of *tertio*, lat. of *tertius* the third) 1 to till ground a third time. 2 (in Gunnery) to take the thickneſs of the metal of a piece of ordnance, at the touch-hole, trunnions and muzzle. 3 to do any thing the third time.

*TE'RTIUM quid*, lat. (in Chemiſtry) the reſult of the mixture of ſome two things, which forms a body very different from each, when conſidered ſeparately.

*TE'RZA*, ital. (in Muſic) 1 a third. 2 the number three.

*TERZE'TTO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies little airs in three parts.

*TE'SSERACOSTE*, gr. (i. e. forty days) 1 the forty days between Eaſter and Holy-thurſday. 2 the forty days of Lent.

*TEST*, fr. (of *teſtis*, lat. a witneſs) 1 trial, or proof. 2 the teſt oath, an oath appointed by act of parliament, which conſiſts chiefly in renouncing the pope's ſupremacy, and the tenet of tranſubſtantiation, and abjuring the invocation of ſaints: ſo called as being an evidence that the perſon who takes it is not a Roman catholic. 3 a coppel, an inſtrument made of bone-aſhes, for purifying gold and ſilver. 4 a furnace for melting down iron, &c.

TESTA'CEOUS (of *teſtaceus*, lat. of *teſta* a ſhell) 1 having a ſhell, covered with a ſtrong ſhell. 2 made of ſhells, or of a ſhelly nature or quality.

TE'STAMENT (of *teſtamentum*, lat. of *teſtor* to bear witneſs) 1 a laſt will. 2 (in the ſcripture phraſe) a covenant. 3 a book containing the new teſtament.

*Nuncupative* TE'STAMENT, a will made by word of mouth before ſufficient witneſſes.

TESTAMENTA'RIOUS, or TESTAME'NTARY (of *teſtamentarius*, lat.) of, or belonging to a teſtament.

*TESTA'TOR*, lat. he that makes, or has made a will or teſtament.

*TESTA'TRIX*, lat. ſhe that maketh, or has made a teſtament.

TE'STED, tried, put to the teſt.

TE'STER, 1 a ſixpence. 2 the upper part of a bed.

TE'STICLES (of *teſticuli*, lat. of *teſtes* the ſtones, of *teſtis* a witneſs) the ſtones of a man or beaſts.

TE'STICULAR, of, or belonging to the teſticles.

TESTI'CULATED *root* (with Botaniſts) is a kind of tuberous root, conſiſting of two knots, reſembling the teſticles, as in ſome ſpecies of the orchis.

*TESTICULUS venereus*, lat. (with Surgeons) a ſwelling in the teſticles after venereal copulation.

TESTIFICA'TION (of *teſtificatio*, lat. of *teſtificor* to bear witneſs) a bearing witneſs.

TESTIFICA'TOR, he that teſtifies, or bears witneſs.

To TE'STIFY (of *teſtificor*, lat. of *teſtis* a witneſs, and *facio* to make) to witneſs, or certify.

TESTIMO'NIAL, adj. (of *teſtimonialis*, lat. of *teſtimonium* an evidence) of, or belonging to a teſtimony.

TESTIMO'NIAL, ſub. 1 a certificate, or atteſtation. 2 a certificate of an eccleſiaſtical ſuperior.

TE'STIMONY (of *teſtimonium*, lat. of *teſtis* a witneſs, and *moneo* to put in mind) 1 witneſs, or evidence, the depoſition of a witneſs. 2 relation, report, or account. 3 proof, or demonſtration. 4 a quotation from a writer, or author. 5 a ſcripture word for law, or ordinance.

TE'STINESS, peeviſhneſs, aptneſs to take pet.

*TE'STO*, ital. (in Muſic) the text, or words of a ſong.

*TE'STION*, fr. an old French coin.

TE'STUDINEOUS (of *teſtudineus*, lat. of *teſtudo* a tortoiſe) 1 of, or belonging to a tortoiſe. 2 vaulted, or like a tortoiſe.

*TESTU'DO*, lat. (with Poets) a lyre, becauſe it is ſaid to have been made by Mercury, its inventor, of the back, or hollow ſhell of the tortoiſe.

*TESTU'DO*, lat. 1 a tortoiſe, or a tortoiſe-ſhell. 2 the belly of a lute, becauſe like, or made of a tortoiſe's ſhell. 3 the roof, or vault of a houſe. 4 (in Phyſic) a ſoft broad tumour, or gathering of impure humours between the ſkull and the ſkin, called alſo talpa.

TE'STY, peeviſh, or ſnappiſh.

TETA'NIC (of τετανικος, gr. of τετανος the cramp) ſubject to, or apt to have the cramp.

*TETANUS*, lat. (of τετανος, gr. of τεινω to ſtretch out) a kind of cramp, a ſtiffneſs, or ſtretching out of the ſinews.

TETBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 16'. lat. 51°. 36'.] a handſome populous town in Glocesterſhire, ſituate on a riſing ground at the head of the Avon. It enjoys a good air, but in dry ſummers water is ſcarce. Here is a large church, a manufacture of woollen cloth, a free-ſchool and almſhouſe, and two market houſes. 'Tis governed by a conſtable, has a market on wedneſday, and fairs on Aſh-wedneſday, and July the 22nd. Diſtant from London 77 computed, and 93 meaſured miles, and 17 from Gloceſter.

*TETE à TETE*, fr. head to head, cheek by joul.

TE'THER, a long rope with which horſes are tied, to confine their feeding to a certain compaſs.

To TE'THER, to tye by the leg.

TE'TRACHORD (of τετραχορδον, gr. of τετρας four, and χορδη a ſtring) a muſical inſtrument conſiſting of four ſtrings.

*TE'TRACHYMAGOGON*, gr. (of τετρας four, χυμος an humour, and αγωγειν to lead) a medicine that purgeth four ſorts of humours.

*TETRACOLON*, gr. a kind of lyric ſtanza conſiſting of four verſes, or lines.

*TETRADITES*, gr. (of τετρας the number four) a name given to ſeveral ſects of heretics, on account of the reſpect they bore to the number four.

*TE'TRAHE'DRON*, gr. (of τετρας four, εδρα a baſe) one of the five regular bodies contained under four equal and equilateral triangles.

TETRAE'TERIS, or TETRAETE'RIO (of τετραετηρις gr. of τετρας four, and ετος a year) the ſpace of four years.

TETRAGLO'TTIC, gr. (of τετρας four, and γλωττα the tongue) conſiſting of four tongues, or languages.

TE'TRAGON (of τετραγωνος, gr. of τετρας four, and γωνια an angle) a figure conſiſting of four angles, as a ſquare, &c.

TETRA'GONAL, of, or belonging to a tetragon, or ſquare.

TETRAGONI'AS (with Aſtronomers) a comet, the head of which is of a quadrangular form, and its tail long, thick and uniform.

TETRA'GONISM, the bringing a figure to a ſquare.

TETRA'GONI''STICAL *calculus*, the ſame with the ſummatory or differential calculus of Leibnitz; and what we call the indirect method of fluxions, or the art of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion given.

*TETRAGRAMMATON*, gr. a name of God, ſo called becauſe conſiſting of the four letters יהוה (JeHoVHa) the Jews not thinking it lawful to be pronounced.

TETRA'LOGY (of τετραλογια, gr. of τετρας four, λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe in four parts.

*TETRAME'TRUM*, lat. (of τετραμετρον, gr. of τετρας four, and μετρον a meaſure) a verſe conſiſting of four feet.

TETRAPE'TALOUS *flowers* (of τετρας four, and πεταλον gr. a leaf) are ſuch as conſiſt of four ſingle coloured leaves, ſet round the ſtylus, to compoſe the flower.

TETRA'PLA (of τετραπλοος, gr. i. e. fourfold) a bible diſpoſed by Origen under four columns, each of which conſiſted of a different Greek verſion, viz. that of Aquila, that

of Symmachus, that of the Septuagint, and that of Thedotion.

*TETRAPHA'RMACUM*, lat. (of τέτρα-φαρμακον, gr. of τέτρας four, and φαρμακον a medicine) a medicine compounded of four ingredients.

*TETRA'PTOTON*, gr. (of τέτρας four, and πτωσις a caſe) a noun declined with four caſes.

TETRAPYRE'NOUS (of τέτρας four, and πυρην a kernel, gr.) which has four ſeeds or kernels.

TETRA'RCH (of τετραρχης, gr. of τέτρας four, and αρχος chief) 1 the governor of the fourth part of a country. 2 a petty king.

TE'TRARCHY, the government or juriſdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRASPE'RMOUS (of τέτρας four, and σπερμα ſeed) that bears four ſeeds, as borage, ſage, roſemary, &c.

TETRA'STIC (of τέτρας four, and στιχος, gr. a verſe) a ſtanza, or epigram, conſiſting of four verſes.

TETRA'STYLE (of τετραστυλον, gr. of τέτρας four, and στυλος a column, or pillar) a building with four columns, both before and behind, or in front and rear.

TETRASYLLA'BICAL (of τετρασυλλαβος, gr. of τέτρας four, and συλλαβος a ſyllable) conſiſting of four ſyllables.

TE'TRICOUS (of *tetricus*, lat. of *teter* cruel) rude, rough, rugged, ſour, crabbed, ſullen, ſurly.

TETRO'NYMAL (of τετρωνυμος, gr. of τέτρας four, ονομα a name) having four names.

TE'TTER, 1 a ring-worm, a humour accompanied with redneſs and itching. 2 (with Farriers) a diſeaſe in horſes, called a flying worm.

TE'TTER-*berries*, the berries of the white briony.

TE'TTER-*worm*, an inſect.

TEUTO'NES (ſo called of *Teuto*, or *Tuiſco*, their god) a people of Germany, Almains. Aventinus will have this Teuto, or Tuiſco, to be the ſon of Noah, who was ſent by his father into Germany one hundred and thirty one years after the flood.

TEUTO'NIC, belonging to the Teutones, an ancient people of Germany.

TEUTO'NIC *order*, an order of knights inſtituted in the year 1190, by Henry king of Jeruſalem, and other princes, and thus called becauſe conſiſting principally of Germans, or Teutones.

TEWKSBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 15′. lat. 52 deg.] a large, beautiful, populous town in Gloceſterſhire, ſituate at the conflux of the Severn and the Avon, which with the little rivers Carron and Swallgate incompaſs it. It had its firſt privileges from Edw. II. and is governed by 24 burgeſſes, two of whom are choſen bailiffs, and, with two others, are its ruling magiſtrates. This corporation was diſſolved by a proclamation of James II. A. D. 1688. The chief manufacture is woollen cloth, and ſtockings. It has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on February the 24th, May the 3d, June the 11th, Auguſt the 24th, September the 29th, and the firſt wedneſday in September for cheeſe. Here is a grand church, a free ſchool, an hoſpital, an almshouſe, and a charity ſchool for 40 boys. Diſtant from London 79 computed, and 96 meaſured miles, and 30 from Gloceſter.

TEXT (of *textus*, lat. an argument, of *texo* to write, or compoſe) 1 the very words of an author without any expoſition. 2 a ſubject, or particular paſſage choſen by a preacher to be the ſubject of his ſermon. 3 (with Penmen) a large full hand.

TEXT-*book* (in the Univerſity) is a claſſic author written very wide by the ſtudents, to receive room for the interpretation dictated by the maſter, &c. to be inſerted in the interlines.

TE'XTUARY, 1 a divine well ſkilled in the Holy Scripture. 2 a book containing the bare text without any comment or notes upon it.

TE'XTURE (of *textura*, lat. of *texto* to weave) 1 a weaving, or knitting. 2 a compoſure. 3 the ordering, or framing a diſcourſe. 4 (in Phyſics) the arrangement, or coheſion of ſeveral ſlender bodies, or threads interwoven or intangled among each other, as in ſtuffs, the web of ſpiders, &c. 5 (of a Natural Body) is that peculiar diſpoſition of its conſtituent particles, which makes it have ſuch a form, or be of ſuch a nature, or endowed with ſuch qualities.

THACK-*tile*, a ſort of tile that is laid upon the ſide of an houſe.

THALA'SSIARCH (θαλασσιαρχης, gr. of θαλασσα the ſea, and αρχος a ruler) an admiral, or chief commander of a fleet.

THALASSIA'RCHY, the office, or dignity of an admiral.

*THA'LIA*, gr. (of θαλλω to flouriſh) the name of one of the nine muſes, to whom the poets aſcribe the invention of geometry and huſbandry.

THAMES, (of *Thameſis*, lat. from the conjunction of the rivers *Thame* and *Iſis*) the chief river in Great-Britain, which riſes in Glouceſterſhire, and runs by Oxford to London.

THA'MMUZ (תמוז, heb. as ſome ſay, from תמות to die, or, as others will have it, from an Egyptian word which ſignifies *to diſappear*) This deity is mentioned in the eighth of Ezekiel, and is ſuppoſed to be the Adonis of the Greeks. But ſome tell us, that he was a prieſt, who having been wrongfully put to death by a king of Babylon, the king, being tormented with remorſe of conſcience, laboured to make ſatisfaction to him for the injury, and cauſed many fabulous ſto-

ries to be related of him, that people might be perſuaded that he was admitted among the gods, and commanded that there ſhould be an univerſal mourning for him yearly.

THAN, a conjunction uſed to make a compariſon.

THA'NAGE *of the king*, a certain part of the king's land or property, whereof the governor was called Thane.

THANET, an iſland in the north-eaſt part of Kent; which has given the title of earl to the family of Tufton ever ſince the reign of Charles I. It is about 10 miles long, and 8 broad, and has ſix pariſh churches.

To THANK, to give thanks, or own the obligation of a favour received.

THA'NKFUL, grateful.

THA'NKLESS, 1 ungrateful. 2 not deſerving thanks.

THANKS, a grateful acknowledgment for a benefit, or kindneſs received.

THA'NKSGIVING, the giving of thanks.

THAT, 1 a pronoun demonſtrative. See THIS. 2 a pronoun relative, ſignifying who, or which, as he that ſpeaks, &c. 3 a conjunction, as, ſeeing that, &c.

THATCH, 1 the ſtalks of wheat, ſtraw, or reeds, for the covering of houſes, &c. 2 the covering made of thatch.

To THATCH, to cover a houſe, &c. with thatch.

THATCHED, having a roof of thatch.

THA'TCHER, one who covers houſes, barns, &c. with thatch.

*THAU'MATURGUS*, lat. (of θαυμαλουργος, gr. of θυμα a wonder, and αὐλουργεω to work) a worker of miracles, or wonders, a title given by the Roman-catholics to ſeveral of their ſaints.

THAU'MATURGY, any art that does, or ſeems to do wonders. Or, as it is defined by Dr. Dee, a mathematical ſcience, which gives certain rules for the making of ſtrange works to be perceived by the ſenſe, yet to be greatly wondered at.

To THAW, 1 to melt, or cauſe ice to reſolve into water. 2 to melt as ſnow, or ice, after a froſt.

THAW, the reſolution of ice into its former fluid ſtate by the warmth of the air.

THE, an article that ſhews what particular thing is meant.

THAXTED, [E. lon. 18 min. lat. 52 deg.] a town in Eſſex, on the Chelmer, near its ſource; it was incorporated by Philip and Mary, by the name of mayor, bailiff, and commonalty, confirmed by Q. Eliz. and James I. who impowered them to have a recorder. It has a fine church, a market on friday, and a fair on Auguſt the 1ſt. Diſtant from London 35 computed, and 42 meaſured miles, and 18 from Chelmsford.

THEA'NDRIC (of θεος God, and ανηρ man, gr.) divine and human under one, or God-man.

*THEA'NTHROPOS*, gr. (of θεος God, and ανθρωπος, man) a title given to our bleſſed Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, as being both God and man.

THEATINS, a religious order of regular Roman-catholic prieſts.

THEATI'NES, a congregation of nuns under the direction of the Theatins.

THE'ATRE, or THE'ATER (of θεατρον, gr. of θεαομαι to ſee, or behold) 1 a public edifice furniſhed with ſemicircular ſeats, for exhibiting ſhews or plays; a play-houſe. 2 a ſtage, or place where plays, &c. are acted. 3 the ſpectators, or company of beholders. 4 the principal place of action, as the theatre of the preſent war. 5 (in Architecture) is by the Italians uſed as an aſſemblage of ſeveral buildings, which, by a happy diſpoſition and elevation, repreſents an agreeable ſcene to the eye.

THEA'TRAL, or THEATRICAL (of *theatralis*, lat. belonging to the ſtage) 1 of, or belonging to the theatre, or ſtage. 2 ſuch as is uſed on the ſtage; A voice theatrically loud. *Pope.*

THEAVE, an ewe-lamb of the firſt year.

THEE, thou, in an oblique caſe.

THEFT, thieviſhneſs, the act of ſtealing.

THEFT-*bote*, a law-word for receiving ſtolen goods.

THEIR, the plural of *his*, and *her*.

*THELY'GONUM*, lat. (θελυγονον, gr. of θηλυ a female, and γεινομαι to beget) an herb generally called the grace of God, which is ſaid to cauſe women to conceive of a girl.

*THELY'PHONON*, gr. (of θηλυ a female, and φονευω to kill) an herb that is ſaid to deſtroy animals of the female kind.

THEM, the plural of *he* and *ſhe*.

THEME (of θεμα, gr. of τιθημι to lay down) an argument, a ſubject to be written or ſpoken upon.

*THE'MIS*, gr. i. e. Juſtice, a moral deity, or goddeſs, who, according to the poets, firſt taught men right and juſtice. They tell us ſhe was the daughter of Cœlus and Terra, the ſiſter of Saturn.

THEN, adv. 1 in that time. 2 afterwards, after that.

THEN, conjunct. therefore.

THE'NCE, 1 from that place. 2 thereupon, or from that.

THE'NCEFORTH, from that time.

THENCEFO'RWARD, from that time, and ſo on, afterwards.

*THE'OCATAGNO'STES*, (of θεος God, and καταγινωσκω to reprehend, gr.) a ſect of heretics, who preſumed to find fault with certain words and actions of God, and to blame many things in ſcripture.

THEO'CRACY, or THEO'CRASY (of θεοκρατια, gr. of θεος God, κρατος power or government) a government where God himſelf is king, as that of the Jews, before they

they were governed by king Saul.

THEOCRA'TICAL, of, or belonging to theocracy.

THEO'DOLITE (of θεαομαι, gr. to view) a mathematical inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, taking heights, diſtances, &c.

*THEOGONI'A*, gr. (of θεος God, and γονη an offſpring) the generation of the gods, or a treatiſe concerning it, as that of Heſiod.

THEO'LOGER, or THEOLO'GIAN, a divine, or one ſkilled in theology.

THEOLO'GICAL, of, or belonging to theology, or divinity.

THEO'LOGIST, or THEOLO'GUE, a divine, or one ſtudious in theology.

THEO'LOGY (of θεολογια, gr. of θεος God, and λογος a word) divinity, or a ſcience that inſtructs us in the knowledge of God and divine things.

*Moral* THEO'LOGY, is that which inſtructs us in the divine laws relating to manners and actions.

*Natural* THEO'LOGY, is the knowledge perſons have of God, by the ſole light of nature and reaſon.

*Scholaſtic* THEO'LOGY, is that which proceeds by reaſoning, or that which derives the knowledge of ſeveral divine things from ſome eſtabliſhed principles of faith.

*Supernatural* THEO'LOGY, is that knowledge we obtain by revelation.

THEOMA'CHIST (of θεομαχος, gr. of θεος God, and μαχομαι to fight) one who fights againſt, or reſiſts God.

*THEOMA'GI*, gr. (of θεος God, and μαγοι wiſe men, gr.) perſons ſkilled in divine wiſdom.

THEOMA'GIC (of θεος God, and μαγικη magic, gr.) the divine magic, or the wiſdom of God.

THEOMA'GICAL, of, or pertaining to divine magic, or the wiſdom of God.

*THEOME'NIA*, gr. (of θεος God, μηνις anger) the divine anger.

THEONO'MANTISTS (of θεος God, ονομα a name, and μαντεια divination, gr.) a ſort of divination by invoking the name of God.

*THEOPA'SCHITES*, gr. (of θεος God, and παςχω to ſuffer) a ſect of heretics, who held that the whole Trinity ſuffered in the perſon of our bleſſed Saviour.

*THEO'RBO*, ital. a muſical inſtrument much uſed by the Italians for playing a thorough baſe, being a large kind of lute.

THE'OREM, (of θεωρημα, gr. of θεωρος a contemplator) a demonſtrable rule in any art or ſcience.

*A local* THE'OREM, is that which relates to a ſurface.

*A negative* THE'OREM, is that which demonſtrates the impoſſibility of an aſſertion.

*A particular* THE'OREM, is when it extends only to a particular quantity.

*A plain* THE'OREM, is one that relates either to a rectilineal ſurface, or to one terminated by the circumference of a circle.

*A reciprocal* THE'OREM, is ſuch an one whoſe converſe is true.

*A ſolid* THE'OREM, is one that treats about a ſpace terminated by a ſolid line, i. e. by any of the three conic ſections.

*An univerſal* THE'OREM, is one that extends univerſally to any quantity without reſtriction.

THEOREMA'TICAL, of, or belonging to theorems.

THEORE'MATIST, a finder out, or producer of theorems.

THEORE'TIC, THEORE'TICAL, or THE'ORIC, (of θεωρητικος, gr. of θεωρεω to contemplate) ſpeculative, of, or belonging to theory.

THE'ORIST, one that ſtudies an art without reducing it to practice.

THE'ORY (of θεωρια, gr. of θεωρεω to contemplate) ſpeculation, contemplation, or a doctrine that terminates in the ſole conſideration of its ſubject, without any regard to the practice or application of it.

*THERAPEU'TES* 4, gr. (of θεραπευω to miniſter to) a perſon wholly employed in the ſervice of God.

*THERAPEU'TIC*, or *THERAPEU'TICE* 5, lat. (of θεραπευτικη, gr. of θεραπευω to heal) the art of curing diſeaſes.

THE'RAPHIM, or TE'RAPHIM (of תרפים, heb. which ſome derive of תרם he left; becauſe the people left every thing to conſult them) idols, or images, which, ſome ſay, were made in the ſhape of men, which, when raiſed upright, ſpake at certain hours, and under certain conſtellations, by the influence of the heavenly bodies: others ſay they were inſtruments made of braſs, which pointed out the hours and minutes of future events, as directed by the ſtars. Rabbi Eliezer relates, that in the making theſe teraphims, they killed a firſt-born child, clove the head of it, and ſeaſoned it with ſalt and oil; and that they wrote the name of an impure ſpirit on a plate of gold, and placed it under the tongue of the dead child, having laid the head againſt a wall; and having lighted lamps before it, and prayed to it, it talked to them; but whether Laban's teraphims were thus made, is diſputed by the learned.

THERE, 1 in that place. 2 in that particular. 3 thither, to that place. 4 ſometimes uſed as an expletive; as, in that place there lives a man.

THEREABOUT, 1 about that number. 2 near that place. 3 about that time.

THE'REFORE, for that reaſon, then.

THEREFRO'M, from that.

THEREI'N, in that.

*THERI'ACA*, or *THERI'ACE*, lat. (of θηριακη, gr. of θηρ a beaſt, and ακεομαι to cure) treacle, any medicine againſt poiſon, or the bites of venomous animals.

*THERIACA Andromachi*, Venice treacle, a medicinal compoſition, ſaid to conſiſt of ſixty-four drugs, made into an electuary with honey, its baſis is viper's fleſh; invented by Andromachus, phyſician to Nero.

THERI'ACAL, of, or belonging to treacle.

*THERI'OMA*, gr. a ſore of the privy members, whereby all the parts thereabouts are corrupted.

THERMÆ (of Θερμαι, gr. of Θερμος hot) baths, hot ſprings.

*THERMA'NTICA*, gr. (of Θερμαινω to warm) ſuch medicines as cauſe heat.

THERMO'METER (of Θερμη warmth, and μετρεω to meaſure, gr.) a philoſophical inſtrument, commonly made of glaſs, and filled with tinged ſpirit of wine, or ſome other proper liquor, which, by its riſing and falling, ſerves to meaſure or ſhew the ſeveral degrees of heat and cold of any particular place, or of the ſame place at different times or ſeaſons.

*THERMO'METRON*, gr. a term uſed by phyſicians, ſignifying the natural heat that is perceived, or meaſured by the pulſe.

THE'RMOPOTE (of Θερμοποτης, gr. of Θερμος hot, and πινω to drink) a drinker of hot liquors.

THE'RMOSCOPE (of Θερμη, gr. warmth, and σκοπεω to view) an inſtrument for the ſame uſe as the thermometer.

THEREON, 1 upon that place. 2 upon that account.

To THESAU'RIZE (of *theſaurizo*, lat. of *theſaurus* treaſure) to treaſure up, or hoard up treaſure.

THESE, the plural of *this*. ☞ *Theſe* has regard to things going to be mentioned, and *Thoſe* to the things already mentioned.

*THE'SIS*, gr. (of τιθημι to put, or lay down) a general and indefinite queſtion, or argument, a poſition, or ſubject to be diſputed on.

THETFORD, [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 52°. 28'.] a pretty large town, partly in Norfolk and partly in Suffolk, ſituate on the two navigable rivers, the Thet and the Ouſe; the firſt runs thro' the town. 'Tis pretty populous, but not ſo much ſo as in the reign of Edward III. when it had twenty churches, ſix hoſpitals, and eight monaſteries, moſt of which are now in ruins; and the only churches left are one on the Suffolk ſide, and two in the Norfolk ſide. It was incorporated by Q. Elizabeth, with a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common-council, a town-clerk, ſword-bearer, and two ſerjeants at mace. The chief manufacture is woollen cloth. Here are an hoſpital for ſix men, a work-houſe, a bridewel, a common jail, a council-houſe, and the Norfolk Lent aſſizes are always held here. The market is on ſaturday, the fairs on May the 3d, June the 22nd, and September the 14th. Diſtant from London 70 computed, and 81 meaſured miles, 29 from Norfolk, and 38 from Ipſwich.

*THE'TIS*, gr. the daughter of Neptune, or, as others, of Nereus, the wife of Peleus king of Theſſaly, and mother of Achilles.

THEU'RGY (of Θεωρſια, gr. of Θεος God, and εργον a work) magic operating by divine or celeſtial means, or the power of doing extraordinary and ſupernatural things by lawful means, as prayer, &c. it is called by ſome white magic.

THEWES, 1 manners, cuſtoms, *Spenſ.* 2 ſinews, muſcles, *Shakeſp.*

THEY, the plural of *he* and *ſhe*.

THICK, 1 the contrary of thin. 2 muddy, or troubled. 3 cloſe-work'd, the contrary of ſlight. 4 cloſe together. 5 fat, or groſs. 6 made thick, as thick milk. 7 hard, dull, ſlow, as thick of hearing. 8 faſt, or quick. 9 that has a dimenſion in depth, beſides length and breadth. 10 broad, or in breadth.

To THI'CKEN, 1 to make thick. 2 to grow thick.

THI'CKET, a place full of buſhes, trees, &c.

THIEF, a ſtealer.

To THIEVE, to ſteal.

THIE'VERY, ſtealing.

THIE'VISH, given, or addicted to thieving.

*A* THIGH, a limb, or member of the body, that part from the groin to the knee.

THILL, the beam, or draught-tree of a cart or waggon.

THI'LLER, or THILL-*horſe*, the horſe placed under the thills of a waggon, &c.

THI'MBLE, a cap of ſilver, braſs, &c. worn on a woman's finger.

THIN, 1 not thick, or cloſe together. 2 few in company. 3 light, as a thin ſuit of cloaths. 4 little, or ſmall. 5 ſubtile. 6 lean, poor. 7 having but little depth.

To THIN, to make thin.

THINE, a pronoun poſſeſſive, often uſed inſtead of *thy*, before words that begin with a vowel.

THING, 1 a matter; it is ſometimes applied to corporeal bodies, and ſometimes to incorporeal. 2 a word uſed to expreſs a perſon in a ſcornful ſenſe; as, ſhe is a proud thing. 3 ſometimes uſed as a word of indearment, as, a pretty little thing. 4 uſed as an interjection of contempt; as, what a thing!

THINGS, goods, furniture, apparel, &c.

To THINK, 1 to frame in one's mind the notion, idea, or image of a thing. 2 to reaſon, or diſpute. 3 to muſe upon, or remember. 4 to imagine, or deviſe. 5 to have a deſign. 6 to have in one's mind. 7 to imagine, believe, or judge. 8 to pretend, or aſſume.

THI'NKER, one that thinks much.

*Free*-THI'NKER, one that thinks freely in religious matters.

THI'NKING, ſub. a general name for any act, or operation of the mind, which bear various names, according to their various modes; as,

1 when

1 when an idea recurs to the mind without the object being preſent, it is called *remembrance*. 2 when the mind ſeeks after it, and it is brought again into view, it is called *recollection*. 3 when an idea is long in the mind under attentive conſideration, it is called *contemplation*. 4 when ideas float in the mind, without regard or reflexion, it is called a *reverie*. 5 when ideas are taken expreſs notice of, and, as it were, regiſtered in the memory, it is called *attention*. And, 6 when the mind fixes an idea in view, and conſiders it on all ſides, it is called *ſtudy* and *intention*.

*Way of* THI'NKING, an expreſſion much in vogue, to expreſs a particular opinion, ſentiment, or perſuaſion in religion, intereſt, party, or politics.

THI'NKING, adj. judicious, reaſonable, or ſober.

THIRD (in Muſic) a concord reſulting from a mixture of two ſounds, containing an interval of two degrees.

THIRDBOROUGH, a headborough, or conſtable.

THIRD-*caring* (in Agriculture) the third time of tilling or ploughing ground.

THIRD *point* (in Architecture) the point of ſection in the vertex of an equilateral triangle.

THI'RDLY, in the third place.

THIRST, 1 the being dry, a painful ſenſation producing a deſire of drinking. 2 a great and violent longing for any thing.

To THIRST, 1 to be affected with a dryneſs in the throat. 2 to deſire earneſtly, or long for.

THI'RSTY, troubled with thirſt.

THIRTEE'N, the number XIII, or 13.

THI'RTY, the number XXX, or 30.

THIS, a pronoun demonſtrative. ☞ When *This* and *That* are uſed in relation to two foregoing words, *This* has reſpect to the laſt and neareſt word of the two, *That* to the former and more diſtant.

THI'STLE, a well-known plant.

*Knights of the* THI'STLE, a Scots order of knights, who bear this motto, *nemo me impune laceſſet*, i. e. none that provokes me ſhall paſs unpuniſhed.

THI'STLY, full of thiſtles.

THI'THER, to that place.

THITHERWA'RD, towards that place.

*THLA'SPI*, gr. the herb called treacle-muſtard.

*THLI'PSIS*, gr. (of θλίβω to preſs, or weigh down) 1 a preſſing, ſqueezing, or cruſhing. 2 trouble, or affliction. 3 (with Anatomiſts) a compreſſion of any veſſel or aperture whereby its cavity is leſſened.

*THNETOPSYCHI'TES*, gr. (of θνητὸς mortal, and ψυχὴ the ſoul) a ſect who held that the ſoul of man was perfectly like brutes, and died with the body.

*THO'LUS*, lat. (of תלה to ſuſpend) 1 the centre, or midſt of a vaulted, or arched roof, called a ſcutcheon. 2 the roof itſelf of a temple, or church.

THO'MISM, the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas, and his followers, but chiefly with regard to his opinions of predeſtination, or grace.

THO'MISTS, divines who follow the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas, a ſchool divine whom the papiſts call the angelic doctor.

THONG, a ſlip, or ſtrap of leather.

*THO'RA*, lat. (in Botany) the herb wolf's bane.

THORA'CIC (of *thoracicus*, lat. of θωραξ, gr. the breaſt) of, or belonging to the breaſt.

*THORA'CICA*, (of θωραξ, gr. the breaſt) medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the breaſt.

*THO'RAX*, gr. (of θωρεω to leap) that part of the human body which forms the capacity of the breaſt, and wherein are included the heart, lungs, &c.

THORN, 1 a kind of ſhrub full of prickles. 2 a prickle of a bruſh.

THORN, [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 53°. 40'.] a town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate in the Marſhland on the river Dun. It has a market on wedneſday. Diſtant from London 131 computed, and 161 meaſured miles.

THORNBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 31'. lat. 51°. 35'.] a town in Glocesterſhire, ſituate on a rivulet that falls into the Severn two miles below. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on Eaſter-monday, Auguſt the 15th, and the monday before St. Thomas; and 'tis governed by a titular mayor, twelve aldermen, who have been mayors, and two conſtables. Here is a large church built in the cathedral form, four almſhouſes for fifteen poor people, and a free-ſchool. Diſtant from London 89 computed, and 106 meaſured miles, and 22 from Glocester.

THORN-*back*, the name of a ſea-fiſh.

THO'RNY, full of thorns.

THO'ROUGH, through.

THO'ROUGH-*baſs* (in Muſic). See CONTINUED *baſs*.

THOROUGHLY, intirely, utterly.

THO'ROUGH-*fare*, a paſſage from one ſtreet to another.

THOROUGH-PACED, compleat, perfect, conſumate.

THO'ROUGH-*wax*, the name of an herb.

THORP, a village, or country town.

THOSE, the plural of *that*. See THESE.

THOU, a pronoun perſonal, uſed in ſpeaking to a perſon. ☞ It is cuſtomary to uſe *you* inſtead of it, except to make a diſtinct and particular application to a perſon; or elſe as a ſign of contempt or familiarity.

To THOU *a perſon*, to ſay thou to him in way of contempt.

THOUGH, or THO', 1 if, although. 2 for all that, nevertheleſs. 3 indeed.

THOUGHT, adj. 1 conſidered. 2 believed.

THOUGHT,

THOUGHT, ſub. 1 the act of thinking. 2 conſideration, or reflexion. 3 care, concern. 4 mind, or opinion. 5 deſign, or aim. 6 (in the plural number) mind, or imagination.
THOU'GHTFUL, penſive, full of thought.
THOU'GHTLESS, 1 careleſs, without thought. 2 inconſiderate, raſh.
THOUGHTS, the ſeats for rowers in a boat.
THOU'SAND, the number 1000, or M.
THOWLS, wooden pins in the gunnel of a boat, between which the rowers put their oars to row.
THRA'CKSCAT (with Chemiſts) the metal which is yet in the mine.
THRALL, or THRA'LDOM, a ſtate of bondage, or ſervitude.
To THRASH. See *To* THRESH.
THRA'PPLE, or THRO'PPLE, the wind-pipe of a horſe, or other animal.
THRAPSTON, [W. lon. 35 min. lat. 52°. 24'.] a town in Northamptonſhire, with a fine bridge over the Nen in the road to Kettering. It has no great trade, but is delightfully ſituated in a fine valley, and ſurrounded with a rich ſoil. Here is a market on tueſday; and a fair July the 25th. Diſtant from London 53 computed, and 65 meaſured miles, and 20 from Northampton.
*THRA'SO* (of Θρασος, gr. effrontery) a vain-glorious ſoldier in Terence's comedy called the Eunuch.
THRASO'NICAL (from *Thraſo*) boaſting, vain-glorious, oſtentatious.
THRAVE, two ſtooks, or twenty-four ſheaves of corn.
THREAD, 1 flax ſpun. 2 ſubject, or matter, as the thread of a diſcourſe. 2 the winding part of a ſcrew. 3 the rough edge of a razor, knife, &c.
To THREAD, to put a thread into.
THREAD *bare*, 1 worn to the thread, that has all the nap worn off. 2 trite, very common.
To THREA'TEN, 1 to menace. 2 to promiſe. 3 to ſwagger, to huff, to vapour.
THREATS, menaces, or threatnings.
THREE, the number 3, or III.
THREE-FOLD, 1 divided into three, or of three ſorts. 2 treble.
THREE-*legg'd ſtaff*, an inſtrument compoſed of three wooden legs, made of joints to ſhut all together, and to take off in the middle for the convenience of carriage, on the top of which a ball and ſocket are commonly fix'd to ſupport and adjuſt any inſtrument for ſurveying, &c.
THREE-SCORE, the number ſixty.
*THRENO'DIA*, lat. or THRENODY (of Θρηνωδια, gr. of Θρηνεω to lament) a funeral ſong.
To THRESH, 1 to beat the corn out of the ear with a flail. 2 to beat, or bang, 3 to labour hard at.
THRE'SHER, 1 one who threſhes corn. 2 a fiſh, having a broad and thick tail.
THRE'SHOLD, the ground timber of a doorway.
THRICE, three times.
THRIFT, ſavingneſs, frugality.
THRI'FTY, frugal, ſaving, induſtrious.
THRILL, a drill, or boring tool.
To THRILL, 1 to bore a hole with a drill. 2 to run, as the blood does in the heart.
THRI'MSA, an ancient piece of money, in value three ſhillings ſterling.
*THRIPS* gr. (of τριβω to waſte) a little worm that breeds in timber.
To THRIVE, 1 to grow rich, to proſper in the world. 2 to grow, as a child does. 3 to ſhoot out, as a plant or tree. 4 to be better, as in health. 5 to profit, as to thrive in learning.
THROAT, 1 the anterior part of an animal, between the head and ſhoulders. 2 all that hollow or cavity, which may be ſeen when the mouth is wide open.
THROAT *wort*, the name of an herb.
To THROB, to beat, or pant.
*THRO'MBOSIS*, gr. (of Θρομβος a lump or clot) a diſeaſe in the breaſt, when the milk turns to curds, &c.
*THRO'MBUS*, lat. (of Θρομβος, gr. a lump) a ſmall ſwelling which ariſeth about the orifice after blood-letting, cauſed either by the orifice's being too ſmall in the ſkin, or from its lying not directly over that in the vein, ſo that the whole ſtream of blood cannot diſcharge itſelf freely.
THRONE (of Θρονος, gr. of Θραω to ſit) 1 a royal ſeat, or chair of ſtate. 2 a crown, or king's ſovereign power.
THRONES (in Theology) the third rank of angels in the celeſtial hierarchy.
THRONG, a crowd, or preſs of people.
To THRONG, 1 to come cloſe together. 2 to crowd, or preſs.
THRO'STLE, a bird, generally called a thruſh.
To THRO'TTLE, to choak, to ſtop the breath by holding, or preſſing the throat.
THROUGH, 1 from one end to the other. 2 about, or up and down. 3 by means of. 4 upon the motion of. 5 to the ſkin, as, I am wet through.
THROU'GHOUT, through the whole.
THROW, 1 a caſt. 2 (in the plural number) pangs, as of a woman in travel.
To THROW, 1 to caſt, or fling. 2 to work ſilk twiſt, &c. as throwſters do.
THROW'ER, THROW'STER, or THRO'STER, one who prepares raw ſilk, &c. for the weaver, by cleanſing and twiſting it.
To THRUM, to beat, or batter.
THRUMS, the ends of weavers warps.
THRUSH, 1 the name of a ſinging bird. 2 a diſeaſe in children. See APHTHÆ.
THRUST, 1 a puſh, or ſhove. 2 a paſs in fencing.
To THRUST, 1 to puſh, or ſhove. 2 to obtrude.

*THRYALLIS*, gr. the herb called roſe-campion.

*THRY'ON*, gr. the herb called night-ſhade.

THUMB, the largeſt, firſt, and ſhorteſt of the five fingers.

THU'MMIM (of תמים, heb. perfection) a part of the ornaments, or veſtments of Aaron, or the Jewiſh high-prieſt. See URIM.

THUMP, a blow with the hand.

To THUMP, to beat, or ſtrike with the hand.

THUMPING, ſub. the action of ſtriking.

† THU'MPING, adj. great, big, large.

To THU'NDER, to make a lowd rowling noiſe.

THU'NDER, a noiſe in the loweſt region of the air, excited by a ſudden kindling of ſulphureous exhalations; a rattling noiſe, as if it paſſed through arches.

THU'NDER-*bolt*, when any thing is broken or ſhattered by lightening, acting with extraordinary violence, it is called a thunderbolt; and people imagine it to be a hard body, but the learned attribute it to the ſubtility, force, and penetration of the ſulphureous matter.

THU'NDERING, making a loud noiſe.

THU'NDERING *barrels*, are ſuch as are filled with bombs, granades, and other fire-works, to be rolled down a breach.

THU'NDROUS, of, or belonging to thunder, *Milton*.

THUNDER-*ſtruck*, 1 blaſted, ſtunted. 2 aſtoniſhed, amazed.

THURI'FEROUS (of *thurifer*, lat. of *thus* frankincenſe, and *fero* to bear) bearing or yielding frankincenſe, that yields frankincenſe.

THU'RSDAY, the fifth day of the week, ſo called from the idol Thor, which the Saxons and Teutones uſed to worſhip on this day. This idol is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Jupiter among the Romans.

THURSK, [W. lon. 1°. 8′. lat. 54°. 12′.] in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, is an ancient borough by preſcription, and a town corporate, governed by a bailiff, and about fifty burgage-holders, by whom its two members of parliament are choſen. It has a market on monday, and fairs once a fortnight, Shrove-monday, tueſday after Lady-day, tueſday after St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Luke's day, for all ſorts of cattle. Diſtant from London 162 computed, and 199 meaſured miles, and 16 from York.

*THUS*, lat. (of θυος, gr. of θυω to ſacrifice) frankincenſe, incenſe.

THWACK, a blow.

To THWACK, 1 to beat. 2 to preſs cloſe together.

THWART, croſs, or tranſverſe.

To THWART, to croſs, or oppoſe.

THY, a pronoun poſſeſſive of the ſecond perſon.

*THY'IA*, gr. (of θυω to perfume) a kind of wild cypreſs tree, whoſe wood is very ſweet and laſting; the life tree.

*THY'MBRA*, gr. (of θυω to perfume) the herb ſavoury.

THYME (of θυμος, gr. of θυμιαω to perfume) the name of a ſweet herb.

*THYMIA'MA*, gr. (of θυμιαω to perfume) incenſe, or perfume.

*THY'MION*, or *THY'MIUM*, lat. a kind of wart, ragged at the top like a thyme leaf, or, as others ſay, of the colour of thyme flowers.

*THY'MITES* 3, gr. wine made of thyme.

*THYMUS*, gr. 1 a conglobate gland, ſituate in the upper part of the thorax. 2 a kind of wart growing on the fundament, the parts of generation, &c. with cloven aſperities, like thoſe of thyme, whence the name.

*THY'RSUS*, lat. 1 an upright, or tapering ſtalk or ſtem of an herb. 2 the ear, or blade of corn. 3 a ſpear wrapt about with vine leaves, ivy, or bay leaves, which they carried in their hands at the feaſts of Bacchus.

*TIA'RA*, lat. (of עטרה, heb. a crown) 1 a ſort of turbant or crown, anciently worn by the antient inhabitants of Perſia and Phrygia. 2 a pope's triple crown.

*TIBIA*, lat. 1 the great foſſil, the inner and bigger bone of the leg. 2 the bony part of the leg between the knee and ancle.

TICK (of *tique*, fr.) 1 a little blackiſh inſect. 2 a ſort of cloth uſed for the outſide of beds, &c. 3 a horſe diſeaſe. 4 truſt, or credit.

TI'CKEN, a thick cotton and thread cloth, generally ſtrip'd blue and white.

TI'CKET, 1 a note put on a bag, box, &c. to ſhew what is contained in it. 2 a note to be let in, or admitted any where. 3 a bill for the payment of a ſeaman's wages.

TICKET *porter*, a licenſed porter, ſo called from a ſtampt metal they wear.

TI'CKHILL, [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 53°. 26′.] an ancient town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire; it has a market on ſaturday, a ſchool, and a ſort of hoſpital. Diſtant from London 120 computed, and 149 meaſured miles.

To TI'CKLE, 1 to cauſe to laugh. 2 to pleaſe, to flatter.

TI'CKLER, 1 one that tickles. 2 by way of irony, that which cauſeth trouble, or pain.

TI'CKLISH, 1 eaſily tickled, and provoked to laugh. 2 touchy, exceptious. 3 nice, dangerous. 4 likely to miſcarry. 5 (with Horſemen) is ſaid of a horſe when he is too tender upon the ſpur.

TICK-TACK (of *trictrac*, fr.) a game at tables, ſo called.

TID, dainty, delicate.

To TI'DDLE, to humour, indulge, fondle, or make much of.

TIDE, 1 the flux and reflux of the ſea, or the ebb and flow. 2 the water, or ſea. 3 torrent, vogue, intereſt. 4 time, or ſeaſon.

TIDES-

TIDES-*man*, an officer attending ſhips till the cuſtom be paid.

TIDESWALL, or TIDESWELL, [W. lon. 1°. 40′. lat. 53°. 16′] a town in the county of Derby. Here is a free ſchool, a market on wedneſday, and fairs on May the 3d, and October the 18th. At the bottom of a hill, near this place, is a well, about three foot in diameter and in depth, the water of which conſtantly ebbs and flows as the ſea does. Diſtant from London 120 computed, and 146 meaſured miles, and 26 from Derby.

TI'DINGS, news, or account.

TI'DY, handy, clever, tight in dreſs.

To TIE, 1 to bind, or faſten. 2 to bind, or oblige.

TIERCE (of *tiers*, fr.) 1 one of the ſeven canonical hours. 2 a ſequence of three cards of the ſame colour. 3 a veſſel containing the third part of a pipe, or forty-two gallons. 4 (in Muſic). See THIRD. 5 a thruſt in fencing.

TIE'RCEL, (with Falconers) a male hawk, ſo called becauſe it is a third part leſs than the female, which is the falcon.

TIE'RCET (of *tierce*, fr. a third) a ſong of three ſtanzas, or a ſtave of three verſes.

TIFF, 1 a ſquabble, or angry words. 2 a ſmall quantity of drink.

To TIFF, to be angry, or diſpleaſed at.

TI'FFANY, a ſort of thin ſilk, or fine gauze.

TI'GER, (of *tigris*, lat. of גיר, Chald. an arrow) 1 a very ſwift, and fierce beaſt of prey. 2 a cruel fierce man.

TIGH, a cloſe, or incloſure.

TIGHT, 1 neat, clean, not flatternly in dreſs. 2 not leaky. 3 hard, as pull'd tight.

To TI'GHTEN, 1 to make ſtraight, as a line, &c. 2 to dreſs after a tight neat manner.

TI'GRESS (of *tigris*, lat. of גיר, Chald. an arrow) a female tiger, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

TIKE, a cur, or ſmall dog.

TILE, a ſquare plate made of earth, and burnt in a kiln for the covering houſes, &c.

TI'LER, 1 a tile-maker. 2 a brick-layer.

*TI'LIA*, lat. (in Botany) the linden, or teil-tree.

TILL, ſub. 1 a little drawer, box, &c. in a cheſt, counter, cabinet, &c. 2 a ſhelf, as of a printer's preſs.

'TILL, adv. until.

To TILL, to plough, or dig the ground.

TI'LLAGE, huſbandry, agriculture.

TI'LLER, 1 a plough-man. 2 a ſmall tree left till it be fellable. 3 the ſame in a boat, as a helm in a ſhip.

TILLS, a ſort of pulſe, or lentils.

TILT, 1 a cloth, or tent, to cover a boat, waggon, &c. 2 fighting, or combat. 3 full drive, or very faſt. 4 the ſtooping poſture of a caſk of liquor.

TILT-*boat*, a boat covered with a tilt.

TILT-*yard*, a place to tilt, or combat in.

To TILT, 1 to ſtoop a veſſel, or ſet it in a ſtooping poſture. 2 to run at tilts. 3 to fight with ſwords, or foils.

TILTH, manuring, or cultivating land.

TI'LTING, or TILTS, a martial exerciſe, conſiſting in men running at each other on horſeback, armed with ſpears, &c.

TI'MAR (in Turky) a lordſhip, or tract of ground, which the grand Signior gives the Spahis to enjoy, during life, for their ſubſiſtence.

TIMA'RIOTS, Turks who hold lands by a kind of knight's ſervice.

TI'MBER, 1 wood for building. 2 victuals, as belly-timber.

*A* TI'MBER *of ſkins*, forty ſkins.

To TI'MBER, to neſtle, ſpeaking of a bird of prey.

TI'MBREL, a ſort of muſical inſtrument.

TIME, 1 the meaſure of motion, and duration. 2 an age, or a certain period of years. 3 ſeaſon, or occaſion. 4 leiſure. 5 day, or hour. 6 a ſet or prefixed time, a term of time. 7 delay. 8 fact, or action, as this is not the firſt time. 9 (in the plural number) manners or government, ſpeaking with relation to the ſtate of things.

*Duple* TIME (in Muſic) is what is generally called common time, and is when two minims or one ſemibreve make one bar.

*Triple* TIME, is that which is meaſured by three, or where three minims, crotchets, &c. make one bar.

TIME (with Swordſmen) is an inſtantaneous agreement between your eye and your adverſary's point, when to act.

TIME (with Horſemen) is ſometimes taken for the motion of a horſe that obſerves meaſure and juſtneſs in the manage; ſometimes it ſignifies the time between two of his motions; and ſometimes the effects of one of the aids.

TI'MELY, adj. 1 ſeaſonable. 2 ſoon enough.

TI'MELY, adv. 1 ſeaſonably. 2 ſoon, or early.

† TI'MID, (of *timidus*, lat. timorous, of *timeo* to fear) a word uſed by ſome poets for fearful.

TIMI'DITY, (of *timiditas*, lat. of *timeo* to fear) 1 fearfulneſs, cowardlineſs. 2 baſhfulneſs. 3 carefulneſs.

*TIMORO'SO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play with care, or caution.

TI'MOROUS (of *timeo*, lat. to fear) 1 fearful, cowardly, faint hearted. 2 baſhful. 3 provident, cautious.

TIMO'THEANS, a ſect of heretics, who held that Chriſt was incarnate only for the benefit of our bodies.

TIN, a white ſort of metal, ſofter than ſilver, and harder than lead.

TIN-*glaſs*, a metallic ſubſtance called *Biſmuth*.

TIN-*worm*, the name of an inſect.

To TIN, to cover, or line any thing with melted,

melted, or with leaf tin.

TI'NCKER-*men*, fiſhermen who uſed to deſtroy the young fry of fiſh in the river Thames, by unlawful nets and engines.

TINCT, 1 a ſmattering, or ſmack. 2 an impreſſion.

TI'NCTILE, (of *tinctilis*, lat. of *tingo* to dye) that which ſerveth for dying, or to dye with.

TI'NCTURE, (of *tinctura*, lat. of *tingo* to dye, or ſtain) 1 a ſtain, colour, or dye. 2 an impreſſion. 3 a ſmack, or ſmattering. 4 (in Chemiſtry) a diſſolution of the moſt fine or volatile parts of any drug, plant, mineral, &c. in ſpirit of wine, &c.

To TIND, to light, as the fire, &c.

TI'NDER, fine linen, half burnt, to prepare it for receiving the leaſt ſpark of fire.

*TI'NEA*, lat. i. e. a moth (with Surgeons) a cruſty ſtinking ulcer in the head, that gnaws and conſumes the ſkin.

TINE *man*, a foreſt night-officer.

TING, the ſound of a little bell.

To TINGE, (of *tingo*, lat. of τεγγω, gr. to ſtain) to dye, colour, or ſtain.

To TI'NGLE, 1 to make a noiſe as a bell does. 2 to prick or ſhoot.

TINGLING, 1 a jingling noiſe, as of bells, &c. 2 a pricking pain.

TI'NKER, one that mends braſs veſſels, &c.

TINMOUTH, [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 55 deg.] a port of Northumberland, ſituate on the German ſea, at the mouth of the Tine, 9 miles eaſt of Newcaſtle.

TI'NSIL, or TI'NCEL, 1 narrow ſlips of thin braſs. 2 ſtuff or cloth made of ſilk and copper. 3 glittering ſtuff. 4 falſe ſplendor.

TI'NTAMAR, a great noiſe, as of large things falling down.

TI'NY, ſub. a moth-worm.

TI'NY, adj. little, ſmall, thin, ſlender.

TIP, 1 the extremity, or point of any thing. 2 a draught. 3 one part of the play at nine-pins.

To TIP, 1 to put ſomething on the tip or extremity of. 2 to ſtrike down the pins with a caſt of the bowl. 3 to give a thing to a perſon ſecretly.

To TIP *off*, 1 to fall off. 2 to die.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter.

TI'PPET, 1 a doctor of divinity's ſcarf. 2 a fur-kerchief for women.

TI'PPLE, drink.

To TIPPLE, to drink.

TI'PPLER, a frequent drinker.

TIP-STAFF, (ſo called from a ſtaff which they carry tipt with ſilver) an officer who takes ſuch perſons into cuſtody as are committed by a court of judicature.

TI'PSY, ſomewhat in drink.

TIP-TOE, ſtanding on the tips of the toes.

TIRE, 1 attire, or ornament for the head. 2 a row, or rank; as a tire of guns, i. e. a row of guns placed along the ſhip's ſide.

TIRE-*woman*, a head-dreſſer.

To TIRE, 1 to dreſs, or attire. 2 to weary, or fatigue. 3 to weary, or be tedious. 4 to grow tired.

TI'RESOME, 1 fatiguing. 2 laborious.

TI'RING (with Falconers) the giving a hawk a leg or wing of a pullet to pluck.

TI'RWHIT, a bird, otherwiſe called a lapwing.

'TIS, it is.

TI'SIC. See PHTHISIC.

TI'SSUE, a rich ſort of ſtuff, made of ſilk, and gold or ſilver interwoven.

TIT, 1 a little horſe, a little bird, &c. 2 a ſcornful word for a woman, or girl.

TIT *for* TAT, a *quid pro quo*, one turn for another.

TI'TAN, 1 the ſun. 2 the ſon of Cœlus and Veſta, the elder brother of Saturn, (according to the poets) who made war againſt his brother, and conquered him, but was afterwards overcome by Jupiter his brother's ſon, who thereupon releaſed his father, who afterwards plotting againſt his life, he dethroned him, and took his kingdom.

TI'THABLE, liable to pay tithe.

TITHE, (of teotha, Sax. the tenth) the tenth part of all fruits predial and perſonal.

To TITHE, to take the tenth part.

TI'THING, ten men with their families.

TI'THING-*man*, the chief of a tithing.

*TITHYMA'LLUS*, lat. an herb, otherwiſe called ſea-lettice, wolf-milk, or milk-thiſtle.

TI''TILLA'TION (of *titillatio*, lat. of *titillo* to tickle) a tickling.

TI'TLE (of *titulus*, lat. an inſcription) 1 an inſcription. 2 an appellation of dignity and honour. 3 right, or claim. 4 writings, or records to prove one's right.

To TI'TLE, to intitle, or give a name to.

To TI'TTER, to laugh, or giggle by fits.

To TI'TTER-TO'TTER, to ſhake, and be ready to fall.

TI'TTLE, 1 a point, or dot over the letter *i*. 2 a ſyllable, or word. 3 the ſmalleſt matter.

TI'TTLE-TA'TTLE, 1 prating, empty diſcourſe. 2 a prattler.

TI'TUBANCY, (of *titubantia*, lat. of *titubo* to ſtammer) a ſtuttering, ſtammering, or miſſing in one's words.

TITUBA'TION (of *titubatio*, lat. of *titubo* to ſtagger) 1 a ſtaggering, reeling, waving to and fro, or ſtumbling. 2 a ſtaggering, humming and howing, being at no certainty. 3 (with Aſtronomers) a kind of vibration, or ſhaking, which the ancients attributed to the cryſtaline heaven, to account for certain irregularities they obſerved in the motion of the planets.

TI'TULAR (of *titulus*, lat. a title) 1 of, or belonging to a title. 2 that has a title only.

TI''VERTON

TIVERTON [W. lon. 3°. 40′. lat. 51 deg.] an ancient town in Devonſhire, ſituate between the rivers Ex and Leman, with a ſtone bridge over each. It is noted for the greateſt woollen manufactory in the county, next to Exeter. 'Tis governed by a mayor, 12 principal burgeſſes, 12 aſſiſtants, a recorder, and clerk of the peace. This town has ſuffered greatly by fires, the laſt, on June the 5th 1731, deſtroyed to the value of 150,000 *l.* but it has been ſince elegantly rebuilt. It has a free ſchool well endowed, a fine old church, and a chapel. The markets are on tueſday and ſaturday, and on monday for kerſeys; the fairs are on the tueſdays fortnight after Whitſuntide and Michaelmas. It ſends two members to parliament, firſt in the 18th of James I. Diſtant from London 136 computed, and 165 meaſured miles, and 12 from Exeter.

*TME'SIS*, gr. (of τμαω to divide) a figure in grammar, whereby a word is divided into parts, by ſome other word that is put between, as, *are hoc facias* for *hoc arefacias*.

TO, 1 unto. 2 toward. 3 towards, or for. 4 with. 5 in compariſon of. 6 about, or concerning. 7 this, or this preſent. 8 until. 9 before a verb, it is the ſign of the infinitive mood.

TOAD, a poiſonous reptile.

TOAST, or TOST, 1 a piece of bread held before the fire till it is brown. 2 a piece of bread baked by the fire, and ſteeped in beer, &c. 3 a celebrated beauty. 4 a health. 5 a perſon whoſe health is drunk.

To TOAST, 1 to bake a toaſt before the fire. 2 to propoſe a health.

TOBA'CCO (from *Tobago*, an iſland in America, whence Sir Francis Drake brought it into England) a plant well known.

TOBA'CCONIST, one who deals in Tobacco.

*TOCCA'TA*, or *TOCCA'TO*, ital. (in Muſic) a prelude, overture, or voluntary, a flouriſh of inſtruments,

TOD, twenty-eight pounds, or two ſtone.

TOE, 1 a member of the foot, anſwering to a finger of the hand. 2 the top of a ſhoe, or laſt. 3 (of a Horſe) the ſtay of a hoof upon the fore-part of the foot, comprehended between the quarters.

TOFT, 1 a place where a houſe, or meſſuage has ſtood. 2 a grove of trees.

*TO'GA*, lat. (of *tego* to cover) a gown, a garment worn by the Romans, of which there were ſeveral kinds.

TOGE'THER, 1 in company. 2 at once. 3 one after another. 4 without intermiſſion.

TOIL, 1 pains, trouble, labour. 2 (in the plural number) hunters nets, or ſnares.

To TOIL, to labour, or moil.

TOI'LET (of *toilette*, fr.) a fine cloth ſpread over a table in a bed-chamber or dreſſing-room, to undreſs and dreſs at.

TOI'LSOME, laborious.

*TOISE*, fr. a fathom.

TO'KEN, 1 a mark, ſign, or teſtimony. 2 a preſent, or gift. 3 a ticket for ſuch as are to receive the communion.

TOLE'DO, a ſword made at Toledo, a city of New Caſtile in Spain, famous for good blades.

TO'LERABLE (of *tolerabilis*, lat. of *tollero* to bear) 1 that may be indured or borne with. 2 indifferent, paſſable.

To TO'LERATE (of *tolero*, lat. of *tollo* to remove) to bear with, to wink at.

TOLERA'TION (of *toleratio*, lat.) a ſufferance, permiſſion, or allowance.

TOLL, 1 a tribute paid for paſſage through a place. 2 an allowance to the miller for grinding corn. 3 liberty to buy and ſell within the precincts of a manor. 4 the ſound of a bell giving notice for prayers, of a funeral, &c.

TOLL-*booth*, 1 a place in a city where goods are weighed, to aſcertain the duties or impoſts of them. 2 a goal in the city of Edinburgh in Scotland.

TO'LSEY, a kind of exchange or place at Briſtol, where the merchants meet.

TOMB (of *tombe*, fr. of τυμβος, gr. of τυφω to burn) 1 grave, or ſepulchre. 2 a monument erected to the memory of a perſon deceaſed.

TO'MBOY, a romp, or girl that tumbles about like a boy.

TOME (of τομος, gr. of τεμνω to divide) a volume containing part of the works of an author.

TOMENTI'TIOUS, or TOME'NTOUS (of *ſomentitius*, lat. of *tomentum* flocks) made of flocks of wool.

*TOME'NTUM*, lat. (of τεμνω, gr. to cut off) 1 locks clipped off wool, ſhear-wool, flocks uſed in ſtuffing of bed-ticks, pillows, &c. 2 (with Botaniſts) that thick woolly ſubſtance, or down, with which the leaves and ſtalks of many plants are covered.

*TOME'TICA*, gr. (of τεμνω to cut) medicines, which opening the pores of the body with their ſharp particles, cut the thick and ſlimy humours.

*TOMI'CE* 3, gr. (of τεμνω to cut) the art of cutting, or carving in wood, or ivory.

TO'MIN (with Jewellers) a weight of about three carats.

TOMINE'SO, the American humming-bird.

TO'MKIN, or TO'MPION (in Gunnery) the ſtopple of a great gun, or mortar, to keep out rain, &c.

TOMOTO'CIA (of τομος a ſection, and τοκος, gr. a birth) the cutting a child out of the womb; otherwiſe called Sectio Cæſarea.

*TON*, ital. a tone.

TON. See TUN.

*TONDI'NO*, ital. (in Architecture) a member, being a round moulding like a ring, that incircles the baſes, cornices, or architraves of pillars, according to the ſeveral

ral orders; the ſame as *Aſtragal.*

**TONE** (of τονος, gr. of τεινω to ſtretch) 1 a note, a tune, an accent; the extenſion of the voice. 2 the extenſion of a part of the body. 3 ſtate, frame, or diſpoſition. 4 (in Muſic) a certain degree of raiſing or ſinking the voice, being the ſixth part of an octave, which is compoſed of five tones and ſemi-tones.

**TONGS**, an untenſil for taking up coals, &c.

**TONGUE**, 1 a fleſhy part of the mouth, being the inſtrument of taſte, and the principal organ of ſpeech and deglutition. 2 language, or ſpeech. 3 the middle part of a balance.

**TONGUE** *tied*, 1 ſpeechleſs. 2 that has not the liberty of moving the tongue.

To **TONGUE**, 1 to bill, or buſs with the tongue in one's mouth. 2 (Yorkſhire dialect) to pronounce.

*To ſwallow the* **TONGUE** (with Horſemen) is ſaid of a horſe when he turns it down his throat, which makes him wheeſe as if he was ſhort-winded.

*Aid of the* **TONGUE** (with Horſemen) is a ſort of agreeable clacking, or a certain ſound made by the rider, &c. by ſtriking the tongue againſt the roof of the mouth, when he would animate the horſe, ſuſtain him, and make him work well in the manage.

**TONGUING** (with Gardeners) a particular method of grafting, by making a ſlit with a knife in the bare part of the ſtock downwards.

*TONICA*, gr. (of τεινω to bend) ſuch things which, being outwardly applied to the limbs, ſtrengthen the nerves and tendons.

**TONICAL**, or **TONIC**, (of τονικος, gr. of τεινω to ſtretch) 1 of, or belonging to the tone. 2 an epithet applied to that action of the muſcles, whereby they preſerve the contraction to which they had arrived.

**TONNAGE.** See TUNNAGE.

**TONSIL** (of *tonſilis*, lat. of *tondeo* to clip) that may be clipped, or ſhorn.

**TONSILS** (of *tonſillæ*, lat. the glands of the neck) two glands, or kernels of the neck, ſituate between the root of the tongue and the uvula; commonly called the almonds of the ear.

*TONSOR*, lat. (of *tondeo*, to clip) a barber, a ſhaver.

**TOO**, 1 alſo. 2 even. 3 beyond what's fitting.

**TOOL**, 1 an inſtrument of any kind. 2 a perſon or thing made uſe of to bring any thing about.

**TOOTH**, 1 a part of the body too well known to need deſcription. 2 a notch in a tool, as a ſaw, &c.

**TOOTH-*ach***, odontalgia; the aking of the teeth.

**TOOTHING**, (in Architecture) a corner-ſtone left for more building.

**TOOTH-*wort***, the name of an herb.

**TOOTH-*wreſt***, an inſtrument for drawing teeth.

**TOOTHLESS**, without teeth, that has loſt its teeth by age.

**TOOTHSOME**, pleaſant to the taſte.

**TOP**, 1 height, or ſummit, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 2 the ſurface, as the top of the water. 3 a boy's play-thing.

**TOPARCH** (of τοπαρχης, gr. of τοπος, a place, and αρχος a governor) a governor of a toparchy.

**TOPARCHY**, a ſmall ſtate, or ſignory; or a little country governed and poſſeſſed by a lord or toparch.

**TOPAZ** (of *topazius*, lat. of τοπαζιον, gr. of τοπαζω to ſearch out) a precious ſtone of a gold colour, eſteemed the third in order from a diamond.

To **TOPE**, to drink heartily.

**TOPHA'CEOUS** (of *tophaceus*, lat. of *tophus* a ſand or gravel ſtone) of, or belonging to a ſand-ſtone, gravelly, ſandy.

**TOP-HEAVY**, 1 ſo heavy at the top that the top ſwags one way or other. 2 ſo drunk that he cannot hold up his head.

**TOPHET** (of תפת Heb. i. e. a drum) a valley where the Ammonites ſacrificed their children to Moloch; ſo called from their beating drums, that the cries of their children might not be heard.

*TOPHUS*, lat. (i. e. a ſand-ſtone) any gritty or earthy matter abounding in ſome mineral waters, and concreting upon the ſides of the veſſels wherein they have been long contained, or on hard bones, &c. which have laid long in them; and on account of the reſemblance it bears to chalk, it is often applied to a chalky ſubſtance, or ſtony concretion in any part of an animal body.

**TOPIARY** (of *topiaria*, lat. of *topiarium* an arbour, or bower) the art of making arbours, or pictures with trees, or twigs and herbs cut out and plaited.

**TOPIC** (of τοπος, gr. of τοπαζω to ſet up) 1 a common place of diſcourſe. 2 ſubject, or matter. 3 that part of logic which treats of the invention of arguments. 4 (in Rhetoric) a probable argument drawn from the ſeveral circumſtances and places of a fact, &c. 5 (in Pharmacy) an external remedy, ſuch as is applied to ſome particular diſeaſed, and painful part.

**TOPICAL**, 1 of, or belonging to invention, or the finding out of things. 2 that is to be applied to an external place.

*TOPICE*, (of τοπικη, gr. art) the art of inventing and managing all kinds of probable argumentations.

**TOPOGRAPHER**, a deſcriber of places.

**TOPOGRAPHIC**, or **TOPOGRAPHICAL**, of, or belonging to the art of topography.

**TOPOGRAPHIC** *charts*, are ſuch as contain the

the draught, or delineation of ſome particular place, or ſmall part of the earth, without any regard to its relative ſituation.

TOPOGRAPHY (of τοπογραφια, gr. of τοπος a place, and γραφω to deſcribe) the art of deſcribing particular places, or ſmall tracts of land.

TOPPING, firſt, chief, eminent.

TOPSHAM, [W. lon. 3°. 40′. lat. 50°. 37′.] a town in Devonſhire, the port of Exeter, almoſt ſurrounded by the Ex and Cliſt; it has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Margaret's, procured of Henry VIII. by Courtney earl of Devon, who was lord of the manor, and made it a flouriſhing town for a long time, by ſtopping the navigation to Exeter by wears; but they are now removed, and by help of ſluces, veſſels of 150 tons go up to that city. Diſtant from London 139 computed, and 175 meaſured miles, and 3 from Exeter.

TOPSY-TURVY, 1 upſide-down. 2 top over tail.

TOR, a tower, rock, or high place.

TORCH, a ſort of flambeau, or link with ſeveral lights.

TORCH *royal* (in Hunting) that ſtart on a ſtag's head which grows next to the royal.

TORCHENES (with Horſemen) a long ſtick with a hole at the end of it, through which runs a ſtrap of leather, the two ends of which, being tied together, ſerve to ſtreighten and cloſely tie up a horſe's noſe, as long as the ſtick is ſtayed upon the halter or ſnaffle.

TORCULAR, lat. (i. e. a preſs) the tourniquet, a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſtop bleeding in amputations.

TORDYLION, the herb heart-wort.

TORE, or TORUS (of *torus*, lat. of τειρω, gr. to wear) the thick and round circle of a pillar.

TORE, or TORN, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb *to tear*.

TOREUMATOGRAPHY (of τορευμα embоſſed work, and γραφω to deſcribe, gr.) the deſcription or knowledge of ancient ſculptures and baſſo relievo's.

TORMENT (of *tormentum*, lat. of *tormen* the wind-cholic, of *torqueo* to twiſt) great pain either of body or mind.

To TORMENT, to put to great pain.

TORMENTIL, tormentilla, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called ſet-foil.

TORNADO, ſpan. 1 a ſudden and violent ſtorm at ſea, a whirl-wind. 2 a wind which on ſome coaſts blow all night from the ſhore.

TORNATILE (of *tornatilis*, lat. of *torno* to turn) turned or made with a wheel.

TORNISOL (of *torneſol*, fr.) the ſun-flower.

TORRINGTON, [W. lon. 4°. 15′. lat. 51 deg.] an ancient populous town in Devonſhire, ſeated along the ſide of a hill, with a bridge over the Towridge, from whence a conſiderable trade is carried on to Ireland. It was incorporated by Mary I. by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes of Great Torrington. It has two churches, ſome almſhouſes, and a charity-ſchool for 30 boys. Here is a good market on ſaturday, and fairs on April the 23d and 26th, June the 24th, and September the 29th. Diſtant from London 162 computed, and 192 meaſured miles, and 27 from Exeter.

TORPID (of *torpidus*, lat. of *torpedo* idleneſs) 1 ſlow, dull, ſleepy, drowſy. 2 benumbed.

TORREFACTION (of *torridus*, and *facio* to make, lat.) 1 a ſcorching, a parching. 2 (in Pharmacy) the laying of a drug, or other thing, on a plate of metal placed over coals, till it becomes pliable to the fingers.

TORRENT (of *torrens*, lat. of *torreo* to boil) 1 a violent, or ſtrong land-flood. 2 a ſwift ſtream of eloquence.

TORRICELLIAN *inſtrument* (of *Torricellius* an Italian, the inventor of it) a glaſs tube, or pipe, of about three feet long, and a quarter of an inch bore, ſealed or cloſed by fire at one end, and quite filled at the other with quickſilver; which unſealed end being ſtopped with the finger, is thruſt down into ſome quickſilver contained in a veſſel; and then the finger being taken away, and the tube ſet upright, the quickſilver will run out or deſcend, till it remains in the tube of the height of between twenty-eight and thirty-one inches, leaving an empty ſpace in the upper part. The quickſilver being thus ſuſpended or hanged up, will increaſe or leſſen its height in the tube, according as the weather alters for dry or wet; and being put into a frame, with a plate of diviſions, ſhewing the ſeveral degrees, is called a mercurial barometer, or quickſilver weather-glaſs.

TORRID (of *torridus*, lat. of *torreo* to ſcorch) 1 ſcorched, burned, parched. 2 burning hot, ſultry.

To TORRIFY (of *torridus*, lat. hot, and *facio* to make) 1 to roaſt, toaſt, or broil. 2 to parch, or ſcorch.

TORSION (of *torſio*, lat. of *torqueo* to twiſt) a writhing, or wreſtling, a turning, or winding.

TORTILE (of *tortilis*, lat. of *torqueo* to twiſt) 1 bent, bowed. 2 wreſted, wreathed. 3 wrinkled.

TORTIVE (of *tortivus*, lat. of *torqueo* to wreſt) wrung out, preſſed hard.

TORTOISE (of *tortuë*, fr.) an animal in the Indies, incloſed in a very ſtrong ſhell; they are of two kinds, the land tortoiſe and the ſea tortoiſe, called alſo the turtle.

TORTOISE-*ſhell*, the ſcales of the caretta, or hawk's-bill tortoiſe, which is a ſpecies of the land tortoiſe.

TORTUOUS (of *tortuoſus*, lat. of *torqueo* to wind)

wind) wreathed, or winding. *Milton.*

TO'RTURABLE, capable of being tortured.

*TO'RTURE*, fr. (of *torqueo*, lat. to torment) 1 a rack, or extreme pain. 2 torment, or extreme grief.

To TO'RTURE, 1 to put to pain. 2 to put to the torture or rack.

TO'RVITY (of *torvitas*, lat. of *torvus* grim, ſtern) ſowerneſs of look, lowring, frowning, ſternneſs.

*TO'RUS*, lat. (of τειχω, gr. to ſet up) 1 a bed in a garden. 2 a cord for a bed. 3 (in Architecture) a round member which incompaſſes the baſe of a pillar between the plinth and the liſt, reſembling the ſhape of a large ring, or round cuſhion ſwelling out, as it were, with the weight of the pillar lying on it.

TO'RY, 1 an Iriſh robber. 2 a party or faction in England, oppoſite to the whigs; this was a name given to the cavaliers, or royaliſts in the time of Charles I. 3 an enemy to the revolution, a jacobite.

TOSS, 1 a pull, or jerk. 2 trouble, or perplexity.

To TOSS, 1 to throw up. 2 to bandy, or diſcuſs.

TOSS-*pot*, a drunkard.

TOST, 1 bread toaſted at the fire. 2 a celebrated beauty. 3 a health. See TOAST.

To TOST, 1 to bake before the fire. 2 to propoſe a health.

TO'TAL (of *totalis*, lat. of *totus* all, every part) whole, or intire.

TOTA'LITY, the whole ſum.

TO TALLY, utterly, or intirely.

TOTNESS, [W. lon. 4 deg. lat. 50°. 27'.] a town in Devonſhire, on the river Dart, ſeven or eight miles from the ſea, with a bridge over the river, which is here pretty broad, and the tide riſes ten or twelve foot. 'Tis a borough by preſcription, ſending two members to parliament; and was incorporated by K. John, conſiſting of fourteen burgo-maſters, one of whom is mayor, and twenty common council. Here is a ſpacious church, with a fine tower thirty yards high, a town-hall, and a ſchool. The chief trade is the woollen manufacture; and it has all proviſions, eſpecially fiſh. Its markets are tueſday and ſaturday; the fairs, May-day, Auguſt the 15th, and October the 28th. Diſtant from London 160 computed, and 195 meaſured miles, and 26 from Exeter.

TO'TTED (of *tot*, lat. juſt ſo much) a word uſed in the exchequer; for a good debt to the king is by the foreign oppoſer, or other officer in the exchequer, noted for ſuch by writing the word *Tot* to it.

To TO'TTER, 1 to ſhake, or ſtagger. 2 to be like to fall.

TO'TTERY, a cuſtomary payment of fourpence for every buſhel and a half of corn ſold in the Market of Maldon in Eſſex. The proper word is *toll-tray*.

T'OTHER, a contraction for the other.

TOU'CAN (in Aſtronomy) a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere, conſiſting of eight ſmall ſtars, called alſo *anſer americanus*.

TOUCH, 1 a feeling, or being in contact. 2 a ſtroke in painting. 3 a witty expreſſion. 4 a tincture, or ſmattering. 5 a proof, or trial of metals. 6 a trial, or eſſay. 7 a gentle wipe. 8 a fit of a diſeaſe. 9 a fight, or combat.

To TOUCH, 1 to feel, or meddle with. 2 to be contiguous, or next to. 3 to take ſome of. 4 to play, as on a muſical inſtrument. 5 to paint. 6 to caſt anchor, or go aſhore, as we touched at Malta. 7 to ſpeak of by the way. 8 to concern, or regard. 9 to affect, or move. 10 to nettle, or provoke. 11 to bribe, or corrupt. 12 to receive a bribe.

TOUCH *ſtone*, a black, ſmooth, gloſſy ſtone uſed to try gold and ſilver.

TOUCH-*wood*, a ſort of old, dry, decayed wood that will take fire with a touch.

TOU'CHY, exceptious, apt to be offended with.

TOUGH, 1 hard, not tender. 2 not brittle, not apt to break. 3 ſtout, or robuſt. 4 rude, cruel. 5 hard, difficult.

*TOUR*, fr. 1 falſe hair for women. 2 a journey about a country. 3 a lofty flight. *Milton.*

TOU'RNAMENT, or TU'RNAMENT (of *tournois*, fr.) a martial exerciſe on horſeback, a juſting, or tilting.

*TOU'RNIQUET*, fr. 1 a turn-ſtile. 2 (with Surgeons) the torcular, a gripe-ſtick, uſed in ſtopping the flux of blood in amputations.

To TOUZE, or To TOWZE, 1 to pull, or tug about. 2 to card as wool.

TOW, the hard or courſe part of hemp, or flax.

To TOW, to draw or drag along after a ſhip, or boat with a rope.

TO'WAGE, 1 the act of towing. 2 money paid to the owner of ground adjoining to the river, for towing barges, &c. through his ground.

TOWA'RD, adj. apt, or inclinable, as a toward genius.

TOWARD, or TOWA'RDS, prep. 1 inclining to a place. 2 drawing near, or approaching. 3 to, or for.

TOWA'RD, adv. to, or in order.

TO'WARDLY, 1 gentle, or good-natured. 2 docile, eaſy to be taught.

TOWCESTER, a handſome old town of Northamptonſhire, in the road to Cheſter. It has a large church, and three bridges over two ſtreams, into which the Towe is divided, which incompaſs the town. Its manufacture is lace. The market is on tueſday, the fairs on Auguſt the 12th, September the 23d, October the 18th, and March the 22nd. Diſtant from

from London 50 computed, and 61 measured miles, and 7 from Northampton.

TO'WEL, a cloath to wipe hands on, &c.

TO'WER, 1 a place of defence, a tall building conſiſting of ſeveral ſtories. 2 a ſquare ſteeple of a church for the bells. 3 a citadel, as the tower of London.

*Hollow* TOWER (in Fortification) a rounding inſide of the remainder of the briſure, to join the courtin to the ovillon.

TO'WERING *long ſought* a diſeaſe in cattle that proceeds from leanneſs.

TOWN, 1 a ſpace or diviſion of ground whereon houſes are built. 2 the town of London. 3 the manners of the town.

*A woman of the* TOWN, a lady of pleaſure, an harlot.

*A man of the* TOWN, a lewd man, a debauchee, a rake.

TO'WNSHIP, 1 the privileges, or dignities belonging to a town corporate. 2 the extent of a town's juriſdiction.

TO'WNSMEN, the inhabitants of a town.

To TOWR, 1 to fly high. 2 to ſoar aloft, or uſe ſublime expreſſions. 3 to aim at high things.

TO'WRUS, a roe-buck eager for copulation.

TO'WRY, ſet thick with towers.

To TOWZE, 1 to tug, or pull about. 2 to card, as wool.

TO'WZER, one who makes a great buſtle, or ſtir.

*TO'XICA*, lat. (of *toxicum* poiſon) a particular ſort of poiſon uſed by the Indians to their arrows in order to make their wounds made with them incurable.

TO'XICAL, venomous, poiſonous.

TOY, 1 a play-thing for children. 2 a knack, or pretty little thing. 3 a ſilly thing, or one of no value. 4 a whimſical humour. 5 (in the plural number) dainties to eat.

To TOY, to play with, to careſs, to dally with.

TO'YLET. See TOILET.

To TOZE, 1 to draw out, or pull aſunder, as they do wool, by carding it to make it ſoft 2 (Figuratively) to draw out the ſecrets of a man's thoughts by artful inſinuations.

TO'ZY, ſoft like wool, cotton, &c.

TRA'BAL (of *trabalis*, lat. of *trabs* a beam) of, belonging, or like to a beam.

TRA'BEATED (of *trabeatus*, lat. of *trabea*, a kind of robe adorned with ſtreaks of gold and purple) 1 clad in a robe called the trabea. 2 (in Architecture) having an entablature, i. e. a projecture on the top of a wall, which ſupports the timber-work of the roof.

*TRABS*, lat. (of τραπ ξ, gr. a beam) 1 a beam of an houſe. 2 a meteor, or impreſſion in the air like a beam.

*TRACE*, fr. 1 a footſtep, track, or print of the feet. 2 track, ſign, mark.

To TRACE, 1 to follow by the footing. 2 to follow to its ſource.

TRACES, part of the furniture of draught-horſes, &c.

*TRA'CHEA* (of τραχεια, gr. of τραχος rough) the aſpera arteria, the wind-pipe.

*TRACHELA'GRA*, lat. (of τραχηλος the wind-pipe, and αγρα a capture, gr.) the gout in the neck.

TRACHE'LIUM (of τραχηλος, gr. the wind-pipe) the herb throat-wort.

TRACO'MA, gr. (of τραχωμα, of τραχος rough) an aſperity in the inner parts of the palpebræ, attended with an itching and redneſs.

TRACK (of *trace*, fr.) 1 foot-print, or foot-ſtep. 2 a row, range, or chain, as of mountains. 3 a rut, as of a cart-wheel, &c. 4 the wake of a ſhip. 5 the mark remaining of any thing. 6 an extent, or compaſs of ground. 7 a ſpace, as of time. 8 a treatiſe, a tract. 9 the tract or footing of a wild beaſt.

To TRACK, or To TRACT, 1 to follow the footſteps of. 2 to prolong, to protract.

TRACT (of *tractus*, lat. of *tracto* to handle) a diſcourſe, eſſay, or treatiſe.

TRA'CTABLE (of *tractabilis*, lat.) 1 eaſily managed, or ordered. 2 gentle, flexible.

TRA'CTATE (of *tractatus*, lat.) See TRACT.

TRADE, 1 a mechanic art. 2 profeſſion, or employment. 3 tools, or inſtruments. 4 traffic, or commerce. 5 life, or way of living.

To TRADE, to merchandize, or traffic.

TRADER, a dealer, a trafficker, a merchant.

TRADESMAN, 1 a mechanic. 2 a ſhop-keeper.

TRADE-WIND, a wind which at certain times blows conſtantly one way, of very great ſervice in long voyages.

TRADI'TION (of *traditio*, lat. of *trado* to tranſmit) 1 the act of delivering a thing from one hand to another. 2 the ſucceſſive delivery of doctrines, opinions, &c. to poſterity by word of mouth. 3 (in Theology) thoſe laws, doctrines, &c. which have been delivered down to us from our fore fathers without being written.

*Apoſtolical* TRADI'TION (with the Romans) the unwritten word of God, which deſcended from the apoſtles to us, through a continual ſucceſſion of the faithful.

*Eccleſiaſtical* TRADI'TIONS, are certain ſtatutes, ordinances, or regulations concerning the rites and circumſtances of religion, inſtituted ſince the times of the apoſtles, by councils, popes, &c. and that have continued to the preſent time, through a conſtant obſervance of the church.

*Written* TRADI'TION (with the Romans) that of which there are ſome traces in the ancient fathers and doctors.

*Unwritten* TRADI'TION, is that of which no ſigns or footſteps are to be found in any

of the fathers that are now extant.

TRADI'TIONAL, or TRADI'TIONARY, of, or belonging to tradition.

TRADI'TIONIST, one that ſtands for, or that follows tradition.

*TRADITORES*, lat. (of *trado* to deliver up) a title given by the primitive chriſtians to thoſe who delivered up their bibles in the time of perſecution.

To TRADU'CE (of *traduco*, lat. of *trans* over, and *duco* to draw) 1 to defame, detract from, or calumniate. 2 to accuſe.

TRADU'CIANS, thoſe who held that original ſin was tranſmitted from the father to the child by way of generation.

TRADU'CTION (of *traductio*, lat. of *traduco* to turn) 1 a tranſlating, or turning out of one language into another. 2 a defaming, or detraction.

TRA'FFIC, or TRA'FFICKING, trading, dealing, buying and ſelling.

To TRA'FFIC (of *trafiquer*, fr.) to trade, to buy and ſell, as a merchant, tradeſman, &c.

TRAGACANTH (of *tragacantha*, lat. of τραγος ακανθα, gr. i. e. goat's thorn) 1 goat's thorn, a ſhrub growing in Italy and France. 2 a gum from the goat's thorn, commonly called gum-dragon.

TRAGE'DIAN (of τραγαδος, gr. of τραγος a goat, and ωδη a ſong, becauſe in ancient times the actors of tragedies had a goat given them for their reward) 1 an actor of tragedies. 2 a poet that writes tragedies.

TRAGE'DIO''GRAPHER (of τραγωδια a tragedy, and γραφω to write) a writer of tragedies.

TRA'GEDY (of τραγωδια, gr. of τραγος a goat, and ωδη a ſong, becauſe a goat was given as a reward to the writer, or actor) 1 a play repreſenting ſome great misfortune, and whoſe end is to ſtrike a terror, and excite pity and compaſſion in the ſpectators. 2 a fatal event.

*TRAGE'LAPHUS*, lat. (of τραγος a goat, and ελαφος a hart) a beaſt with a beard, and ſhaggy hair like a goat, but otherwiſe like a ſtag, a ſtonebuck, a goathart.

TRA'GICAL, 1 of, or belonging to tragedies. 2 a great or lofty ſtyle. 3 ſad, fatal.

TRAGI-*comedy*, a play that is half tragedy, and half comedy.

TRAGI-*comical*, partly tragical, and partly comical.

*TRA'GIUM*, lat. (of τραγιον, gr. of τραγος a goat) 1 a certain ſhrub reſembling juniper, which in autumn ſmells like a goat. 2 the herb white dittany.

TRAGOPOGON (of *tragopogon*, lat. of τραγος πωγων, gr. i. e. goat's beard) goat's beard, an herb growing in meadows, the bottom part of whoſe ſtalks are very nutritive.

TRAJECTI'TIOUS (of *trajectitius*, barb. lat. of *trajectio* a carrying over, of *trans* over, and *jacio* to caſt) that is carried over ſea, or tranſported at the peril of the ſender.

TRAJE'CTORY *of a comet, planet*, &c. (in Aſtronomy) the path or orbit it deſcribes in its motion.

To TRAIL, 1 to drag along. 2 to hang on the ground.

*TRAIN*, fr. 1 retinue, or attendance. 2 a long part of a garment that drags on the ground. 3 a long row, order, &c. 4 a chain, as of ideas. 5 the great guns, or artillery belonging to an army in the field. 6 the tail of a hawk, &c. 7 a line of gunpowder, ſo laid as to convey the fire to a greater quantity without hurting the perſon that fires it. 8 a trap, or wheedle. 9 the number of beats which a watch makes in an hour.

TRAIN-*bands*, the militia, or armed people of a city, country, &c. which ought to be trained up in the exerciſe of arms.

TRAIN *oil*, the oil procured from the blubber of whales by boiling.

To TRAIN, or To TRAIN *up*, to teach, or inſtruct.

TRAI'TOR (of *traitre*, fr. of *traditor*, lat. of *trado* to give up) 1 a betrayer of his country, one falſe to his prince. 2 one that proves falſe to, or diſcovers the ſecrets of another.

TRAI'TOROUS, treacherous, treaſonable.

TRALATI'TIOUS. See TRANSLATITIOUS.

TRALU'CENT. See TRANSLUCENT.

TRA'MBLING *of tin ore* (with Tin-miners) is the ſtirring and waſhing away the filth with a ſhovel in a frame of boards.

TRA'MMEL (of *tramail*, fr. of *tres*, lat. three and *macula* a maſh) 1 a long net to take birds by night in champain countries, by drawing it over them. 2 a ſort of net uſed to be put croſs a river from bank to bank, and ſtops all the fiſh that come. 3 a device in a chimney for hanging pots over the fire. 4 a machine fitted to a horſe's legs, to teach him to amble.

TRA'MMELED (with Horſemen) a horſe is ſaid to be ſo, that has blazes, or white marks upon the fore and hind feet, on one ſide, before and behind.

TRAMONTA'NE, ſub. a name the Italians give to the north wind, becauſe it comes over the mountains.

TRAMONTA'NE, adj. (of *trans*, lat. over, and *montes* the mountains) ſomething beyond or the other ſide the mountains.

To TRA'MPLE *upon*, 1 to tread under foot. 2 to contemn, or not value. 3 to overcome.

TRANA'TION (of *trans* over, and *nato*, lat. to ſwim) a ſwimming, or flying over.

TRANCE, an extacy, or tranſport of mind.

TRANQUILL (of *tranquillus*, lat. peaceable, of *trans*, more than, and *quietus* quiet) undiſturbed, ſtill, calm.

To TRA'NQUILLIZE (of *tranquillo*, lat.) to make calm, to cauſe tranquillity.

TRAN-

TRANQUI'LLITY (of *tranquillitas*, lat.) quietneſs, calmneſs, ſtillneſs.

To TRANSA'CT (of *tranſigo*, lat. of *trans*, and *ago* to deal with) 1 to negotiate, or diſpatch. 2 to article, treat, or agree.

TRANSA'CTION, 1 paſſage, or a thing in hand. 2 agreement, or convention. 3 (in the plural number) experiments.

*Philoſophical* TRANSACTIONS, a kind of journal of the principal things that come before the Royal Society of London.

TRANSA'CTOR, one that negotiates, or manages an affair.

TRANSA'LPINE (of *tranſalpinus*, lat. of *trans* beyond, and *Alpes* the Alps) that lies, or lives on the other ſide the Alps.

To TRANSCEND (of *tranſcendo*, lat. of *trans* over, and *ſcando* to mount) to ſurpaſs, excel, or go beyond.

TRANSCE'NDANT, ſub. any thing beyond conception, or human underſtanding.

TRANSCE'NDENCE, excellence.

TRANSCE'NDENT, 1 extraordinary,, excellent. 2 (in Logic) ſurpaſſing the predicaments.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL, exceeding, going beyond, ſurpaſſing.

TRANSCENDENTAL *curves* (in the higher Geometry) are ſuch as cannot be defined by algebraical equations, or which, when expreſſed by equations, one of their terms is a variable, or flowing quantity.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL *quantities*, 1 (with Schoolmen) are particularly applied to the continuance of the exiſtence, duration, or time of a being. 2 (with Geometricians) are undeterminate quantities, or ſuch as cannot be expreſſed or affixed to any conſtant equation.

TRANSCENDE'NTALS, the moſt univerſal conceptions of things.

To TRANSCO'LATE (of *trans*, lat. over, and *colo*, lat. to ſtrain) to ſtrain through, to filtrate, or percolate.

To TRANSCRI'BE (of *tranſcribo*, lat. of *trans* over, and *ſcribo* to write) to copy out, or write from another.

TRANSCRI'BER, a copier, or one that writes from another.

TRA'NSCRIPT (of *tranſcriptus*, lat. copied out) the duplicate, or copy of an original writing.

TRANSCRIPTION (of *tranſcriptio*, lat. a copying out) 1 a copying, or writing out. 2 a tranſcript, or copy.

To TRANSCU'R (of *tranſcurro*, lat. of *trans* over, and *curro* to run) 1 to run over. 2 to go or paſs from one place to another. 3 to touch a thing by the bye.

TRA'NSEAT (a ſchool term) i. e. let it paſs. It is uſed when they ſuppoſe a propoſition to be true, without granting it.

TRANSE'LE'MENTA'TION (in the Schools) a change in the elements or principles of one body into thoſe of another.

To TRANSFE'R (of *tranſfero*, lat. of *trans* over, and *fero* to carry) 1 to remove from one place to another. 2 to make over.

TRANSFE'R (among Dealers in ſtocks) a conveyance or making over of ſtock from the ſeller to the buyer.

TRANSFI''GURA'TION (of *tranſfiguratio*, lat. of *tranſfiguro* to transfigure) the changing of one ſhape or figure into another, tranſformation.

To TRANSFI''GURE (of *tranſfiguro*, lat. of *trans* over, and *figuro* to faſhion) to change from one form to another, to transform.

To TRANSFI'X (of *tranſfigo*, lat. of *trans* beyond, and *figo* to wound) to run through.

To TRA'NSFORATE (of *tranſforo*, lat. of *trans* and *foro* to bore) to bore, or make a hole through.

To TRANSFORM (of *tranſformo*, lat. of *trans* and *forma* a ſhape) to change from one ſhape to another.

TRANSFORMA'TION, a metamorphoſis, or changing out of one ſhape into another.

TRANSFORMA'TION *of equations* (in Algebra) is the changing any equation into another that is more eaſy.

TRANSFU'LGID (of *trans* beyond, and *fulgeo*, lat. to ſhine) ſhining through.

To TRANFU'SE (of *tranſfundo*, lat. of *trans*, and *fundo* to pour out) to pour out of one veſſel into another.

TRANFU'SION (of *tranſfuſio*, lat.) a pouring out of one thing into another.

To TRANSGRE'SS (of *tranſgredior*, lat. of *trans* beyond, and *gradior* to go) to violate, or treſpaſs upon.

TRANSGRE'SSION (of *tranſgreſſio*, lat.) the violation, or breaking a law, or ordinance.

TRA'NSIENT (of *tranſiens*, lat. paſſing over, of *trans* over, and *ago* to drive) tranſitory, quickly paſſing, frail, laſting but for a little while.

TRA'NSIT, (of *tranſitus*, lat. a paſſage, of *trans* beyond, and *eo* to go) 1 a paſs, or liberty of paſſing 2 a paſſing or croſſing, a going over from one place to another. 3 (with Aſtronomers) is the paſſage of any planet juſt by or under any ſtar, or the moon's paſſing by or covering any other planet.

TRANSI'TION (of *tranſitio*, lat. a going over) 1 a rhetorical figure, conſiſting in paſſing from one ſubject or point of diſcourſe to another. 2 a going from one thing to another. 3 (with Muſicians) is when a greater note is broken into a leſſer, to make ſmooth the roughneſs of a leap, by a gradual paſſage.

TRA'NSITIVE, an epithet given by Grammarians to ſuch verbs as ſignify an action which paſſes from the doer to or upon the ſufferer, or the ſubject that receives it.

TRA'NSITORY (of *tranſitorius*, lat. that one may paſs through, of *tranſilio*, of *trans* over,

and *ſalio* to leap) laſting but a while, paſſing away.

To TRANSLA'TE (of *tranſlatum*, lat. of *tranſfero*, of *trans* over, and *fero* to carry) 1 to transfer, or remove from one place to another. 2 to turn, or render out of one language into another.

TRANSLA'TION, 1 a removing from one place to another. 2 a verſion. 3 the act of turning from one language to another.

TRANSLATI'TIOUS (of *tranſlatitius*, lat.) 1 of, or belonging to a tranſlation. 2 metaphorical. 3 of no value, or account.

TRANSLU'CENT (of *tranſlucens*, lat. of *trans* beyond, and *luceo* to ſhine) ſhining through.

TRANSLU'CID, (of *tranſlucidus*, lat.) tranſparent, ſhining through.

TRANSMARI'NE (of *tranſmarinus*, lat. of *trans* beyond, and *mare* the ſea) that cometh from, or is of the parts beyond the ſea.

TRANSME'ABLE (of *tranſmeo*, lat. to paſs over, of *trans* over, and *meo* to paſs) that may be paſſed over, or through.

To TRANSMI'GRATE (of *tranſmigro*, lat. of *trans* and *migro* to remove) to paſs from one place or body to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, a removing a habitation from one place to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION *of ſouls*, the paſſing of ſouls departed out of one body into another, metempſychoſis.

TRANSMI'SSION (of *tranſmiſſio*, lat. of *trans* over, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 a paſſing, or ſending over a paſſage. 2 (in Optics) is the act of a tranſparent body paſſing over the rays of light through its ſubſtance, or ſuffering them to paſs.

TRANSMI'SSIBLE, that is capable of being conveyed.

To TRANSMI'T (of *tranſmitto*, lat. of *trans* over, and *mitto* to ſend) to convey, ſend, deliver, or make over.

† To TRANSMO'GRAPHY, to tranſform, or metamorphize.

TRANSMO'NTANE (of *tranſmontanus*, lat. of *trans* beyond, and *mons* a mountain) dwelling or growing beyond the mountains.

*TRANSMO'TIO*, lat. (with Rhetoricians) a figure whereby the orator removes the imputation of any thing from himſelf. This figure is alſo called by the Latins *Tranſitus* and *Variatio*, and by the Greeks *Metabaſis* and *Metaſtaſis*.

TRANSMU'TABLE, capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTA'TION (of *tranſmutatio*, lat. of *trans*, and *muto* to change) 1 the act of tranſmuting, or changing. 2 (with Geometricians) the reduction or change of one figure or body into another of the ſame area or ſolidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a ſquare, &c. 3 (with Chemiſts) the changing the ſubſtance, quality, or colour of mix'd bodies; and there are ſeveral kinds or degrees of it, viz. *Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrefaction*, *Diſtillation*, *Coagulation*, and *Tincture*. See each. 4 (in the higher Geometry) is the converting a figure into another of the ſame kind and order, the reſpective parts of which riſe to the ſame dimenſions of an equation, admit the ſame tangents, &c.

TRANSMUTA'TION *of metals* (with Alchymiſts) or the *grand operation*, as they call it, is the uſing the philoſopher's ſtone; which, as they tell us, is an univerſal ſeed of all metals, and is endued with that admirable quality, that if any metal be melted, or rendered liquid in a crucible, &c. and a little of this admirable ſtone (or *powder of projection*, as they alſo term it) be put into the melted metal, it will immediately turn it into gold or ſilver, according as it is uſed.

To TRANSMU'TE (of *tranſmuto*, lat. of *trans* and *muto* to change) to change one matter, or ſubſtance, into another.

TRA'NSOM (of *tranſtrum*, lat. a girder) a beam going over-thwart.

TRANSPA'RENCY, thorough brightneſs, the being tranſparent.

TRANSPA'RENT (of *trans* beyond, and *pareo* lat. to appear) diaphanous, pellucid, or that one may ſee through.

TRANSPA'RENT *bodies* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch whoſe pores are all right, and nearly perpendicular to the plane of their ſurface, ſo as to let the rays of light paſs freely through them, without being refracted; whereas the pores of opacious bodies are in a crooked, or oblique poſition, by which means the beams of light cannot paſs freely through them, but are loſt by various refractions. This is the doctrine of Ariſtotle, Deſcartes, &c. but this account Sir Iſaac Newton ſhews is lame; that great man accounts for it thus, That in the neighbourhood of parts equal in denſity, the attraction being equal on every ſide, no reflexion or refraction enſues, but the rays which entered the firſt ſurface of the body proceed without interruption quite through the body; thoſe few only excepted which chance to meet with the ſolid parts. But in the neighbourhood of parts that differ much in denſity, as the attraction will be very unequal, the reflexions and refractions muſt be very great; and therefore the rays will not be able to make their way through ſuch bodies, but will be properly deflected, and at laſt quite ſtopped; theſe are called opacuous bodies.

To TRANSPIE'RCE (of *tranſpercer*, fr.) to pierce through, to tranſfix.

TRANSPIRA'TION, 1 the inſenſible paſſage of excrementitious matter through the pores of the ſkin, perſpiration. 2 the ingreſs or entrance of the air, vapours, &c. through the pores of the ſkin into the body.

TRANSPI'RATORY, that ſerves for, or promotes tranſpiration.

To TRANSPI'RE (of *trans* through, and *ſpiro*, lat. to breathe) to exhale, or breathe through the pores of the body, to perſpire.

TRANSPI'RING, 1 breathing through, exhaling in vapours. 2 tranſpiration.

To TRANSPLA'NT (of *trans*, and *planto* to plant) 1 to take up from one place and plant in another. 2 to remove (as a colony) from one place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, 1 the removing of plants, trees, or people, from one place to another. 2 (in natural Magic) is the method of curing diſeaſes, by transferring them from one ſubject to another.

To TRA'NSPORT (of *tranſporto*, lat. of *trans* and *porto* to carry) 1 to carry over to another place. 2 to put in an extaſy, or beſides one's ſelf.

TRANSPORT, 1 a rapture, or ſally. 2 an extaſy. 3 a perſon to be tranſported, eſpecially one who, for ſome crime committed at home, is ſentenced to be carried to the plantations as a ſlave. 3 a tranſport-ſhip, or ſea-veſſel, to carry over ſoldiers, proviſions, warlike-ſtores, &c.

TRANSPO'RTABLE, that may be tranſported.

TRANSPORTA'TION (of *tranſportatio*, lat. of *tranſporto* to tranſport) 1 carriage from one place to another. 2 (in Commerce) re-exportation; the bringing commodities from one foreign ſtate home, and paying duties for them, and then conveying them to ſome other foreign ſtate. 3 baniſhment of certain criminals.

To TRANSPO'SE (of *tranſpono*, lat. of *trans* over, and *pono* to put) to put out of its place, to change as to order.

TRANSPOSI'TION, a tranſpoſing, or changing the order of things.

TRANSPOSITION *of equations* (in Algebra) is the putting over any quantity, &c. to the other ſide of the equation, with a contrary ſign to what it had before. Thus: ſuppoſe $a+b=d$, then by tranſpoſing or putting $b$ to the other ſide of the equation, it will be $a=d-b$, or $a+10=20$, then $a=20-10$.

TRANSPOSITION (in Muſic) is the writing a tune in a different key from that in which it was originally compoſed.

TRANSPOSI'TION (in Grammar) the change in the natural order or conſtruction of words to pleaſe the ear, by rendering the contexture more ſmooth and harmonious.

To TRANSVA'SATE (of *tranſvaſo*, barb. lat. of *trans* and *vas*, a veſſel) to pour out of one veſſel into another, to decant.

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE, to convert our victuals into the real ſubſtance of our bodies. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION (of *trans* and *ſubſtantia* a ſubſtance) the ſubverſion or change of the ſubſtance of the ſacramental bread and wine (according to the notion of Roman catholics) into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TOR, one that holds the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation.

To TRANSU'DE (of *trans* and *ſudo*, lat. to ſweat) to ſweat through, to perſpire.

TRANSVE'RSE (of *tranſverſus*, lat. of *trans* and *verto* to turn) a-croſs, over-thwart.

TRANSVE'RSE *axis*, or TRANSVE'RSE *diameters* (in Geometry) is a diameter or axis belonging to an ellipſis and hyberbola. The line ED is the tranſverſe axis of the hyperbola HGE. See fig. 31. And the line ED, is the tranſverſe axis of the ellipſis PDE. See fig. 34.

*TRANSU'MPTIO*, lat. (of *trans* and *ſumo* to aſſume) a ſyllogiſm by conceſſion or agreement, uſed by Schoolmen, where a queſtion propoſed is transferred to another, with this condition, that the proof of this latter ſhall be admitted for a proof of the former.

TRANSU'MPTION (of *tranſumptio*, lat. of *trans* and *ſumo* to take) a taking from one to another.

TRANSU'MPTIVE, belonging to a changing from one to another.

TRANSVOLA'TION (of *tranſvolatio*, lat. of *trans* beyond, and *volo* to fly) a flying beyond.

TRA'NTERS, a ſort of fiſhermen. See RIPIERS.

TRA'NTERY, the money ariſing by amerœements, or fines impoſed upon ale-houſe-keepers, for breaking the aſſize of ale.

TRAP (of *trappe*, fr.) 1 a ſort of gin to catch beaſts, &c. 2 a ſnare, or train.

TRAP-*door*, a falling door.

To TRAP, 1 to ſet out with trappings. 2 to catch, or deceive. 3 to take in a trap.

To TRAPE, to go idly up and down.

TRA'PES, a ſlattern, or ſlut.

TRAPE'ZIUM. (of τραπεζιον, gr. of τετρας four, and πεζα a foot) a quadrilateral or ſquare figure, whoſe our ſides and angles are unequal, but two fof its ſides are parallel. See fig. 48.

TRAPEZO'ID (of τραπεζον gr. and ειδος a form) an irregular figure in Geometry, that has all its four ſides and angles unequal, and no ſides parallel. See fig. 47.

TRAPPINGS, ornamental furniture for a horſe's back.

TRASH, 1 pitiful ſtuff, trumpery. 2 bad fruit.

TRAVA'DO (of *travade*, fr.) a ſort of whirlwind, or a very great ſtorm at ſea.

TRAVA'LLY, or TRAVE'LLY (of *reveiller*, fr. to awake) a beat of drum in the morning to ſummon the ſoldiers from their beds.

TRAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE (with Farriers) a little place to ſhoe unruly horſes in.

TRA'VEL (of *travail*, fr.) 1 pains, or labour. 2 labour of one with child.

TRAVELS,

TRA'VELS, 1 a journey, or voyages. 2 a book of travels.

To TRA'VEL, 1 to take pains. 2 to go, or be upon a journey.

TRA'VELLER, one that journeys, a wayfaring perſon.

TRA'VELLER's *joy*, viorna, the name of an herb.

To TRA'VERSE (of *traverſer*, fr.) 1 to croſs, or go croſs. 2 to croſs, or thwart. 3 to contradict, or deny ſome part of. 4 (with Carpenters) to plane a board againſt the grain.

To TRA'VERSE *a gun* (in Gunnery) 1 to remove a great gun ſo as make it lay level with the mark. 2 to turn, or point a gun upon her platform which way one pleaſes.

TRA'VERSE, 1 a-croſs, a-thwart. (2 in Navigation) is the variation or altering of a ſhip's courſe, upon the ſhifting of the wind, &c. 3 (in Horſemanſhip) a horſe is ſaid to traverſe when he cuts his tread croſs-wiſe, throwing his croupe to one ſide, and his head to another. 4 (in Carpentry) a piece of wood, or iron, placed tranſverſely, to ſtrengthen and fortify another.

TRA'VERSE (in Fortification) a wall of earth or ſtone, raiſed a-croſs a work which is commanded, in order to cover the men.

TRA'VERSE *table* (in Navigation) a paper on which the traverſes, or various courſes of the ſhip are ſet down, with the points of the compaſs, variation, diſtances, alteration of the wind, &c. ſo as to find her true courſe and diſtance.

TRA'VERSES, 1 croſſes, troubles. 2 (in Fortification) are lines which return back from the ends of the trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the place attack'd, called alſo *Coudes*.

TRAVES (of *travas*, ſpan.) ſhackles with which horſes are tied, to teach them to amble, or pace; trammels.

TRA'VESTY, or TRA'VESTED (of *traveſti*, fr. diſguiſed, of *traveſtir* to appear in maſquerade) diſfigured. The word is chiefly applied to the tranſlating of an author into a ſtyle and manner different from his own; burleſqued.

TRA'VICE. See TRAVE.

*TRAULI'SMUS*, lat. (of τραυλιζω, gr. to ſtutter, or ſtammer) a ſtuttering repetition of the firſt ſyllable of a word.

*TRAUMA'TICA*, gr. (of τραυμα a wound) vulneraries, medicines good for healing of wounds.

TRAW'LEY-*men*, thoſe who practiſe unlawful methods of deſtroying fiſh in the river Thames.

TRAY, a ſhallow veſſel of wood, uſed by butchers, &c.

TRAY'TOR. See TRAITOR.

TREA'CHEROUS, perfidious, unfaithful.

TREA'CHERY, perfidiouſneſs, infidelity.

TREACLE (of θηριακη, gr. See THERIACA) 1 a medicinal compoſition eſteemed good againſt poiſons, or the bite of ſerpents. 2 moloſſes, a ſweet droſſy matter extracted from ſugar in refining.

To TREAD, 1 to ſet the foot, or feet on. 2 to go, to walk. 3 to ſtamp, or preſs. 4 to gender, as a cock.

TREA'DLES, 1 the dung, or ordure of ſheep. 2 that part of the weaver's loom which they move with their feet.

TREA'SON (of *trahiſon*, fr.) 1 treachery, or perfidiouſneſs. 2 high offence, or crime.

*High* TREA'SON, an offence againſt the ſecurity of the king or commonwealth.

*Petty* TREA'SON, is the crime of a wife's killing her huſband, a ſervant his maſter, a prieſt his biſhop, &c.

TREA'SONABLE, traitorous, treacherous, perfidious.

TREA'SURE (of *treſor*, fr.) 1 a heap of riches, wealth, a ſtore of money in reſerve. 2 any thing of great value and excellence.

To TREASURE *up*, 1 to heap up riches. 2 to keep faithfully in one's memory.

TREA'SURER, an officer that keeps the money of a prince, ſtate, corporation, &c.

*Lord High* TREA'SURER (of England) is the third great officer of the crown; he receives the office by the delivery of a white ſtaff; he has the charge and management of all the king's money, &c. in the exchequer; alſo the check of all officers in collecting impoſts, tributes, or any other revenues belonging to the crown.

TREA'SURER *of the king's houſhold*, an officer who, in the abſence of the lord ſteward, has power, with the comptroller and other officers of the green-cloth, &c. to determine felonies, and other crimes committed within the verge of the king's palace.

TREA'SURER *of the navy*, an officer who receives money out of the exchequer, by a warrant from the lord high treaſurer, &c. and pays all the charges of the navy, by a warrant from the principal officer of the navy.

TREA'SURERSHIP, the office, or dignity of a treaſurer.

TREA'SURY, the treaſurer's office, or place where the public money is depoſited.

*Lords of the* TREA'SURY, certain perſons of honour, appointed as commiſſioners to execute the office of treaſurer of England, when it is not committed to a ſingle perſon.

TREAT, a feaſt, or entertainment.

To TREAT, 1 to entertain, or give a feaſt to. 2 to uſe, handle, or deal with. 3 to diſcourſe, or reaſon. 4 to negociate.

TREA'TABLE, tractable, reaſonable.

TREA'TISE (of *tractatus*, lat. of *tracto* to handle) a ſet diſcourſe upon ſome particular ſubject; a diſſertation.

TREA'TMENT (of *traitement*, fr.) uſage, or behaviour.

TREA'TY (of *traité*, fr.) an argument, covenant, or convention.

TRE'BBLE, or TRE'BLE (of *triplex*, lat. of *tres* three, and *plico* to fold) threefold.

TRE'BLE, ſub. the higheſt, acuteſt, or laſt part in muſical proportion.

TRE'DLES. See TREADLES.

TREE, 1 a plant with a ſingle, woody, perennial ſtalk, or trunk. 2 a long and thick piece of timber.

TREE *of conſanguinity*, a figure drawn in form of a tree, containing the genealogy of a perſon, &c.

TREE'FOIL (of *trifolium*, lat. of *tres* three, and *folium* a leaf) the herb three-leaved graſs.

TREEKS *of a cart*, the iron hoops about the naves.

TREE'NELS, or TRE'NELS, long wooden pins with which the planks of a ſhip are faſtened to the timbers.

TREGANON, an incorporate town of Cardiganſhire; it has a fine church, but 'tis a mean town. Its market is on tueſday; and its fairs on February the 8th, and March the 8th. Diſtant from London 140 computed, and 193 meaſured miles.

TREGO'NY, [W. lon. 5°. 22'. lat. 50°. 20'.] a town in Cornwall, ſituate on the river Fale, which is navigable to it by boats from Falmouth, about 16 miles off. It was formerly governed by a portreeve, but was incorporated by James I. with a mayor, recorder, and ſeven capital burgeſſes. It has a market on ſaturday, much leſs than formerly; and fairs on Shrove-tueſday, May the 3d, July the 25th, September the 2nd, and November the 6th. It ſent two members to parliament twice in the reign of Edward I. and regularly from the fifth of Q. Elizabeth. The chief manufacture is ſerge. Diſtant from London 205 computed, and 256 meaſured miles, and 41 from Launceſton.

TRE'LLIS (of *trelles*, fr.) 1 a lattice, or grate. 2 a grated wooden frame to faſten wall-trees to. 3 a ſort of ſtiff linen cloth.

TRE'LLISED, latticed, grated with wood.

To TRE'MBLE (of *trembler*, fr.) 1 to quake, or ſhiver. 2 to fear, or be afraid of. 3 to vibrate.

TRE'MEBUND (of *tremebundus*, lat. of *tremo* to tremble, and *abundanter* greatly) fearful, that trembleth much.

TREME'LLA, or TREME'NTA (of *tremo*, lat. to tremble) the hopper of a mill, from whence the corn falls into the grinding-ſtones.

TREME'NDOUS (of *tremendus*, lat. of *tremo* to tremble) that is much to be feared, or dreaded.

TRE'MOR, lat. a trembling, quaking, ſhaking, or ſhivering.

TRE'MULOUS (of *tremulus*, lat. of *tremo* to ſhake) trembling, quaking, ſhaking, twinkling, moving to and fro.

TREN, an inſtrument ſomewhat like an eel-ſpear, wherewith mariners ſtrike and kill fiſh at ſea.

TRENCH (of *tranchee*, fr.) 1 a ditch, or drain made in the earth, to drain the water off a meadow, &c. 2 a large ditch made round a fortified town. 3 a line to defend an army.

To TRENCH, 1 to cut a trench, or drain. 2 to fence with trenches.

TRE'NCHER (of *tranchoir*, fr.) an utenſil of wood for eating meat on.

TRE'NCHER-*man*, a belly friend, or hearty eater.

TRE'NCHES (in the Military Art) are a way hollowed in the earth in the form of a foſs, having a parapet towards the place beſieged, called lines of approach, or lines of attack; or a work raiſed with faſcines, gabions, wool-packs, &c. which can cover the men from the fire of the beſieged.

*To open the* TRE'NCHES, is to begin to dig or work upon the lines of approach.

*To carry on the* TRE'NCHES, is to advance them, or bring them near the place.

TRE'NDEL, or TRE'NDLE, 1 a ſort of weight, or poſt in a mill. 2 a veſſel called a keever.

TRE'NTAL, a Romiſh office for the dead, conſiſting of thirty maſſes rehearſed for thirty days.

*TRE'PAN*, fr. (of τρύπανον, gr. of τρύπα a hole) 1 an inſtrument with a moveable handle like a wimble, uſed to perforate the cranium in fractures, depreſſions, &c. of it. It is called likewiſe abaptiſon, modiolus, terebra, and terebellum. 2 a ſharper, or cheat.

To TREPA'N, 1 to perforate the cranium with a trepan, or with a trephine. 2 to catch in a trap, to decoy. 3 to bring into a premunire.

TRE'PHINE, an inſtrument with a fixed handle like a gimblet, uſed in perforating the cranium. That part which cuts the bone is made hollow, with teeth like a circular ſaw, both in this and the trepan; but the manner of uſing them is different, the trephine requiring one hand, the other both.

TRE'PID (of *trepidus*, lat. of τρέπω to turn) fearful, trembling for fear.

TREPIDA'TION, a trembling.

TREPI'DITY, fearfulneſs.

TRE'SPASS, an offence; wrong or damage which one private perſon does to another.

To TRE'SPASS, to offend, or tranſgreſs.

TRE'SPASSER, an offender.

TRE'SSEL, or TRE'STLE (of *treteau*, fr.) 1 a frame, or ſupport for a table. 2 a three-legged ſtool.

*TRE'SSES*, fr. locks of hair hanging down looſely.

TRET, an allowance made by merchants to retail dealers, for the waſte or refuſe of ſome commodi-

commodities, being four pounds in every hundred and four.

TRE'VET, or TRI'VET (of *tripus*, lat. of *tres* three, and *pes* a foot) 1 an inſtrument with three feet and a handle to ſet a cup upon before the fire. 2 an iron thing to ſet a ſkillet or pot upon over the fire.

TREY (of *trois*, fr. of *tres*, lat. three) the three at dice, or cards.

*TRI'A*, ital. (in Muſic) a name given to the three parts of muſic, either for voices or inſtruments.

*TRI'A prima*, lat. (with Chemiſts) the three hypoſtatical principles, viz. ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury; of which three, they ſay, all mixed bodies are primarily made, and into which they may be reſolved by means of fire.

TRI'AL, 1 eſſay, or experiment. 2 endeavour, or effort. 3 temptation. 4 an examination of cauſes criminal, or civil, before a judge.

TRIA'NGLE (of *triangulum*, lat. of *tres* three, and *angulus* an angle, or corner) a figure that has three angles and as many ſides, and is either plain or ſpherical.

*Plain* TRIA'NGLE, is one that is contained under three right-lines, as A B C. See fig. 5.

*Spherical* TRIA'NGLE, is one that is contained under three arches of a great circle of the ſphere, as A C D. See fig. 11.

TRIA'NGULAR (of *triangularis*, lat. three cornered) after the form of a triangle.

TRIA'NGULAR *compaſs*, an inſtrument having three legs, or feet, to take off any triangle at once.

TRIAN'GULAR *numbers*, a kind of polygonal numbers, being the ſums of arithmetical progreſſions, the difference of whoſe terms is 1. Thus,

of arithmet. progreſſion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
are formed triang. numb. 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21.

TRIA'NGULAR *quadrant*, is a ſector with a looſe piece to make it an equilateral triangle, which has the calendar graduated on it with the ſun's place, declination, &c. uſed in ſurveying, dialling, &c.

TRIANNUAL (of *tres*, lat. three, and *annus* a year) laſting for three years.

TRIA'RIANS, or TRIA'RII (of *triarii*, lat.) the ſtout Roman ſoldiers placed in the rear, who were to aſſiſt in time of danger.

TRIBE (of *tribus*, lat. a ward, of *tres* three, becauſe Romulus divided Rome into three equal parts) 1 a kindred, or company of people that dwell together in the ſame ward, or liberty. 2 a race, or family. 3 a ſort, or ſpecies.

TRI'BLET, a goldſmith's tool.

*TRI'BRACHUS*, or *TRI'BRACHYS*, gr. a foot in Greek and Latin verſe, conſiſting of three ſhort ſyllables, as *Lĕgĕrĕt*.

TRIBULA'TION, a ſcripture word uſed for trouble, or affliction.

*TRI'BULUS*, lat. (of τριβω, gr. to bruiſe) a thiſtle, or bramble.

TRI'BUNE, a chief officer, among the Romans, ſet over the three orders of the people.

TRI'BUNESHIP, or rather TRIBUNATE, (of *tribunatus*, lat.) the office or dignity of a tribune.

*TRIBU'NAL*, lat. (the place where the Roman tribunes ſat to adminiſter juſtice) a judgment-ſeat, the ſeat of a judge.

TRI'BUNITIAL, TRI'BUNICIAN, or TRI'BUNI'TIOUS (of *tribunitius*, lat.) of, or belonging to a tribune, or the tribunes.

TRI'BUTARY, that pays tribute.

TRI'BUTE (of *tributum*, lat. of *tribuo* to give) 1 what a prince or ſtate pays to another as a token of dependence. 2 a tax, or poll-money.

TRICE, a moment of time.

TRICE'NNIAL (of *tricennalis*, lat. of *triceni* thirty, and *annus* a year) of, or belonging to the term of thirty years.

*TRICHI'ASIS*, or *TRI'CHO'SIS*, gr. (of θριξ an hair) 1 a growing of much hair. 2 a fault in the eye-lids, where there is a double row of hairs. 3 a hairy urine, cauſed by phlegmatic humours, ſo that hairs ſeem to ſwim in it.

*TRICHOMA'NES*, lat. (of θριξ an hair, and μαινομαι, gr. to be mad) the herb called maiden-hair.

*TRI'CHORON*, gr. (of τρεις three, and χωρος a room) a building with three lodgings, or ſtories.

TRICK, 1 a device, or way to bring a thing about. 2 a ſlight of hand. 3 a fetch, a wile, a reach, an artifice. 4 action, or proceeding. 5 malice, or abuſe. 6 a lift at cards.

To TRICK, to put a trick upon, to bubble, or cheat.

To TRICK *up*, to deck, trim, or ſet off.

TRI'CKER. See TRIGGER.

TRI'CKISH, 1 full of wanton tricks. 2 fraudulent, crafty, full of knaviſh tricks.

To TRI'CKLE, to run down in drops, as tears from the eyes, &c.

TRICKSEY, curious, or dainty.

TRICORNI'GEROUS (of *tricorniger*, lat. of *tres* three, *cornu* a horn, and *gero* to bear, or carry) bearing, or having three horns.

TRICO'RPOROUS (of *tricorpor*, lat. of *tres* three, and *corpus* a body) that hath three bodies.

TRIDE (with Horſemen) ſhort and ſwift.

TRIDE-*pace*, is a going of ſhort and thick motions, though united and eaſy.

TRIDE-*career*, a faſt gallop that has its motions ſhort and nimble.

*To work* TRIDE (in Horſemanſhip) is to make the horſe's time with his haunches ſhort and ready.

TRI'DENT (of *trident*, lat. of *tres* three, and *dens*

*dens* a tooth) 1 the tree-forked mace, which the poets feign that Neptune, the fabulous god of the sea, bears. 2 any instrument that has three tangs, or prongs. 3 (in Mathematics) that kind of parabola by which Des Cartes constructed equations of six dimensions. This figure hath four infinite legs, two of which are hyperbolical, tending contrary ways, but placed about an asymptote; and the other two are parabolical and converging, and which with the first two form the figure of the trident.

TRIDENTI'FEROUS (of *tridentifer*, lat. of *tridens* a trident, and *fero* to bear) that bears a trident.

TRI'DUAN (of *triduanus*, barb. lat. of *tres* three, and *dies* a day) of three days continuance.

TRIE'NNIAL (of *triennis*, lat. of *tres* three, and *annus* a year) of three years.

TRI'ER, one that tries or proves.

*TRIETE'RICA*, gr. (of τρεις three, and ετος a year) certain feasts of Bacchus observed every third year.

To TRIFALLOW, to plough land the third time for the same crop.

TRI'FEROUS (of *trifer*, lat. of *tres* three, or thrice, and *fero* to bear) that bears fruit thrice a year.

TRI'FLE, 1 a thing of little or no value. 2 a toy, or child's play-thing.

To TRI'FLE, 1 to toy. 2 to amuse. 3 to idle away one's time.

TRIFO'LIATED *leaf* (of *tres* three, and *folium* a leaf, lat.) a kind of digitated leaf, consisting of three fingers, as in clover-grass, &c.

*TRIFO'LIUM*, lat. (of *tres* three, and *folium* a leaf) three-leaved grass.

TRI'FORM (of *triformis*, lat. of *tres* three, and *forma* a shape) that hath three forms, shapes, or fashions,

TRIFU'RCATED (of *trifurcus*, lat. of *tres* three, and *furca* a fork) three forked.

To TRIG, 1 to skid, or take up, as a wheel. 2 to make a mark for a person to stand on, at nine-pins, &c. 3 to set one's foot at the trigger at nine-pins, bowls, &c.

TRI'GAMY (of τριγαμια, gr. of τρεις three, and γαμος marriage) 1 the having three husbands, or wives at the same time. 2 the having three wives or husbands successively.

TRI'GGER, 1 a piece of iron that pulls away the spring of a gun-lock. 2 an iron to trig a wheel with. 3 a mark to set one's foot on, at nine-pins, &c.

TRI'GLYPH (of τριγλυφος, gr. of τρεις three, and γλυφη sculpture) 1 a hollow carving like three furrows, or gutters. 2 (in Architecture) a member of the frize of the Doric order, set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

TRI'GON (of τριγωνος, gr. of τρεις three, and γωνια an angle) 1 a figure consisting of three angles, a triangle. 2 (in Astronomy) an aspect of two planets when they are one hundred and twenty degrees, or one third of a circle distant from each other.

TRIGO'NAL, triangular.

TRIGONOME'TRICAL, of, or belonging to trigonometry.

TRIGONO'METRY (of τριγωνομετρια, gr. the art of measuring triangles, of τριγωνος a triangle, and μετρεω to measure) the art of finding the dimensions of the parts of a triangle unknown, from the other parts known: or the art whereby, from any three parts of a triangle given, all the rest are found. Notwithstanding its derivation the art does not extend to the measuring the area of triangles; but only considers the lines and angles thereof. Thus having the lengths of the two sides A B and A C, and the angle A *b c*, we find the dimensions of the angles B and C, and of the third line B C. See fig. 5.

*Plain* TRIGONOMETRY, is that which treats of plain triangles; or whereby from three given parts of a plain triangle, all the rest is found. This is of continual use in Navigation, Measuring, Surveying, and other operations of Geometry.

*Spherical* TRIGONOMETRY, is that which treats of spherical triangles; or whereby having three parts of a spherical triangle given, all the rest is found. This is very difficult, and is learnt with a view only to Astronomy, and its kindred arts Geography and Dialling.

TRILA'TERAL (of *tres* three, and *latus* a side, lat.) having three sides.

TRILL (in Music) a shaking, or quavering of the voice, &c.

To TRILL, 1 to quaver, or shake. 2 to trickle, or descend in drops.

*TRILLE'TTO*, ital. (in Music) a short, or little trill.

TRI'LLION (in Arithmetic) the number 1,000,000,000,000.

TRILU'MINAR, or TRILU'MINOUS (of *tres* three, and *luminare* a light) having three lights.

TRIM, adj. 1 neat in cloaths, spruce. 2 neat, fine, handsome.

TRIM, sub. 1 the best posture of a ship, proportion of ballast, and hanging of her masts for sailing. 2 dress, or clothing.

To TRIM, 1 to furnish, ornament, or set off. 2 to shave the beard. 3 to set a boat, or ship, so even on both sides that she does not swag one way more than the other. 4 to carry it fair between two parties. 5 to dress, adjust, or polish. 6 to mend, or furbish. 7 to cut off the superfluous branches.

*TRI'MACRUS*, lat. (of τριμακρης, gr. of τρεις three, and μακρος long) a foot in verse consisting of three long syllables.

TRI'MMERS (in Architecture) pieces of timber framed at right angles with the joysts

againſt the ways for chimneys, and well-holes for ſtairs.

TRI'NCUMS, trinkets, or baubles.

TRINE (of *trinus*, lat. of *tres* three) of, or belonging to three.

TRINE *aſpect* (in Aſtronomy) the diſtance of 120 degrees, or the third part of a circle; it is repreſented by the character △.

TRINE *dimenſion* (in Geometry) length, breadth, and thickneſs.

TRING, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 51°. 45'.] a pretty little town in Hartfordſhire, the moſt weſtern in the county, with a handſome church, a charity ſchool for teaching and cloathing 20 boys, and a good bridge over the river Were. It has a market on friday, conſiderable for corn, here being ſeveral granaries; and fairs on May the 18th, June the 29th, and September the 29th. A branch of the Thames riſes in this pariſh. Diſtant from London 28 computed, and 33 meaſured miles, and 30 from Hartford.

*TRI'NGLE*, fr. 1 a bed-curtain. 2 a lath that reaches from one bed poſt to another. 3 (in Architecture) a ſmall member fixed exactly upon every triglyph, under the plat-band of the architrave, from whence hang down the pendant-drops in the Doric order; it is alſo called a riglet, liſtel, &c.

TRINITA'RIANS, 1 an order of monks, inſtituted in honour of the Trinity, for the redeeming of Chriſtian captives from the infidels. 2 a name given by the Socinians to thoſe that believed the myſtery of the Trinity. 3 a ſort of heretics maintaining ſome errors relating to the Trinity.

TRI'NITY (of *trinitas*, lat. of *tres* three) 1 the only God in three perſons. 2 the herb heart's-eaſe.

TRI'NITY *houſe*, a ſort of college at Deptford, belonging to a company, or corporation of ancient maſters of ſhips, &c. who have a power, by the king's charter, to take cognizance of all thoſe who deſtroy ſea-marks; and alſo to correct the faults of ſailors, &c. and to take care of ſeveral other matters belonging to navigation; alſo to examine young officers, pilots of ſhips coming up the Thames, &c.

TRI'NITY *Sunday*, the firſt Sunday after Whitſunday.

TRI'NKET, a toy, a play-thing, a gew-gaw.

TRINO'CTIAL (of *trinoctialis*, lat. of *tres* three, and *nox* the night) of, or belonging to the ſpace of three nights.

TRINO'MIAL (of τριωνυμος, gr. of τρεις three, and ονομα a name) that which hath three names, or denominations.

TRINO'MIAL (in Algebra) is a root compoſed of three parts or names connected together by the ſign + thus $a + b + c$ is a trinomial root, conſiſting of the ſum of the three quantities.

*TRIO*, ital. (in Muſic) a muſical compoſition in three parts.

*TRIO'NES*, lat. (in Aſtronomy) a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars, near the north pole, called Charles's wain.

TRIP, 1 a ſtumble, or falſe ſtep. 2 a fall. 3 a little journey, or voyage. 4 a herd of goats.

To TRIP, 1 to ſtumble. 2 to go faſt, and by little or ſhort ſteps. 3 to faulter with the tongue. 4 to throw down, to ſtrike up a perſon's heels.

TRIPA'RTIENT, dividing into three parts without leaving any remainder.

TRIPARTI'TE (of *tripartitus*, lat. of *tres* three, and *partior* to divide) divided into three parts, or made or done by three parties.

TRIPARTI'TION, a dividing into three parts, or taking the third part of any thing.

*TRIPE*, fr. the intrails of an ox cleanſed and parboiled, fit for eating.

TRIPE'DAL (of *tripedalis*, lat. of *tres* three, and *pes* a foot) of three feet in length.

*TRIPETALO'DES*, lat. (of τρεις three, πεταλον, gr. a leaf) that is deeply cut into three parts, which ſeem to be three diſtinct leaves, but are all joined at the bottom.

TRIPE'TALOUS flowers (of τρεις three, and πεταλον, gr. a leaf) compoſed of three petala or coloured leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG (of *triphthongus*, lat. of τριφθογγος, gr. of τρεις three, and φωνεις a vowel) the joining together of three vowels, as *eau*, *iea*, &c. in one ſyllable.

*TRIPHY'LLON*, gr. (of τρεις three, and φυλλον a leaf) the herb trifoil, or three-leaved graſs.

*TRIPHY'LLOS*, gr. (of τρεις three, and φυλλον a leaf) whoſe leaf conſiſts of three parts.

TRI'PLE, three-fold.

To TRI'PLE (of *triplico*, lat. of *tres* three, and *plico* to fold) to make three-fold, or three times the ſame.

❦ *The* TRI'PLE-*coloured bow*, the rainbow. *Milton.*

TRI'PLE *tree*, the gallows.

TRI'PLICATE *ratio* (in Mathematics) is the reaſon or ratio that cubes bear to each other.

TRIPLICA'TION, a making three-fold.

TRIPLI'CITY (of *triplicitas*, barb. lat. of *tres* three, and *plico* to fold) the quantity that is three-fold.

TRI'POD (of τριπους, gr. of τρεις three, and πους a foot) a three-footed ſtool, on which the prieſteſs of Apollo at Delphos uſed to ſit, when ſhe gave forth her oracles.

*TRI'POLA*, ital. (in Muſic) one of the kinds of time, or movement, generally called triple-time, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

TRI'POLY (of *ter* thrice, and *polio*, lat. to poliſh) 1 a ſtone finely powdered, uſed in poliſhing. Some with more juſtice take it for

for a native earth. 2 the herb turbith, or blue camomile.

TRI'POS (at Cambridge) the ſame as terræfilius at Oxford.

TRI'PPING, 1 walking nimbly, or lightly upon the toes. 2 ſtumbling, or making a falſe ſtep. 3 faultering with the tongue.

TRI'PTOTE (of τριπλωτον, gr. of τρεις three, πλωμα a caſe) a noun having but three caſes.

*TRIQUE'TRA*, lat. a triangle, or three corned figure.

TRIRE'ME (of *triremis*, lat. of *tres* three, and *remus* an oar) a galley with three oars on each ſide, or bank, or rather with three banks of oars, one above another.

TRISACRAMENTA'LES (of *tres* three, and *ſacramentum*, lat. a ſacrament) thoſe that admit of three ſacraments in the Chriſtian religion and no more.

*TRISA'GIUM*, lat. (of τρισαγιον, gr. of τρις thrice, and ἁγιος holy) a particular hymn uſed in the Greek church, wherein the word ἁγιος, or holy, is thrice repeated. The hymn is to this effect, Holy God, holy mighty, holy immortal, have mercy on us.

*TRISA'GO*, lat. (of *tres* three, and *ago* to drive) the herb germander.

TRISE'CTION (of *ter* thrice, and *ſeco*, lat. to cut) a dividing, or cutting a thing into three parts.

*TRISMUS*, or *TRIGMUS*, lat. (of τριζω, gr. to crack) the grinding of the teeth, or the convulſion of the muſcles of the temples, which cauſes an involuntary gnaſhing of the teeth.

TRI'SPAST, or TRISPASTON (of τριςπαστος, gr. drawn or pulled with three pullies, of τρις thrice, and σπαω to draw) a machine with three pullies for raiſing great weights.

*TRISPE'RMOS*, gr. (of τρεις three, and σπερμα ſeed) which bears three ſeeds.

TRISTI'SONOUS (of *triſte* ſorrowfully, and *ſono*, lat. to ſound) ſounding ſorrowfully.

TRISYLLA'BICAL, of, or belonging to a triſyllable.

TRISY'LLABLE (of τρισυλλαβος, gr. of τρεις three, and συλλαβος a ſyllable) a word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE (of *tritus*, lat. of *tero* to rub) 1 worn much with uſing, thread-bare. 2 very common.

TRITHE'ITES (of τρεις three, and Θεος God, gr.) heretics holding three diſtinct Gods.

*TITON*, gr. 1 the ſon of Neptune and Amphitrite, according to the poets: they tell us, that his fore-feet are like thoſe of an horſe, his tail is forked in a lunar form, but his buſt is of a man, his lower parts of a fiſh. The poets ſay he was the trumpeter of Neptune, attending on him, and carrying his commands from ſea to ſea. 2 a fane or weather-cock in form of a Triton.

TRI'TONE (of *tres* three, and *tonus*, lat. a tone) a falſe concord, conſiſting of three tones, or a greater third and a greater tone.

TRITURA'TION (of *trituro*, lat. to pound) 1 a pulverizing, or reducing hard ſubſtances to a fine powder, either by pounding or levigation. 2 (with Phyſicians) the action of the ſtomach upon the food, which was held to grind it; an opinion now out of countenance.

TRI'VIAL (of *trivialis*, lat. of *tres* three, and *via* a way) common, ordinary, trifling, or vulgar.

TRI'UMPH (of *triumphus*, lat. of θριαμβος, gr. a ſolemn pomp) 1 a ſolemn ſhew among the ancient Romans, at the return of a general from noted victories. 2 a victory.

To TRI'UMPH, 1 to make a ſolemn and pompous entry. 2 to vanquiſh, or overcome. 3 to pride, or hug one's ſelf.

TRIU'MPHAL (of *triumphalis*, lat.) of, or belonging to a triumph.

TRIU'MPHANT, 1 triumphal, or belonging to a triumph. 2 that triumphs, victorious.

TRIU'MPHER, he that triumphs.

TRIU'MPHING, 1 making a triumphant proceſſion. 2 glorying.

TRIU'MVIR, one of the three magiſtrates that governed Rome in chief, who were called *triumviri*.

TRIU'MVIRATE, the government of old Rome by the *triumviri*.

TRIU'NE (q. d. *tres in uno*, lat. i. e. three in one) an epithet applied by ſome to God, to ſignify the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of perſons.

To TROAT (with Hunters) to cry as a buck does at rutting time.

TROCHA'IC, a kind of verſe conſiſting of trochees.

TRO'CHAR (in Surgery) a pipe made of metal, to which is fitted a bodkin with a ſharp-pointed end, uſed in tapping dropſical perſons.

TROCHANTER (of τροχαντης, gr. a rudder of a ſhip, of τροχαω to run) a name given to two apophyſes in the upper part of the thigh bone; the higheſt, ſituate in the inſide, called the great trochanter, and the loweſt, ſituate on the outſide, called the little trochanter; they receive the tendons of moſt of the muſcles of the thigh.

TRO'CHEE (of τροχαιος, gr. of τροχαω to run) a foot in Greek and Latin verſe, which conſiſts of two ſyllables, the one long, and the other ſhort, as *ſcrībĕ*, *mūsă*.

*TROCHILI'CE*, gr. (of τροχιλικη, gr. of τροχος a wheel) the art of wheel-work, or a mathematical ſcience, which demonſtrates the properties of all circular motions.

*TRO'CHILUS*, lat. or TRO'CHILE (of τροχιλος, or τροχιλη, gr. of τροχος a wheel) that hollow ring, or cavity, that runs round

a column next to the tore, commonly called the *caſemate*, and oftentimes the *ſcotia*, on account of its ſhady dark appearance.

TRO'CHINGS (with Hunters) the ſmall branches on the top of a deer's head.

*TROCHITÆ*, or TROCHITES, a kind of figured foſſil ſtones, reſembling plants, vulgarly called St. Cuthbert's beard.

TROCHISK (of τροχισκος, gr.) a paſtil, a medicine made in a round form.

*TRO'CHLEA*, lat. (of τρεχω to run round) 1 one of the ſix mechanical powers, commonly called a pulley. 2 (in Anatomy) a cavity in the lower part of the os humeri, into which the proceſs of the ulna enters.

TRO'CHOI'DES, gr. (of τροχος a wheel, and ειδος reſemblance) a kind of articulation, wherein one bone enters the cavity of another, like an axle into the knave of a wheel; as in the articulation of the firſt and ſecond vertebræ of the neck.

TROCHO'LICS (of τροχος, gr. a wheel). See TROCHILICE.

TROCHO'ID (of τροχος a wheel, and ειδος a form) (in Geometry) the ſame as cycloid. See CYCLOID.

*TRO'CHUS*, lat. (of τροχος, gr. of τρεχω to run round) 1 a wheel. 2 a round lump of any thing.

To TROLL *about*, to ramble up and down in a ſluttiſh or careleſs dreſs.

TROLL-*madam*, a ſort of game, otherwiſe called pigeon holes.

TRO'LLING, fiſhing for pikes with a rod whoſe line runs on a reel.

TRO'LLOP, a ſlattern, a woman careleſs in dreſs.

*TRO'MA*, gr. a wound proceeding from any outward cauſe.

*TROM E'NS*, or *TRO'MOS*, gr. (of τρομεω to tremble) a trembling, or deprivation of the voluntary motion of the ſenſes.

TRO'NAGE (of *trona*, old eng. a beam to weigh with) 1 a cuſtom, or toll, taken for weighing wool. 2 the act of weighing wool in a public market.

TRONA'TOR, an officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs it is to weigh wool.

TROOP (of *troupe*, fr.) 1 a multitude of people. 2 a ſmall body of horſe or dragoons, commonly fifty; anſwering to a company of foot. 3 (in the plural number) forces, or armies. 4 (in the art of war) is the ſecond beat of the drum, when the ſoldiers ſtrike their tents, roll them up, and hold themſelves ready to march; the firſt is called the general.

*Independent* TROOP, a troop that is not imbodied into, or joined to any regiment.

To TROOP *together*, to aſſemble, or get together.

TROO'PER, a horſe ſoldier.

TRO'PE (of τροπος, gr. of τρεπω to change) a term of rhetoric, ſignifying the turning of a word from its proper ſenſe to another for ſome advantage; as thunderbolt of war, for a great captain.

TRO'PHY (of *trophæum*, lat. of τροπαιον, gr. of τρεπω to turn) 1 a glorious monument of a victory ſet up in the place where the enemy was vanquiſhed. 2 (in Architecture) an ornament repreſenting the trunk of a tree, charged or encompaſſed all about with arms or military weapons, both offenſive and defenſive.

TRO'PHY-*money*, a duty paid annually by houſe-keepers, or their landlords, for the drums, colours, &c. of the companies or regiments of militia.

TRO'PICAL, of, or belonging to the tropics.

TRO'PICS (of τροπικοι, gr. τρεπω to turn) two leſſer circles of the ſphere parallel to the equator, at twenty-three degrees thirty minutes from it; that towards the north is called the tropic of Cancer, being the ſun's north boundary, as, *n m*; and that towards the ſouth, the tropic of Capricorn, being the ſun's ſouth boundary, as *k l*. See fig 6. They are ſo called becauſe, when the ſun comes to either, he turns the other way.

TRO'PISTS, ſuch as explain the ſcripture altogether by tropes and figures.

TROPI'TES (of τρεπω to convert) a ſect who maintained that the Word was converted into fleſh. Their opinion was founded on theſe words of St. John, Ὁ λογος σαρξ ἐγένετο. The word was made fleſh, ch. i. 14. as if it did not ſignify that the Word was cloathed with our fleſh and nature.

TROPOLO'GICAL, of, or belonging to tropology.

TRO'POLOGY (of τροπολογια, gr. of τροπος a trope, and λογος a ſpeech) figurative, or moral diſcourſe.

*TROT*, fr. a horſe's going between pace and gallop, performed with the hind leg of one ſide, and the fore leg of the other ſide from the ground at a time, which he changes alternately.

*An old* TROT, an old decrepit woman.

TROTH, faith.

TRO'TTER (of *trotteux*, fr.) 1 a trotting horſe. 2 a ſheep's foot.

*TROU'BLE*, fr. 1 pains, inconveniency. 2 misfortune, croſs accident, miſery, affliction, ſorrow. 3 inconveniency, danger, premunire. 4 confuſion, or diſturbance. 5 vexation, or anxiety.

To TROU'BLE (of *troubler*, fr.) 1 to make a liquor thick and muddy. 2 to be troubleſome, to importune. 3 to diſorder, or cauſe confuſion. 4 to diſturb, or interrupt. 5 to vex, to diſquiet, to afflict. 6 to bring into trouble, to find buſineſs. 7 to cauſe pain, to torment.

TROU'BLER, one that cauſes trouble.

TROU'BLESOME, 1 that cauſes trouble. 2 dangerous, or difficult. 3 full of trouble.

TROUGH,

TROUGH, a hollow wooden veſſel for divers uſes.

TROVER (of *trouver*, fr. to find) an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods, refuſes to deliver them.

To TRO'ULE, 1 to roll about, to troul the tongue, *Milton*. 2 (in Hunting) ſaid of hounds when they follow the chaſe ſcattered about.

To TROUNCE, 1 to ſue at law, to puniſh ſeverely. 2 to abuſe. 3 to bubble, or cheat.

*TROUSSEQUE'VE*, fr. (with Horſemen) a large caſe of leather, as long as the dock of a horſe's tail, which ſerves as a covering to the tails of leaping horſes.

TROUSSERS, a kind of wide breeches.

*TROUSSIQUIN*, fr. (with Horſemen) a piece of wood cut arch-wiſe, and raiſed above the hinder bow of a great ſaddle, which ſerves to keep the bolſter right.

TROUT, a delicate river fiſh.

TROWBRIDGE, [W. lon. 2°. 20'. lat. 51°. 24'.] an ancient town in Wiltſhire, formerly defended by a caſtle with ſeven towers, now demoliſhed. The court of the dutchy of Lancaſter for this county is annually held here about Michaelmas. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on July the 25th. Its chief manufacture is broad-cloth. Diſtant from London 80 computed, and 99 meaſured miles, and 30 from Saliſbury.

TROWEL (of *truelle*, fr.) a brick-layer's tool.

TROY-*weight*, a weight of twelve ounces to the pound.

TRU'ANT, or TRU'AND (of *truand*, fr.) 1 a vagabond, or common beggar. 2 an idle fellow. 3 a boy that plays the rogue inſtead of going to ſchool.

TRUB, or TRUB-*tail*, a little ſquat woman.

TRUCE, a ceſſation of arms for a certain time agreed on by both ſides.

TRU'CHMAN (of *truchéman*, fr.) an interpreter, a linguiſt.

TRUCIDA'TION (of *trucidatio*, lat. of *trucido* to murder) a ſlaughter, carnage, or butchery.

TRUCK (of *troc*, fr.) 1 exchange, or bartering. 2 a round piece of wood on the top of a flag-ſtaff, &c.

To TRUCK, to barter, to chop, to change.

To TRU'CKLE, to buckle to, to ſubmit.

TRU'CKLE-*bed*, a low bed with wheels, to run under another bed.

TRUCKS (of *trucca*, ital. of τροχος, gr. a wheel) 1 round pieces of wood like wheels fixed on the axle-trees of carriages, to move the ordnance at ſea. 2 an Italian game, a kind of billiards.

TRU'CULENT (of *truculentus*, lat. of *trux* cruel) 1 cruel, fierce, ſavage, barbarous. 2 clowniſh, ruſtic, ill-bred.

To TRUDGE, 1 to toil, or moil. 2 to walk on foot.

TRUE, 1 ſure, certain, not falſe. 2 right, that is as it ſhould be, genuine. 3 ſincere, real, ingenuous, candid. 4 faithful, truſty. 5 fit, convenient, proper. 6 exact. 7 good, proper.

TRUE-*love*, the name of an herb.

TRUE *place of a planet* (in Aſtronomy) the place in the heavens pointed out by a right line drawn from the centre of the earth through the centre of the object, which is often different from the apparent place.

TRU'FFLE (of *truffe*, fr.) an exquiſite root, ſomething like a potatoe, what the country people call ground-nuts, pig-nuts, and ſow-bread.

TRUGG, a tray, or hod, to carry mortar in.

TRULL (of *trulla*, ital.) a harlot, or one that follows the camp.

TRULLISA'TION, or TRULLIZATION (of *trulliſatio*, lat. of *trulliſſo* to plaiſter) 1 plaiſtering, or laying on of mortar with a trowel. 2 the hatches made on the layers of mortar, to retain the lining of the *ſtriæ*.

TRU'LY, 1 in truth, ſincerely. 2 as it ought to be.

TRUMP, 1 the card that is turned up at certain games. 2 a trumpet. 3 the trunk of an elephant. 4 (in the plural number) ſhifts, or extremities.

To TRUMP, 1 to take with a trump, at cards. 2 to cry up. 3 to trump up, to forge, or counterfeit.

TRU'MPERY, traſh, old pitiful ſtuff.

TRU'MPET (of *trompette*, fr.) a warlike muſical inſtrument of the wind kind.

TRU'MPET-*marine*, a muſical inſtrument with one ſtring, which being ſtruck with a hair-bow ſounds like a trumpet.

*Speaking* TRU'MPET, a ſort of large trumpet uſed at ſea to ſpeak through, becauſe it greatly magnifies the ſound, and carries the voice to a very great diſtance; the Stentorophonic tube.

To TRU'MPET, 1 to blow a trumpet. 2 to divulge, or publiſh.

TRU'MPETER, 1 one who ſounds a trumpet. 2 the trumpet-fiſh, the ſaw-fiſh.

To TRU'NCATE (of *trunco*, lat. of *truncus* a ſtump) to cut ſhorter, to maim, to cut off.

TRUNCATED *pyramid* or *cone*, is one whoſe top or vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its baſe.

TRU'NCHEON (of *tronçon*, fr. of *truncus*, lat. a ſtump) a kind of ſhort ſtaff uſed by generals and great officers as a mark of their command.

TRU'NCHEONS (with Farriers) ſhort thick worms, that breed in the maws of horſes, which in time will eat their way through, if not deſtroyed.

*TRU'NCUS*, lat. (of τρεχνος, gr. a ſtump) 1 a ſtump, ſtock, or body of a tree without the boughs. 2 a body without the head. 3 (with Architects) part of the pedeſtal of a pillar

To TRU'NDLE (of *trondeler*, fr.) 1 to troll a long. 2 to twirl round.

TRU'NDLE-*shot*, a ſort of iron ſhot about ſeventeen inches long, ſharp-pointed at both ends, with a round bowl of lead caſt upon it, at an hand's breadth from each end.

TRU'NDLE *tail*, a woman that runs friſking up and down with a draggled tail.

TRUNK (of *truncus*, lat. of τρεχνος, gr. a ſtump) 1 a ſtump of a tree, or the body conſidered without the branches. 2 the ſtump, ſtool, or that part of a tree left over the root in felling. 3 a body without a head. 4 the body regarded by itſelf without the extremities. 5 the main body of an artery or vein in contradiſtinction to the branches. 6 a cheſt, or coffer covered with leather. 7 a wooden pipe for the conveyance of water. 8 the proboſcis of an elephant.

TRUNK, (in Architecture) 1 the ſhaft of a column. 2 that part of a pedeſtal called alſo the dye.

TRUNK *roots* (with Botaniſts) ſmall roots breaking or growing out of the trunks of plants, which are of two ſorts. 1 ſuch roots as grow by a downright deſcent, ſometimes all along the trunk, as in mint, &c. ſometimes only at the ends or points, as in brambles. 2 ſuch roots as neither deſcend nor aſcend, but ſhoot forth at right angles with the trunk.

TRU'NNIONS (of *trognons*, fr.) the knobs of a cannon, which bear it on the cheeks of the carriage.

TRU'NNION-*ring*, that ring about a great gun, next before the trunnions.

TRURO, [W. lon. 5°. 30'. lat. 50°. 20'.] a town in Cornwall, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Fale, 'tis a branch of the port of Falmouth, has the benefit of coining tin, the ſhipping off of which is its chief trade. It was incorporated by K. John, and Q. Elizabeth, and 'tis now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, twenty capital burgeſſes, and a recorder. Its mayor is alſo mayor of Falmouth, and the quayage of goods there belong to this corporation. It has ſent two members to parliament, ever ſince the reign of Edward I. The ſtreets are regular, with a large market-houſe, and a large old Gothic church. Its markets are on wedneſday and ſaturday, the fairs are wedneſday in Mid-lent week, Whit-wedneſday, November the 19th, and December the 8th. Diſtant from London 212 computed, and 274 meaſured miles, and 44 from Launceſton.

TRUSS (of *trouſſe*, fr.) 1 a fardel, or bundle. 2 a bandage, or ſuſpenſory for thoſe that are ruptured.

TRUSS *of flowers* (in Botany) ſeveral flowers growing together on the ſame ſtalk, as in cowſlips.

To TRUSS, 1 to tie up. 2 to hang upon a tree. 3 to make a fardel, or bundle. 4 to ſnatch up, as a bird of prey.

TRUST, 1 confidence, or aſſurance. 2 depoſitum. 3 charge, or importance. 4 credit, or tick.

To TRUST, 1 to put one in truſt with. 2 to depend, or rely upon. 3 to give credit to. 4 to believe. 5 to hope, or expect.

TRUSTEE', one into whoſe hands an eſtate or money is put for the uſe of another.

TRU'STY, faithful, that may be depended upon.

TRUTH, 1 verity, in oppoſition to falſity. 2 certainty, fidelity, faithfulneſs.

*Logical* TRUTH, is the conformity of the thing with the idea itſelf.

*Metaphyſical* TRUTH, is the conformity of the things with the divine underſtanding.

*Moral* TRUTH, is the conformity of words, geſtures and actions with the heart, when a man's heart and mouth go together; when he ſpeaks what he thinks, and is in reality what, by his outward appearance, he ſeems to be.

TRUTH *in being* (in Metaphyſics) is the agreeableneſs of the eſſence of any thing to the underſtanding of God.

TRUTH *in ſignifying* (in Metaphyſics) is where there is an exact correſpondence between the ſign and the thing ſignified.

TRUTH *in knowing* (in Metaphyſics) is when by its ideas the underſtanding repreſents the thing that is to be underſtood exactly as it is.

*Artificial* TRUTH (in Metaphyſics) is ſuch a truth, the immediate rule of which is the underſtanding of the artificer.

*Natural* TRUTH (in Metaphyſics) is ſuch a truth, of which the underſtanding of God is the immediate rule.

*TRUTINA*, lat. (of τρυτανη, gr. a pair of ſcales) a pair of ſcales, or balances.

TRUTINA'TION, 1 a weighing, or balancing. 2 a conſidering a thing ſeriouſly.

To TRY, 1 to eſſay, to prove, to attempt. 2 to examine, to conſider. 3 to decide, or determine. 4 to bring to a trial. 5 to cleanſe, fine, or refine. 6 to have a trial for. 7 to give a trial, or proof of. 8 to endeavour, or eſſay. 9 (ſea term) a ſhip is ſaid to try, when ſhe is let lie in the ſea, with her helm tied down, and only the main ſail abroad.

TRY'AL. See TRIAL.

*TU'ANT*, fr. ſharp, biting, tart.

TUB, a wooden veſſel well known.

TUB *of vermilion*, from 3 to 4000 lb. weight.

TUB *of tea*, about 60 lb. weight.

TUB *of camphire*, from 56 to 80 lb. weight.

TUBE (of *tubus*, lat. of τυπος, gr. hollow) 1 a pipe, conduit, or canal; a cylinder hollow within ſide. ☞ The word is chiefly applied to thoſe uſed in Phyſics, Anatomy, Aſtronomy, &c. on ordinary occaſions we ſay *pipe*. 2 a teleſcope; but more properly that part of it in which the lenſes are fitted. 3 a tobacco pipe, *Philips*.

*U'BER*, lat. (of *tumeo* to ſwell, or of שבור heb. a ſwelling) 1 a puff, a knob, or knot in a tree. 2 (in Surgery) a tumour or ſwelling growing naturally to any part. 3 (in Botany) a kind of round turgid root in form of a turnip.

TU'BERCLE (of *tuberculum*, lat. a dim. of *tuber* a boil) a little ſwelling puſtle, as in the ſmall pox.

TU'BEROSE (of *tubereuſe*, fr.) the name of a white fragrant flower.

TUBEROSITY (of *tuberoſite*, fr. of *tuber* lat. a bunch) a natural tumour.

TU'BEROUS (of *tuberoſus*, lat. of *tuber* a bunch) 1 full of bunches or knobs. 2 (in Botany) a term applied to ſuch roots as are round, and conſiſt of an uniform fleſhy ſubſtance without bulbs.

TU'BULATED (of *tubulatus*, lat. of *tubus* a tube) made hollow like a tube, or pipe.

TUBULA'TION, a making hollow like a pipe or tube.

TU'BULOUS, hollow like a pipe, or tube.

TUCK, a ſort of rapier, or long ſword.

To TUCK, 1 to turn, or gather up. 2 to twitch.

TU'CKER, 1 the top of a woman's ſhift made of lace, cambrick, &c, 2 a fuller.

*Lace* TUCKER, that goes upon the top of a woman's ſtays,

TUCKING-*mill*, a mill uſed to ſcour and thicken clothes, a fulling mill.

TU'CKSELS, the teeth of a horſe, called grinders.

TUCKET, the ſame as TOCCATA.

TUDDINGTON, a ſmall town in Bedfordſhire, which has a market on thurſday, and fairs on Auguſt the 24th, September the 29th, and November the 23d. Diſtant from London 34 computed, and 39 meaſured miles, and 13 from Bedford.

TU'EL, the fundament of a beaſt.

TUE'SDAY, the third day of the week. It has its name from Tuiſco, an idol which the Saxons worſhipped on this day. It is ſuppoſed to be the Mars of the Romans.

TUFT (of *touffe*, fr.) 1 a lock of hair. 2 a bunch of feathers, &c. 3 the creſt of a bird. 4 (with Botaniſts) a thicket of trees, a bunch of graſs, &c. the buſhy part of trees.

TUG, 1 a hard pull. 2 a waggon to carry timber.

To TUG, 1 to pull, or haul. 2 to labour hard.

TUILERIE, fr. (a place where tiles are made, of *tuile* a tile) 1 the garden of the Louvre, a magnificent palace in Paris, ſo called as being a place where tiles were anciently made. 2 a fine palace in the front of that garden; joined to the Louvre by a long gallery along the banks of the Seine.

TUITION (of *tuitio*, lat. of *tueo* to keep) 1 care, or government. 2 patronage, or protection.

TU'LIP (of *tulipe*, fr.) a flower, a kind of lilly of various colours.

TULIPANT, a ſaſh or wreath worn by the Indians inſtead of a hat.

To TUM *wool*, to mix together wool of different colours.

TU'MBLE, a fall.

To TU'MBLE, 1 to throw, or roll a thing. 2 to rumple, as one's cloaths. 3 to turn, as to tumble over the leaves of a book. 4 to fall down. 5 to roll or wallow, throw or ſtretch one's ſelf. 6 to play tumbling tricks.

TU'MBLER, 1 a perſon who performs tumbling tricks. 2 an oblong glaſs without a foot to drink out of. 3 a ſort of hunting dog, ſomething leſs than a hound with picked ears, called from its tumbling and winding before he attacks his prey.

TU'MBREL (of *tombereau*, fr.) 1 a dung-cart. 2 a ducking-ſtool for ſcolds, &c.

TUMEFA'CTION, the making tumid, the act of ſwelling, or riſing into a tumour.

TU'MEFIED (of *tumifactus*, lat. of *tumor* a ſwelling, and *facio* to make) ſwelled, raiſed into a ſwelling.

To TU'MEFY (of *tumeo* to ſwell) to ſwell, or grow into a tumor.

TU'MID (of *tumidus*, lat. of *tumeo* to ſwell) 1 ſwoln, puffed up. 2 proud, lofty, haughty.

TU'MOR, or TUMOUR (of *tumor*, lat. of *tumeo* to ſwell) a ſwelling cauſed by the ſettling of humours in ſome part of the body, whence it is enlarged and ſtretched beyond its due tone, ſo as to be rendered unfit to perform its natural actions.

*Critical* TU'MORS, are impoſtumes, or thoſe which appear at once in acute diſeaſes, and put an end to them, with either good or bad ſucceſs.

*Malignant* TU'MORS, are ſuch as are attended with extraordinary and dangerous ſymptoms, the conſequences of which are very dangerous, as the carbuncle in the plague.

*Peſtilential* TU'MORS, are ſuch as uſually ariſe in the time of a peſtilence, or plague.

*Venereal* TU'MORS, are ſwellings at the bottom of the groin, proceeding from impure copulation.

To TUMP (with Gardiners) to fence trees about.

TU'MULATED (of *tumulatus*, lat. of *tumulo* to bury) buried, interred.

TUMULO'SE (of *tumuloſus*, lat. of *tumulus* a hillock) full of little hills, or hillocks.

TUMULOSITY, hilline's.

TU'MULT (of *tumultus*, lat. of *tumeo* to riſe) an uproar, a buſtle, a riot.

TUMULTUARY (of *tumultuarius*, lat.) done in a hurry, haſty, diſorderly.

TUMU'LTUOUS, 1 done with tumult, riotous, ſeditious. 2 rough, boiſterous.

TUN, 1 a pipe. 2 a veſſel containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons, or four hogſheads

heads. 3 a weight of two thouſand pounds. 4 forty ſolid feet of round timber, and fifty three of ſquare.

To TUN, to pour new beer into a caſk.

TUNA, an American tree, on which thoſe animals called cochineal are ſaid to breed.

TUNBRIDGE, [E. lon. 16 min. lat. 51°. 14'.] a town in Kent, ſituate on the river Tun and four other little ſtreams which the Medway is here divided into, and each has a bridge. The ſtreets are ill paved, and the houſes mean; but it has a handſome church, a free-ſchool; and a market on friday; and fairs on Aſh-wedneſday, June the 24th, and October the 18th. The wells, or chalybiat ſprings, ſo much reſorted to in June, July, and Auguſt, are four or five miles from the town, but moſtly in this pariſh at the bottom of three hills, on which are good houſes, and fruit-gardens. Here is alſo a good market, ſhops, coffee-rooms; and behind the wells is a large chapel of eaſe, in which is divine ſervice twice a day during the ſeaſon; the chaplain is moſtly ſupported by ſubſcription. The air here is excellent, and all proviſions very reaſonable. Diſtant from London 20 computed, and 29 meaſured miles, and 16 from Maidſtone.

TUNE, 1 concord, or conſonance in ſound. 2 air, way of ſinging, or playing. 3 a muſical compoſition.

To TUNE, 1 to put in tune, as an inſtrument. 2 to play, or ſing a tune.

*Out of* TUNE, 1 that gives a diſagreeable ſound, diſſonant. 2 (by Metaphor) out of order, frame, or temper.

TU'NEABLE, 1 that may be tuned, or put in tune. 2 harmonious.

TU'NELESS, without any tune.

TUN-*hoof*, ground-ivy, gill, ale-hoof.

TU'NIC (of *tunique*, fr. of *tunica*, lat. a man's waſtecoat) 1 a veſt, or ſort of ſleeveleſs coat. 2 a thin ſkin, or membrane inveſting the veſſels and leſs ſolid parts of the body.

TU'NICLE (of *tunicula*, lat. a dim. of *tunica* a coat) 1 a little coat, a petticoat. 2 a little membrane, or membranous coat of an animal body.

TUNI'CULATED *root* (with Botaniſts) is a kind of bulbous root, which conſiſts of ſeveral coats involving each other, as the onion.

TUNI'SIAN *falcon* (ſo called of Tunis in Barbary, from whence it is brought) a certain kind of hawk.

TU'NNAGE, a duty of ſo much *per* ton, to be paid for merchandize imported, or exported.

TU'NNEL (of *tonnelle*, fr.) 1 a funnel through which liquor is poured into a veſſel. 2 a kind of net to catch partridges, being in the form of a cone, and about eighteen feet long. 3 part of a chimney above the mantle-piece.

TU'NNELLER, one who takes partridges with a tunnel.

TU'NNY, the name of a ſea fiſh.

TUP, a ram, or male ſheep.

TU'PPING, a ram's covering an ewe.

TU'RBANT (of *turban*, fr.) a covering for the head worn by the Turks, and moſt of the eaſtern people, conſiſting of a cap, and a ſaſh of fine linnen or taffaty wound in divers plaits about the cap.

TURBA'RIA, the ground where turf is dug.

TU'RBARY, a right to dig turves upon a common.

TU'RBID (of *turbidus*, lat. of *turbo* to trouble) 1 muddy, thick. 2 troubleſome.

TURBINATED, (of *turbinatus*, lat. of *turbo*, a thing broad at top and ſharp beneath) copped, broad above and ſmall beneath.

TU'RBINATED *plants* (with Botaniſts) ſuch plants as, in ſome parts of them, reſemble a turbant in ſhape, and are of a conical figure.

TURBINATED *ſhells* (with Naturaliſts) ſuch ſhells as are ſpiral, or wreathed comically.

TURBINA'TION, a faſhioning like a top, a ſharpening at one end.

TU'RBITH, an herb growing in the Weſt Indies of a violent purging quality, the roots of which are uſed.

TU'RBITH *mineral*, the yellow precipitate of mercury.

TU'RBULENT (of *turbulens*, lat. of *turbo* to embroil) 1 boiſterous, furious. 2 ſeditious.

TU'RBUT, or TU'RBOT (of *turbot*, fr.) a ſea-fiſh.

TU'RCISM, the religion of the Turks.

TURCOI'SE (ſo called from its being found in Turky) a precious ſtone of an azure colour, and opacuous.

TURD, a fir-reverence.

TU'RDY, 1 full of turd. 2 ill, ſcurvy. 3 rude, uncivil. 4 moroſe, peeviſh.

TURF, 1 the green ſurface of the ground. 2 a ſort of earth that ſerves for fuel.

TU'RGENT. See TURGID.

TURGE'SCENT (of *turgeſcens*, lat. of *turgeo* to ſwell) ſwelling, or being turgid.

TU'RGID (of *turgidus*, lat. of *turgeo* to ſwell) ſwoln, or puffed up.

*TURIO'NES*, lat. (in Botany) the firſt young tender ſhoots which any plant annually puts forth out of the ground.

TURK, a native of Turky.

TU'RKEY, a fowl well known.

TU'RKEY-*pout*, a young turkey.

TU'RKISH, of, or belonging to Turky, or to the Turks.

TU'RKY, is a very extenſive empire, comprehending ſome of the richeſt countries in Europe, Aſia, and Africa.

TURKS-*cap*, martagon; the name of a flower.

TU'RMERICK, a medicinal root brought from the Eaſt Indies, ſomething like ginger, uſed alſo by dyers to give a yellow colour, and to brighten ſcarlets.

TURMOI'L, a tumult.

To TURMOI'L, to toil, or keep a heavy to do.

TURN, 1 a turner's lath. 2 a ſpining wheel. 3 a walk, or tour. 4 a ſhort way. 5 courſe, or rank. 6 change, or revolution. 7 an office, either good or bad. 8 a turning. 9 way of writing, or managing a buſineſs. 10 buſineſs, or occupation. 11 place, or charge. 12 (in Clock-work) a revolution of a pinion or wheel. 13 a ſheriff's court held twice a year in every hundred in his county.

To TURN, 1 to move round, or ſomething like it. 2 to point, or direct. 3 to put the inſide out. 4 to weigh down, as to turn the ſcale. 5 to faſhion with a turn, or turner's lath. 6 to bend one's thoughts. 7 to tranſlate, to turn from one language to another. 8 to manage, or conduct. 9 to order to a certain turn of one's thoughts or words, in proſe or poetry. 10 to move, or go round. 11 to move this way or that way. 12 to incline, to end, to have a certain iſſue. 13 to curdle, as milk does. 14 to return, or go back. 15 to bend another way. 16 to change, or convert, as one thing into another. 17 to change, or revolt from. 18 to be changed, or converted, to become. 19 to change, as the wind. 20 to ſend, as to turn a horſe to graſs. 21 to go againſt, as to turn one's ſtomach. 22 to take, or tuck, as to turn up. 23 to dig, as to turn up the ground. 24 to wind round any thing. 25 to improve, as to turn a penny.

TURN-*coat*, 1 one that goes over to another party. 2 one who changes his religion.

TURN-*ſol*, the heliotrope, or ſun-flower.

TURN-*pike*, 1 a cheval de friſe. 2 a port, or bar to ſtop a way, or paſſage, to take toll of paſſengers for keeping the roads in repair.

TU'RNAMENT (of *torneamento*, ital.) a martial exerciſe on horſeback, a juſting, a tilting.

TU'RNER (of *torno*, lat. to turn) one who turns veſſels or utenſils in wood or metal.

TURNA'DO. See TORNADO.

TU'RNING *evil*, a diſeaſe in cattle, called alſo the *ſturdy*.

TU'RNIP, the name of a well known root.

TU'RNING, 1 the art of faſhioning wood, &c. into a round or oval form, in a lath. 2 an angle or bending in a road.

TU'RPENTINE, a kind of clear, refinous gum, iſſuing from the pine tree, &c.

TU'RPENTINY, 1 of the nature of turpentine. 2 dawbed or mixed with turpentine.

TU'RPIFIED (of *turpificatus*, lat. of *turpis* unclean, and *facio* to make) made unclean, defiled, ſoiled.

TU'RPITUDE (of *turpitudo*, lat. baſeneſs) filthineſs, baſeneſs.

TURQUOI'SE. See TURCOISE.

TU'RRET, a ſort of tool uſed by coopers.

TU'RRET (of *turricula*, lat. a dim. of *turris* a tower) a little tower.

TURRI'FEROUS (of *turrifer*, lat. of *turris* a tower, and *fero* to bear) carrying, or bearing towers.

TU'RTLE (of *turtur*, lat.) 1 a kind of dove remarkable for its kind diſpoſition and chaſtity. 2 a ſea-tortoiſe.

*TURU'NDA*, lat. (with Surgeons) a tent to be put into wounds.

*TURU'NDULA*, lat. (a dim. of *turunda* a tent) a little tent.

TU'SCAN *order* (ſo called becauſe uſed in Tuſcany in Italy) an order of architecture, in which the column or pillar, with the baſe and chapiter, is ſeven modules in length, the thickneſs of which is to be diminiſhed gradually to a fourth part. The pedeſtal is one module in height, and the baſe of the column is to be of the height of half its thickneſs. Its capital baſe and entablement have no ornaments, and but few mouldings.

TU'SCAN *work*, is the moſt ſimple and rude of the five antient orders of pillars, ſo that it is rarely uſed, except in vaults, in ſome ruſtic edifices, and huge piles of building, ſuch as amphitheatres, &c.

TUSH, a ſlighting interjection, now rarely uſed.

TU'SHES, or TU'SKS, 1 four particular teeth of a horſe ſeated beyond the corner-teeth upon the bars. 2 the ſtanding-out teeth of a boar.

TU'SKED, that hath tuſks.

TU'STLE, a buſtle, a ſtriving with a perſon.

TUT, 1 an imperial enſign, being a golden globe with a croſs on it. 2 a mound.

TUT *mouthed*, having the chin, or nether jaw ſtanding out farther than the upper part of the mouth.

TUTBURY, [W. lon. 1°. 38'. lat. 52°. 50'.] a market-town in Staffordſhire, ſituate on the Dove a little before it joins the Trent, and at the foot of a hill, on which was formerly a monaſtery and a caſtle. It has a market on tueſday, and a fair Auguſt the 15th. Diſtant from London 99 computed, and 120 meaſured miles, and 22 from Stafford.

TU'TELAGE, guardianſhip, or protection.

TU'TELAR, or TU'TELARY, adj. (of *tutelaris*, lat. of *tueor* to defend) of, or belonging to a guardian, that takes care of.

TU'TELARY, ſub. (of *tutelarius*, lat. a guardian) a guardian, one that protects, one that has ſomething in his patronage.

*TU'TOR*, lat. (of *tueor* to defend) 1 a guardian, or protector, one choſen to look to the perſon and eſtate of orphans. 2 a private maſter, or preceptor. 3 any one who teaches any thing to another, whether good or evil. 4 a member of a college or hall, that takes upon him the inſtruction of young ſtudents in the arts and faculties.

To TU'TOR, 1 to educate, to teach manners. 2 to inſtruct, to teach either good or ill.

TU'TORESS, a woman tutor, a ſhe-guardian.
TU'TORSHIP, the tutor's place.
TU'TSAN, park-leaves; the name of an herb.
TU'TTY, or TU''TY, the heavier foil of braſs that cleaves or ſticks to the furnace while melting, as the flakes of iron do, when juſt taken out of the fire.
*TU'TTO*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies loud, or all together.
TUXFORD, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 33°. 16'.] a poſt town in Nottinghamſhire, in the York road between Newark and Bawtree. 'Tis an ordinary dirty town, but has a well endowed ſchool, a market on monday, and fairs on May the 3d, and September the 12th. Diſtant from London 105 computed, and 131 meaſured miles, and 30 from Nottingham.
† TWAIN, an old word for two.
TWANG, 1 a ſharp ſound. 2 an ill ſound, or accent in one's pronunciation. 3 an ill taſte, or hogo. 4 a root or forked branch at the bottom of a great tooth.
To TWANG, to ſound like the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, or as a whip, &c.
To TWA'TTLE, to prittle prattle.
TWA'TTLE-*baſket*, one that does nothing but prattle.
TWAY *blade*, the name of an herb.
TWEAG, or TWEAK, 1 a tugging, or twitching, a vellication. 2 trouble, or perplexity.
TWEED, a river of Scotland which riſes in Clydeſdale, and runs eaſtward into the German ſea at Berwick.
TWEEDALE, a county of Scotland.
TWEE'ZERS, nippers, a ſort of ſmall pincers belonging to a pocket caſe.
TWELFTH, the XIIth, or 12th.
TWELFTH *day*, or TWELFTH-*tide*, the feaſt of the epiphany, or the manifeſtation of our bleſſed Saviour to the Gentiles; ſo called as being the twelfth day, excluſively from Chriſtmaſs-day.
TWELVE, the number XII, or 12.
TWELVE *month*, a year, as being compoſed of twelve kalendar months.
TWE'NTIETH, the XXth, or 20th.
TWE'NTY, the number XX, or 20.
TWICE, two times.
To TWIFA'LLOW, to plow or till the ground twice before it is ſowed.
TWIG, a ſmall ſprout of the branch of a tree.
TWIGGEN, made of twigs. A twiggen bottle, *Shakeſp.* a glaſs-bottle covered with twigs; a wicker-bottle.
TWI'LIGHT, that dubious or half light in the dawn of the morning and cloſe of the evening; that in the evening may be called the night-fall. It is occaſioned by the earth's atmoſphere refracting the rays of the ſun, and reflecting them from the particles thereof.
TWINE, ſmall twiſted pack-thread.
To TWINE, 1 to twiſt thread, &c. 2 to cling round.
TWINGE, 1 a violent pain. 2 torment.
To TWINGE, to give a violent pain.
TWI'NING, twiſting, or clinging about.
TWI'NING *ſtalk* (with Botaniſts) a ſtalk that twiſts about any prop without the help of tendrils.
To TWINKLE, 1 to ſparkle as the ſtars do, to ſcintillate. 2 to wink with the eyes.
TWINS, two children born at the ſame birth.
To TWIRL, to turn round ſwiftly.
TWIST, 1 a complication or folding of a rope. 2 a wrench, or ſtrain. 3 a twirl, or turning round. 4 the hollow of the thigh. 5 tea and coffee mixt together. 6 a girder, a piece of timber. 7 a ſort of ſmall cord made of mohair, &c.
To TWIST, 1 to complicate ſeveral lines or threads together. 2 to wring round. 3 to caſt, or warp. 4 to wriggle.
TWISTER, 1 a rope-maker. 2 an inſtrument to twiſt with.
TWISTING (with Horſemen) is the reducing a horſe to the ſame ſtate of impotence with a gelding, by the violent wringing or twiſting of his teſticles twice about, which dries them up and deprives them of nouriſhment.
To TWIT, to upbraid, or hit in the teeth with.
TWITCH, 1 a pinch, or pluck. 2 a twinge or violent pain.
To TWI'TTER, 1 to ſneer, or laugh. 2 to tremble.
TWI'TTLE-TWA'TTLE, ſilly, childiſh, prating.
TWO, the number II, or 2.
TWO-*fold*, double.
TYCHO'NIC *ſyſtem* (in Aſtronomy) ſo called of Tycho Brahe, a nobleman of Denmark. This ſyſtem, like that of Ptolemy, has the earth placed in the middle, and ſuppoſed to be immoveable, and the ſun and moon revolving about it as a centre; but the other five planets are ſuppoſed to revolve round the ſun as a centre.
To TYE, to bind.
TY'MPAN (of τυμπανον, gr. a drum, of τυπτω to ſtrike) 1 a tymbrel, tabor, or drum. 2 (in Architecture) is that part of the bottom of the frontons, which is incloſed between the cornices, and is in a level with the naked freeze.
TY'MPAN *of an arch*, is a triangular table placed in its corners, uſually hollowed, and ſometimes enriched with branches of laurel, oak, trophies, flying figures, as Fame, &c.
TY'MPAN (with Printers) a frame covered with parchment, on which the ſheets are printed.
TY'MPANIST, one troubled with a tympany.

TY'MPANUM, lat. (of τυμπανον, gr. of τυπτω to ſtrike) 1 a drum. 2 (in Mechanics) a kind of wheel placed on an axis or cylindrical beam, on the top of which are placed levers or fix'd ſtaves, for the more eaſy turning the axis about to raiſe the weight required. It differs not from the peritrochium, excepting that the cylinder or axis of the peritrochium is much ſhorter or leſſer than the cylinder of the tympanum. 3 (in a Machine) a hollow wheel, wherein men or other animals walk to turn it. 4 (in Anatomy) the drum of the ear.

TY'MPANY (of *tympanites*, lat. of *tympanum* a drum) a tumour or ſwelling of the abdomen or belly, very hard, equable and permanent, whereby the ſkin is ſtretched ſo tight, that, when ſtruck, it gives a ſound like that of a drum.

TYPE (of τυπος, gr. of τυπτω to ſtrike) 1 a copy, image, or reſemblance. 2 a figure, ſymbol, or ſign. 3 an example, or model. 4 a printing letter.

*TYPHO'DES*, gr. (of τυφω to inflame) a continual burning fever, proceeding, as it were, from an inflammation of the bowels.

*TYPHOMA'NIA*, gr. (of τυφω to inflame, and μανια madneſs) a delirium with a frenzy, a diſeaſe of the brain, whereby the patient not being able to ſleep, tho' greatly inclined to it, lies with his eyes ſhut, talks abſurdly, and tumbles and toſſes.

TY'PICAL, of, or belonging to a type, figurative.

TY'PICALLY, in a typical ſenſe.

TYPOCO'SMY (of τυπος a type and κοσμος, gr. the world) a type or figure of the world.

TYPO''GRAPHER (of τυποϛραφος, gr. of τυπος a type or letter, and γραφω to write) a printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL, of, or belonging to typography.

TYPO''GRAPHY (of τυπογραφια, gr. of τυπος a type, or letter, and γραφω to write) the art of printing.

TYRA'NNICAL, cruel, unjuſt, after the manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE (of *tyrannicida*, lat. of *tyrannus* a tyrant, and *cædo* to kill) 1 a killer, or ſlayer of a tyrant. 2 the killing of a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE, or To TY'RANNIZE (of τυραννιζω, gr. of τυραννος a tyrant) to oppreſs, or uſe tyrannically, or play the tyrant.

TY'RANNY, 1 ſupreme power. 2 the government of a tyrant. 3 oppreſſion, or violence. 4 tyrannical power.

TY'RANT (of *tyrannus*, lat. of τυραννος, gr.) 1 an abſolute king, or monarch. 2 one that has invaded or uſurped the ſovereign power in a ſtate. 3 a prince that governs with cruelty and injuſtice. 4 any one that abuſes his authority.

*TYRI'ASIS*, gr. a leproſy.

*TY'RO*, lat. a young beginner, a novice.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter.

TY'ROSIS (of τυρος, gr. cheeſe) a curdling of milk in the ſtomach, into a ſubſtance reſembling cheeſe.

TY-TOP, 1 a garland. 2 a top-knot.

## U.

U, u, is the twentieth letter and fifth vowel of our alphabet; it is formed in the voice by a round configuration of the lips, and a greater extruſion of the under one than in forming the letter *o*, and the tongue is alſo more cannulated; elſe other circumſtances are much the ſame. The ſound is ſhort in *curſt*, *muſt*, *rub*, *tun*, *tub*; but is lengthened by final *e*, as in *tune*, *tube*, &c. In ſome it is rather acute than long; as in *brute*, *flute*, *lute*, *mute*, &c. It is moſtly long in polyſyllables, as in *union*, *curious*, *ſecurity*, &c. but in ſome it is obſcure, as in *nature*, *venture*, &c. It is found at the end of no Engliſh words except *thou* and *you*, the ſound being commonly expreſſed by *ue* or *ew*, as in *ague*, *true*, *new*, *nephew*, &c. but in many French words, as in *adieu*, *lieu*, &c.

V, v, this letter in the other form, is properly a conſonant, and as ſuch is placed before all the vowels, as in *vacant*, *venal*, *vibrate*, *vocal*, *vulgar*, *vye*; but it ſuffers no conſonant to ſtand next it. Moſt grammarians ſuppoſe *v* and *f* to have nearly the

ſame power or ſound, but they are widely different in all reſpects; for *v* is ſounded in a much ſlower and obtuſe expreſſion of the breath and application of the upper teeth to the under lip than in pronouncing *f*, where the voice is more acute and clear: Beſides, how very different is the ſound of *vulgar* and *fulgar!* Does not this prove *v* and *f* very different letters? Again, we write *knife*, *life*, and *wife* in the ſingular, but *knives*, *lives*, and *wives* in the plural; in which very different ſounds and ſignifications are made by the letter *v*; in nouns and verbs we alſo write theſe different letters reſpectively, as in *life* and *live*, *belief* and *believe*, &c. Tho' the letters V and U had always two ſounds, they had only the form V till the beginning of the fourth century, when the other form was introduced, the inconvenience of expreſſing two different ſounds by the ſame letter having been obſerved long before. In numerals V ſtands for five.

## VAC

VA'CANCY (of *vaco* to be empty) 1 an empty ſpace. 2 an empty place, or dignity.

VA'CANT (of *vacans*, lat. of *vaco* to be empty) 1 void, empty, uninhabited. 2 leiſure, having nothing to do.

VA'CANT *cylinder* (in Gunnery) is that part of the chaſe of a gun which remains empty after the piece is charged.

To VA'CATE (of *vaco* to be empty) 1 to empty. 2 to annul, or make void, to abrogate.

VACA'TION, 1 a being at leiſure, ceaſing from ordinary buſineſs. 2 all the time from one term to another. 3 vacancy of a living.

*VACCA'RIA*, lat. (of *vacca* a cow) the herb cow-baſil, or thoroughwax.

*VA'CCARY*, lat. (of *vacca* a cow) 1 a cow-herd. 2 a place to keep cows in. 3 cow-paſture.

*VACCI'NIUM*, lat. 1 a blackberry, according to ſome, a bilberry, hurtleberry; a violet flower, according to others. 2 the flower of the plant hyacinth, or cows-toes.

VA'CILLATING (of *vacillans*, lat. of *vacillo* to move to and fro) tottering, wavering.

VACILLA'TION, 1 a ſtaggering, or wavering. 2 an irreſolution, a quandary.

VACUA'TION (of *vacuo*, lat. to empty) an emptying, evacuation.

VACU'ITIES (with Phyſicians) thoſe days in which an imperfect or ill criſis of a diſtemper often happens.

VACU'ITY (of *vacuitas*, lat. a being without, of *vaco* to be empty) voidneſs, or emptineſs.

*VACU'NA*, lat. (of *vaco* to be at leiſure) the goddeſs of reſt, to whom the huſbandmen uſed to ſacrifice after harveſt.

*VACUUM*, lat. (of *vaco* to be empty) is ſuppoſed to be a place devoid or empty of all matter or body, and is diſtinguiſhed into *vacuum diſſeminatum*, or *interſperſum*, and *vacuum coacervatum*.

## VAI

*VACUUM diſſeminatum*, or *VACUUM interſperſum*, lat. are ſmall void ſpaces interſperſed between the particles of all bodies.

*VACUUM coacervatum*, lat. is a large and void ſpace, made by the meeting together of the ſeveral diſſeminated or interſperſed vacuities.

*VADE-mecum*, lat. (i. e. go with me) a pocket-book, or any little uſeful book fit and neceſſary to be carried in the pocket.

VA'FROUS (of *vafruus*, lat. of *vafer* crafty) ſly, cunning, ſharp, ſubtle.

*VAGA arthritis*, lat. (of *vago* to wander, and ἀρθρῖτις, gr. the gout) the wandering gout, or that which wanders or moves from one part of the body to another.

VA'GABOND (of *vagabundus*, lat. of *vager* to wander, or ſtray) one that wanders up and down, a beggar, &c.

VA'GARY, a figary, a caprice, a whimſey.

*VAGI'NA*, lat. 1 a ſcabbard, a ſheath, a caſe. 2 the boſs, or cod of corn. 3 (in Architecture) the lower part of a terminus.

*VAGINA uteri*, the paſſage from the external pudenda to the mouth of the uterus.

VAGINIPE'NNOUS *animals* (of *vagina*, lat. a caſe, and *penna* a wing) ſuch as have their wings in caſes or ſheaths, as the beetle, &c. hath.

VA'GRANCY, a vagrant, or idle life.

VA'GRANT, adj. (of *vager*, lat. to wander) 1 wandering up and down. 2 unruly, that cannot be governed.

VA'GRANT, ſub. a vagabond, a ſtroller, an idle perſon that wanders from place to place.

VAGUE (of *vagus*, lat. of *vager* to wander) 1 wandering, roving, moving up and down. 2 running at random out of courſe. 3 looſe, incoherent. 4 indefinite, indeterminate.

VAIL (of *voile*, fr.) 1 a garment, or any thing that covers or hides from being ſeen. 2 a large piece of crape worn on the head by

mour-

nuns, as a badge of their profeſſion.

To VAIL, 1 to cover with a vail. 2 to let down, to ſtoop, or drop.

VAILS, a ſervant's profits, beſides his or her wages.

VAIN (of *vanus*, lat. empty) 1 empty, proud, fooliſh. 2 uſeleſs, frivolous, idle, chimerical.

VAIN-GLO'RIOUS, full of vain-glory.

VAIN-GLORY, boaſting in vain, to no benefit or purpoſe, oſtentation.

VAINNESS, pride, preſumption, arrogance.

VALE (of *vallée*, fr. of *vallis*, lat. a valley) a valley or dale.

VALEDI'CTION (of *valedico*, lat. to bid farewel, of *vale* farewel, and *dico* to ſpeak) a bidding farewel, a taking leave of.

VALEDI'CTORY, of, or belonging to valediction, or bidding farewel.

VA'LENCES, or VA'LLENS, ſhort curtains to the upper part of the furniture of a bed, window, &c.

VA'LENTINE, a ſaint choſen on the 14th of February, for the ſpecial patron for that year, among the papiſts; and among the Engliſh, a man or woman choſen the 13th of February by lot, or the firſt one ſees the next morning, of a different ſex, which is accounted one's love for that year.

VALE'RIAN (of *valeo*, lat. to be of ſervice) a phyſical herb, called alſo ſet-wall, and capon's-tail.

*VALET*, fr. (ſometimes, though corruptly, written *varlet*) 1 a ſervitor, or mean ſervant; it denoted anciently any young gentleman under eighteen. 2 (with Horſemen) a ſtick armed at one end with a blunt point of iron, to prick or aid a leaping horſe.

*VALET de chambre*, fr. one who waits upon a perſon of quality in his bed-chamber, and at table, a nobleman's gentleman.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, 1 a ſickly perſon. 2 one that anxiouſly takes care of his health.

VALETU'DINARY, adj. (of *valetudinarius*, lat. ſickly, of *valetudo* ſickneſs) ſickly, ſubject to ſickneſs, often ſick.

VALETU'DINARY, ſub. (of *valetudinarium*, lat. an infirmary) an infirmary, or hoſpital for ſick people.

VA'LIANT (of *vaillant*, fr.) ſtout, bold, courageous.

VA'LID (of *validus*, lat. of *valeo* to be ſtrong) 1 ſtrong, luſty, ſtout. 2 well in health. 3 authentic, good in law.

To VA'LIDATE, to make valid.

VALI'DITY, 1 ability, power, might. 2 authenticneſs.

VA'LLEY (of *vallée*, fr. of *vallis*, lat. a dale) 1 a dale, or low ground encompaſſed with hills. 2 (in Architecture) a gutter over the ſleepers in the roof of a building.

VA'LOROUS, couragious, ſtout, valiant.

VA'LOUR (of *valeur*, fr.) courage, ſtoutneſs, bravery.

VA'LUABLE, 1 of great value. 2 weighty, importunate. 3 that may be valued.

VALUA'TION, eſtimate, or price.

VA'LUE (of *valeur*, fr.) 1 price. 2 eſteem.

To VA'LUE, 1 to prize, rate, or eſtimate. 2 to eſteem, or ſet much by.

VALVE (of *valvæ*, lat. folding-doors) a term uſed in hydraulics, ſignifying a kind of lid or cover of a tube, &c. opening one way, but the more forcibly it is preſſed the other, the more cloſely it ſhuts the aperture. There are alſo valves in the veins, which hinder the return of blood to the part whence it came.

VAMP, the upper leather of the ſhoe-part of a boot.

To VAMP, to mend, to furbiſh up.

VA'MBRACE, armour for the arm.

VAN, or VAN-GUARD (of *vant*, or *avant-garde*, fr.) the front, fore-part, or firſt line of an army.

*VAN*, fr. (of *vannus*, lat. a fan to winnow corn with) a fan to winnow corn with.

To VAN, to winnow corn.

VANCOURIE'RS, light-armed troops ſent before to beat the road upon the approach of an army.

VA'NDALS, a barbarous and fierce people of a part of Sweden, afterwards from the Goths, their ſucceſſors, called Gothland, who, leaving their native ſoil, took pleaſure in ranging to and fro, and ſpoiling countries.

VANE, 1 a weather-cock, a device to ſhew which way the wind blows, tho' the word is generally appropriated to a flat piece of metal fitted to that purpoſe. 2 a temple, a fane. 3 a ſight that ſlides upon a mathematical inſtrument.

VA'NFOSS (in Fortification) a ditch dug without the counterſcarp, and running all along the glacis, uſually full of water.

VAN-GUARD (of *avant-garde*, fr.) the firſt line of an army drawn up in battallia.

VANI'LLA, a little ſeed growing in longiſh pods, a principal ingredient in the compoſition of chocolate, to give it ſtrength and an agreeable flavour.

VANI'LOQUENCE (of *vaniloquentia*, lat. of *vanus* vain, and *loquor* to ſpeak) vain talking, prittle-prattle.

VANI'LOQUENT, talking vainly.

To VA'NISH (of *vaneſco*, lat. to diſappear) 1 to diſappear, or go out of ſight. 2 to come to nothing.

VA'NITY (of *vanitas*, lat. of *vanus* vain) 1 emptineſs, unprofitableneſs. 2 vain-glory.

To VA'NQUISH, 1 to ſubdue, to overcome. 2 to confute, or overcome in arguing.

VA'NQUISHER, a victor, or conqueror.

VA'NTAGE (of *avantage*, fr.) overplus, or that which is allowed over-weight, or over-meaſure.

VANTBRACE, defenſive armour for the arm.

VA'PID (of *vapidus*, lat. of *vapore* to evaporate)

ſtate) ill taſted, grown flat, or dead, ſpoken of liquors.

VA'PORARY (of *vaporarium*, lat. of *vaporo* to ſend forth vapours) 1 a hot-houſe, a ſtow, a bagnio. 2 (with Phyſicians) a decoction of herbs, &c. poured hot into a veſſel, ſo that the patient ſitting over it may receive its fumes.

VAPORA'TION (of *vaporatio*, lat.) a ſending forth vapours or fumes.

VAPORI'FEROUS (of *vaporifer*, lat. of *vapor* a vapour and *fero* to bear) cauſing vapours, full of vapours.

VA'POROUS (of *vaporoſus*, lat. of *vapor* a vapour) full of vapours.

To VAPOUR, to brag, crack, or boaſt.

VA'POURS (of *vapores*, lat. ſteams) 1 ſteams raiſed from moiſt bodies. 2 (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe generally called the *hyp*, dejection of ſpirits.

VA'RDINGALE, a whalebone circle that ladies formerly wore on their hips, and upon which they tied their petticoats.

*VARI*, lat. (with Phyſicians) ſmall, hard, ruddy tumours, about the ſize of an hemp ſeed, on the face and neck of young people, eſpecially ſuch as are addicted to venery.

*VARIABLE*, fr. (of *variabilis*, lat. of *vario* to change) changeable, fickle, or uncertain.

VA'RIANCE (of *variantia*, lat. of *vario* to change) 1 difference, or diſpute. 2 variation, alteration, or change.

VARI'ATION (of *variatio*, lat. of *vario* to change) 1 change, or alteration. 2 (in Navigation) the deviation of the magnetic needle, or compaſs, from the true north point, either towards the eaſt or weſt. 3 (in Muſic) is the different manner of playing or ſinging a tune or ſong, either by dividing the notes into ſeveral others, or by adding graces, &c.

To VA'RIEGATE (of *variego*, lat. of *varius* to diverſify) to diverſify, or make of different colours.

VA'RIEGATED, ſpeckled, ſtreaked, diverſified with ſeveral colours.

VARIEGA'TION (with Floriſts) the act of ſtreaking, or diverſifying the leaves of flowers, or plants, with ſeveral colours.

VARI'ETY (of *varietas*, lat. of *vario* to change) 1 diverſity, or change, many ſorts. 2 viciſſitude, or change. 3 mutability, or inconſtancy.

VARIFO'RMITY (of *varius* diverſe, and *forma*, lat. a ſhape) variouſneſs of form.

*VARIOLI*, or *VARIOLÆ* (of *vario*, lat. to diverſify) a contagious diſeaſe, called the ſmall pox.

VA'RIOUS (of *varius*, lat. diverſe) 1 diverſe, different. 2 unſettled, mutable.

VARI'SSE (with Farriers) an imperfection upon the inſide of the ham of a horſe, a little diſtance from the curb.

*VARIX*, lat. (of *varus*, i. e. *retortus* twiſted) 1 a crooked vein ſwelling with melancholy, eſpecially in the legs. 2 a ſmall dilation of the veins, where the blood turns in a kind eddy, and makes a knot upon the part.

VA'RLET, 1 a rogue, or raſcal. 2 a ſervant. See VALET.

VA'RNISH (of *vernis*, fr.) 1 a compound of gum, ſpirit of wine, and other ingredients, to ſet a fine gloſs upon cabinets, pictures, &c. 2 a kind of gloſſy coat uſed to give a luſtre and ſmoothneſs to potters ware. 3 the colour which antique medals acquire in the earth. 4 colour, or gloſs.

To VA'RNISH, 1 to do over with varniſh. 2 to colour, or palliate.

VA'RVELS (of *varvelles*, fr.) ſilver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraven.

To VA'RY (of *vario*, lat. to change) 1 to diverſify, or change. 2 to change, or alter. 3 to be at variance.

VA'SCULAR, that is made up of divers veſſels, veins, arteries, &c.

VALCULI'FEROUS *plants*, (of *vaſculum*, lat. a little veſſel, and *fero* to bear) are thoſe which beſides the common calix, or flower-cup, have a peculiar veſſel to hold their ſeed, one belonging to each flower, but ſometimes divided into diſtinct cells.

VASE (of *vas*, lat. a veſſel) 1 (with Floriſts) the calix, or cup. 2 the middle of a church candleſtick, which is uſually of a round figure.

VA'SES, 1 a ſort of flower-pots. 2 (in Architecture) are ornaments placed on cornices, ſocles, or pedeſtals, repreſenting ſuch veſſels as the ancients uſed in ſacrifices, urns, &c. often enriched with baſſo relievo's. 3 alſo the body of a Corinthian and Compoſite capital, called the tambour.

*VASSAL*, fr. 1 one who holds his land of another by homage and fealty. 2 a ſlave.

VA'SSALAGE, the ſtate or condition of a vaſſal.

VAST (of *vaſtus*, lat. huge) 1 huge, great, large, immenſe. 2 unbounded, as a vaſt genius.

VA'STITY, hugeneſs, exceſſive bigneſs.

VAT, a veſſel uſed in brewing, &c.

VA'TICAN, the name of a hill in Rome, ſo called of Vaticinia, the reſponſes of oracles anciently there received from the deity called Vaticinius, on which ſtands a famous palace of the ſame name: at the foot of this hill is the magnificent church of St. Peter, and the grand palace of the pope.

VA'TICAN *library*, is one of the moſt celebrated in the world; it was founded by pope Sixtus IV. who ſtored it with the choiceſt books that could be picked up in Europe, ancient manuſcripts, &c. and towards the beginning of the laſt century it was greatly increaſed by the addition of the elector palatine's library,

VATICINA'TION (of *vaticinatio*, lat. of *vaticinor* to propheſy) a foretelling, propheſying, or ſoothſaying.

VAVA'SORY, lands held by a vavaſour.

VA'VASOUR (of *vavaſſeur*, fr.) a dignity of old next to a baron.

VAU'DEVIL (of *vaudeville*, fr.) a country ballad, an hiſtorical ballad.

VAULT (of *voute*, fr.) 1 an arched building, a round roof built like an arch. 2 a cellar for laying in wines. 3 a place under ground in a burying-place for laying dead bodies. 4 a privy, or houſe of office.

To VAULT, 1 to cover arch-wiſe with bricks, &c. 2 to leap, or jump over.

*Maſter* VAULT (in Architecture) the chief vault in a building, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from others that are leſs, which ſerve only to cover gates, windows, paſſages, &c.

*The key of a* VAULT, is a ſtone or brick in the middle of a vault, in the form of a truncated cone, ſerving to bind or faſten all the reſt.

*The pendentive of a* VAULT, is that part ſuſpended between the arches or orgives.

*The reins of a* VAULT, or the fillings up, are the ſides which ſuſtain it.

*The impoſt of a* VAULT, is the ſtone whereon the firſt vouſſoir or ſtone of the vault is laid.

*Double* VAULTS (in Architecture) are ſuch as are built over other vaults, to make the beauty and decoration of the inſide conſiſtent with that on the outſide, a chaſm or vacancy being left between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other, as it is in the cathedral of St. Paul's in London.

To VAUNT (of *vanter*, fr.) to boaſt, or brag.

VAU'NTULARY, or VAU'NTLAY (among Hunters) a ſetting of hounds in a readineſs where the chace is to paſs, and caſting off before the kennel come in.

VAWARD, 1 the vanguard, the firſt line of an army. 2 the leading part of any thing.

VAWMURE, a bulwark, out-work, or defence againſt an enemy.

VAY'VODE, a prince, or ruler in chief in Tranſilvania, Valachia, &c. who are tributaries to the grand ſeignior.

UBE'RITY, 1 fertility, fruitfulneſs. 2 abundance, plenty, ſtore.

U'BEROUS (of *uberoſus*, lat. of *uber* plentiful) 1 fertile, plentiful, fruitful. 2 copious, abundant.

*U'BI*, lat. (i. e. where, in what place) ſignifies the preſence of a being in a place.

UBICA'TION, 1 the where, reſidence, or ſituation of any thing. 2 the being in a place.

UBI'ETY (in Metaphyſics) is the preſence of any thing in the *ubi* or place.

*Infinite* UBI'ETY (with Metaphyſicians) is the undeterminate preſence of a thing in every place; this is the property of God, and is the ſame as ubiquity.

*Finite* UBI'ETY (in Metaphyſics) is the determinate preſence of a being in a place, and is either circumſcriptive, or definitive.

*Circumſcriptive* UBI'ETY (in Metaphyſics) is that by which a thing is exactly circumſcribed in its *ubi*, and this is properly called *place*. This is the condition of all bodies.

*Definitive* UBI'ETY (in Metaphyſics) is when a thing is ſo in a place without any circumſcription, as to be no where elſe. After this manner accidents, material forms and ſpirits are in a place; the title of *definitive* is given to it, becauſe it may be defined to be here, and not there.

UBIQUITA'RIAN (of *ubiquitaire*, fr. of *ubique*, lat. every where) an heretic holding that the body of Chriſt is every where preſent as well as his divinity.

UBI'QUITY (of *ubique*, lat. every where) omnipreſence, or a quality of being every where, or in all places at the ſame time.

U'BIQUIST, a doctor of divinity in France, who belongs to no particular college in the univerſity af Paris.

U'DDER, that part in a cow, or other beaſts, where the milk is prepared.

VEAL (of *veau*, fr. a calf) calves-fleſh.

VE'CTIBLE (of *vectibilis*, lat. of *vebo* to carry) that may be carried.

VE'CTION (of *vectio*, lat.) a carrying.

*VE'CTIS*, lat. (of *vebo* to carry) a lever, which is reckoned the firſt of the mechanic powers, and is ſuppoſed to be a perfect inflexible right line of no weight at all, to which three weights or powers are applied at different diſtances for raiſing or ſuſtaining heavy bodies.

*VE'CTOR*, lat. (of *vebo* to carry) a line ſuppoſed, by aſtronomers, to be drawn from the centre of any planet, moving in an elliptical orbit, to the focus or centre of that ellipſis.

*VEDE'TTE*, fr. (in the Military art) is a centinel on horſeback, detached from the main body of an army, to diſcover and give notice of the deſigns of an enemy, or to guard an advanced poſt.

To VEER, 1 to traverſe. 2 to chop about as the wind does. 3 to let out more rope.

VE'GETABLE (of *vegetabilis*, lat. of *vegeto* to quicken) capable of growing, or that hath life, as trees, plants, &c.

VE'GETABLES, are ſuch natural bodies as grow and increaſe from parts organically formed, but have no ſenſation.

To VE'GETATE (of *vegeto* to quicken) to cauſe to grow.

VEGETA'TION, the act whereby plants receive nouriſhmentt and grow.

VE'GETA'TIVE, growing, or increaſing.

VE'GETA'TIVE *ſoul*, that principle whereby trees and plants live, grow, produce their kind, &c.

VE-

VEGE'TE (of *vegetus*, lat. of *vegeo* to be ſound) 1 lively, quick, freſh, luſty, ſound. 2 that hath growing life.

VE'GETIVE, luſty, ſtrong, vigorous.

VE'HEMENCE, or VE'HEMENCY, (of *vehementia*, lat. ſtrongneſs) 1 violence, ſtrength, impetuoſity. 2 eagerneſs, great warmth of ſpirit, heat.

VE'HEMENT (of *vehemens*, lat. of *ve* an intenſive particle, and *mens* reſolution) 1 fierce, ſtrong, violent. 2 eager, hot, paſſionate.

VE'HICLE (of *vehiculum*, lat. of *vebo* to carry) 1 a thing that ſerves to carry or convey. 2 any kind of carriage, as a cart, coach, &c. 3 (in Pharmacy) any liquor in which a medicine is given to a patient in order to render it more agreeable and commodious.

VEIN (of *vena*, lat. of ις, ινος, gr. a fibre, or nerve) 1 a long and round pipe, or canal, that conveys the blood from the different parts of an animal body, where it had been diſtributed by the arteries, back again to the heart. 2 the natural diſpoſition or humour of a man. 3 genius, or way of writing. 4 a ſtratum of ſtone, metal, &c. 5 a ſtrake in ſtone, wood, &c.

To VEIN, to paint with veins, or ſtrakes, like marble.

VE'INY, full of, or having veins.

*VELA'MEN*, or *VELAME'NTUM*, lat. (of *velo* to cover) 1 a covering, carpet, or coverlet. 2 (with Surgeons) the bag, ſkin, or bladder of an impoſtume or ſwelling.

VELI'FIC (of *velificus*, lat. of *velum* a ſail, and *facio* to do) done or performed with ſails.

VE'LLAM, or VE'LLUM (of *vellus*, lat. the ſkin of a beaſt) the fineſt ſort of parchment.

VELLE'ITY (of *velleitë*, fr.) a wiſhing, a languiſhing, a cold and remiſs will.

To VE'LLICATE (of *vellico*, lat. of *vello* to pluck) 1 to twitch, pluck, or pinch. 2 to rail at, or detract from.

VELLICA'TION (of *vellicatio*, lat.) 1 a plucking, twitching, or giving a ſudden pull. 2 a convulſion of the nerves.

VE'LLING (in Huſbandry) a plowing up by the turf.

VELO'CITY (of *velocitas*, lat. of *velox* ſwift) 1 ſwiftneſs, celerity, agility, nimbleneſs. 2 (in Mechanics) that affection of motion, whereby a moving body is diſpoſed to run over a certain ſpace, in a certain time.

VE'LOURS, a velvet rubber for a hat.

VELTRA'RIUS, a leader of greyhounds, or hunting dogs.

VE'LVET, a ſort of ſilk ſtuff, covered on the outſide with a cloſe, ſhort, fine, ſoft ſhag.

VE'LVET-*runner*, a water-fowl, whoſe feathers are black, and ſmooth as velvet.

*VENÆSECTION*, (of *vena*, lat. a vein, and *ſectio* a cutting) bleeding, phlebotomy, the opening of a vein.

VE'NAL (of *venalis*, lat. of *venor* to hunt, or ſeek after) 1 that is to be ſold. 2 mercenary, baſe, that will do any thing for money.

VENA'LITY, the being venal.

To VEND (of *vendo*, lat. of *venum* to be ſold, and *do* to offer) to ſell, or put off.

VE'NDIBLE (of *vendibilis*, lat. of *vendo* to ſell) 1 to be ſold. 2 that one may vend or put off, ſaleable.

To VE'NDICATE (of *vendico*, lat. to claim) to claim or challenge a thing.

VENDI'TION, a ſelling, or vending.

VE'NDOR, or VE'NDER, one who ſells.

VENEE'RING, VANEE'RING, or VENI-E'RING (with Cabinet-makers, &c.) a kind of marquetry, or inlaid-work, whereby ſeveral thin ſlices, or leaves of fine woods (ſometimes of different ſorts of colours) are faſtened or glued on a ground of ſome common wood.

VE'NEFICE 4 (of *veneficium*, lat. of *venenum* poiſon, and *facio* to make) 1 impoiſoning. 2 witchcraft, or ſorcery.

VENE'FICAL, or VENE'FIC (of *veneficus*, lat.) venomous, poiſonous.

VENENI'FEROUS (of *venenifer*, lat. of *venenum* poiſon, and *fero* to bear) bearing poiſon, venomous.

VENE'NOSE (of *venenoſus*, lat. of *venenum* poiſon) full of poiſon, or venom, venomous.

VENENO'SITY, fulneſs of poiſon.

VENE'NOUS, poiſonous, venemous.

VE'NERABLE (of *venerabilis*, lat. of *veneror* to honour) worthy of reſpect.

To VE'NERATE (of *veneror*, lat. to adore) 1 to worſhip, or adore. 2 to honour, or reſpect.

VENERA'TION, worſhip, honour, reverence, great reſpect.

VENE'REAL, or VENE'REOUS (of *venereus*, lat. of *Venus* the goddeſs of love and beauty) of, or belonging to venery, luſtful, lecherous.

VENEREAL *diſeaſe*, the French diſeaſe, foul diſeaſe, French pox, or the pox, is a contagious malady contracted by ſome impure humour, generally received in coition; and diſcovering itſelf in ulcers and pains about the genital and other parts.

VE'NERY, carnal luſt.

VE'NERY (of *venerie*, fr. of *venatura*, lat. of *venor* to hunt) the exerciſe of hunting.

VENEW, a reſt or bout in fencing.

*VE'NGEANCE*, fr. revenge.

VE'NGEFUL, revengeful, apt to take revenge.

VE'NIAL (of *venialis*, lat. of *venia* pardon) pardonable, or that may be forgiven.

VE'NISON (of *venaiſon*, fr. of *venor*, lat. to hunt) the fleſh of bucks, does, &c. and other beaſts of chaſe.

VE'NOM (of *venin*, fr. of *venenum*, lat. poiſon) poiſon, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe. ☞ This diſtinction is commonly made between the words Poiſon and Venom, that the former is uſed when the noxious matter is taken inwardly; and the latter when cut-

outwardly applied, as by the bites of ſerpents, &c.

VE'NEMOUS, 1 poiſonous. 2 virulent, abuſive.

*VENO'SUS*, lat. (of *vena* a vein) full of veins.

VENT (of *ventus*, lat. wind) 1 air, wind. 2 a vent-hole, or hole to let out wind. 3 a vent-hole, a little hole made in a caſk to let in air enough to make the liquor run out at the tap. 4 the touch-hole of a cannon. 5 ſale, as of commodities. 6 (with Gunners) the difference between the diameter of a bullet and the diameter of the bore of a cannon. 7 a ſmall aperture left in the tubes or pipes of fountains to facilitate the going out of the wind, or to give them air, that they may not burſt in froſty weather, &c.

To VENT, 1 to wind, as a ſpaniel does. 2 to take breath, as an otter does. 3 to divulge, or publiſh. 4 to utter one's thoughts. 6 to diſcharge, or let fall, as to vent one's fury upon. 7 to ſell, or put off by ſale, to vend. 8 (with the workers of glaſs plates) to crack in the making.

*VE'NTER*, lat. (of ἔντερον, gr. an inteſtine) 1 the belly, paunch, or abdomen. 2 one of the four ſtomachs of ruminant animals. 3 (in Anatomy) a cavity of an animal, containing organs neceſſary for the performance of divers functions. The firſt venter is the head; the ſecond is the thorax; the third the abdomen. 4 the ventricle or ſtomach. 5 (in Law) a mother, as brothers by the ſame venter, i. e. by the ſame mother.

VE'NTIDUCT (of *ventus*, lat. wind, and *ductus* a paſſage, of *duco* to draw) a channel, paſſage, or conveyance for wind.

VE'NTIDUCTS, ſpiracles, or ſubterraneous paſſages, where freſh cool winds being kept, are made to communicate, by means of ducts, funnels, or vaults, with the chambers or other apartments of a houſe, to cool them in ſultry weather.

VENTIGE, a paſſage for air, a vent, as the holes in a flute. *Shakeſp.*

To VE'NTILATE (of *ventilo*, lat. of *ventus* wind) 1 to fan, or winnow. 2 to gather wind. 2 to breathe, or open, as a vein.

VENTILA'TION, a fanning, or winnowing corn.

*VE'NTILATOR*, lat. (of *ventilo* to fan, of *ventus* wind) 1 a fan to winnow corn. 2 a machine lately invented to force freſh air into priſons, &c.

VENTO'SE (of *ventoſus*, lat. of *ventus* wind) 1 full of wind. 2 empty, bragging, taunting.

VENTO'SITY, windineſs, flatulence.

VE'NTRICLE (of *ventriculus*, lat. a dim. of *venter* the belly) 1 the ſtomach. 2 a cavity in the brain, and in the heart.

VENTRI'FLUOUS (of *ventriſluus*, lat. of *venter* the belly, and *fluo* to flow) laxative, that purgeth the belly.

VENTRILOQUIST (of *ventriloquus*, lat. of *venter* the belly, and *loquor* to ſpeak) 1 one who ſpeaks inwardly, as it were from the belly. 2 one poſſeſſed of a ſpirit that ſpeaks out of his belly.

To VE'NTURE (of *aventurer*, fr.) 1 to hazard, or riſque. 2 to expoſe to danger. 3 to undertake.

VE'NTURE, 1 a hazard, or riſque. 2 goods that a man ventures at ſea.

VE'NTURESOME, or VE'NTUROUS, daring, bold, that ventures too much.

VE'NUE, a word uſed in the law for a near, or neighbouring place.

*VE'NUS*, lat. (of *veniendo*, lat. coming) 1 the goddeſs of love and beauty; and alſo of lewdneſs and obſcenity. 2 (with Aſtronomers) one of the ſeven planets, the brighteſt of all the heavenly bodies, except the ſun and moon. Its mark is ♀. It revolves round the ſun in an orbit between Mercury and our earth. It performs its periodical motion in two hundred and twenty-four days ſeventeen hours, and its motion round its axis is performed in twenty-three hours. The diameter of it is almoſt equal to that of the earth. 3 (with Chemiſts) copper.

VENU'STITY (of *venuſtus*, lat. of *Venus* the goddeſs of love and beauty) 1 beautifulneſs. 2 a grace and becomingneſs in ſpeech and utterance.

VEPRECO'SE (of *vepres*, lat. a briar) full of briars, or brambles.

VERA'CITY (of *veracitas*, lat. of *verax* true of ſpeech) a ſpeaking of the truth.

*VERATRUM*, lat. the herb called hellebore.

VERB (of *verbum*, lat. a word; as being the principal word in a ſentence) a part of ſpeech declined with mood and tenſe, which betokeneth either doing, ſuffering, or being.

*Active* VERB, is that which expreſſes an action that paſſes on another ſubject or object, as, *to love God*, *to write a letter*, &c.

*Paſſive* VERB, is that which expreſſeth bearing or ſuffering, as *I am loved*.

*Neuter* VERB, is ſuch as expreſſes an action that has no particular object on which to fall, as, *I run*, *I ſleep*, *I ſicken*, &c.

*Subſtantive* VERB, is ſuch an one as expreſſes the being or ſubſtance which the mind forms to itſelf, or ſuppoſes to be in the object, whether it be there or not, as, *I am*, *thou art*, &c.

*Auxiliary* VERBS, are ſuch as ſerve in conjugating active and paſſive verbs, as *am*, *was*, *have*, *had*, &c.

*Regular* VERBS, are ſuch as are conjugated after ſome one manner, rule, or analogy.

*Irregular* VERBS, are ſuch as have ſomething ſingular in their termination, or the formation of their tenſes.

*Impersonal* VERBS, are ſuch as have only the third perſon, as, *it becometh*, *it irketh*, &c.

VE'RBAL (of *verbalis*, lat. of *verbum* a word)

1 derived from a verb. 2 by word of mouth, not written.

VERBA"LITY, the being verbal.

VERBALI'ZING, making many words, tedious in diſcourſe.

*VERBA'SCUM*, lat. the herb petty-mullein, wool-blade, high-taper, or long wort.

*VERBA'TIM*, lat. word for word.

*VERBE'NA*, lat. the herb vervain.

To VE'RBERATE (of *verbero*, lat. of *verber* a ſtroke) to beat, to ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION (of *verberatio*, lat.) a beating, or ſtriking.

VE'RDANT (of *viridans*, lat. of *vireo* to be green, to flouriſh) green.

VE'RDE, or VE'RDEA (of *verdée*, fr.) white Florentine wine.

VERDEGRIS, or VE'RDEGREASE (of *verd de gris*, fr. of *viridis* green, and *æris*, lat. of braſs) a green colour made of the ruſt of braſs, or copper.

*VERDE'LLIO*, ital. a kind of greeniſh marble, uſed as a touch-ſtone to try gold and other metals.

VE'RDERER, or VE'RDEROR, a judicial officer of the king's foreſt, whoſe buſineſs is to look to the vert, and ſee it well maintained.

VE'RDICT (of *verum* the truth, and *dico*, lat. to ſpeak) 1 the jury's anſwer upon any cauſe, committed by the court for examination. 2 judgment, or opinion.

VE'RDITURE, one of the greens uſed by painters.

VE'RDOUR, or VE'RDURE (of *verdeur*, fr.) greenneſs, as of trees, vegetables, &c.

VE'RDUROUS, full of verdure, green.

VE'RECUND (of *verecundus*, lat. of *vereor* to fear) ſhamefaced, baſhful, modeſt, demure.

VERECU'NDITY, baſhfulneſs, ſhame-facedneſs, demureneſs, modeſty.

*VERGE*, fr. 1 a wand, a rod, a ſergeant's mace. 2 the compaſs, or extent of judicature. 3 the edge.

VERGE *of the court*, the compaſs of the king's court, which bounds the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the houſhold.

*Tenant of the* VERGE, one who ſwears fealty to his lord, holding a ſtick, or rod in his hand.

VE'RGER, one who carries a white wand before a lord chief juſtice, &c. alſo before a biſhop, dean, &c.

VERI'DICAL (of *veridicus*, lat. of *verum* the truth, and *dico* to ſpeak) telling, or ſpeaking truth.

To VE'RIFY (of *verifico*, lat. of *verum* the truth, and *facio* to make) 1 to make good, to prove to be true. 2 (in Law) to record edicts, or decrees in parliament.

VERI'LOQUENT, or VERI'LOQUOUS (of *verum*, lat. the truth, and *loquor* to ſpeak) ſpeaking the truth.

VE'RILY, truly.

VERISI"MILAR (of *veriſimilis*, lat. of *verum* the truth, and *ſimilis* like) likely, probable, credible.

VERISIMI"LITY, or VERISIMI'LITUDE, (of *veriſimilitudo*, lat.) likelihood, or probability.

VE'RITY (of *veritas*, lat. truth) 1 truth. 2 the truth, or that which is true.

VE'RJUICE (of *verjus*, fr.) the juice of ſower and unripe grapes, crab apples, &c.

VERMI"CULAR (of *vermicularis*, lat. of *vermiculus* a little worm) of, pertaining to, or bearing a reſemblance to a worm.

*VERMICULA'RIS*, lat. (in Botany) worm-graſs, ſtone-crap, mouſe-tail, wall-pepper, jack of the buttery.

To VERMI"CULATE (of *vermiculor*, lat. of *vermis* a worm) 1 to bring forth worms, to breed worms. 2 to make chequer-work, or inlay with divers colours.

VERMI'CULA'TION, 1 the breeding of worms. 2 (with Phyſicians) the griping of the guts.

VERMICULO'SE (of *vermiculoſus*, lat.) full of worms.

VERMICULO'SITY, abundance, or fulneſs of worms.

VE'RMIFORM (of *vermis*, lat. a worm, and *forma* a ſhape) ſhaped like a worm.

VERMI"FUGOUS (of *vermis*, lat. a worm, and *fugo* to drive away) expelling worms.

VERMI'LION (of *vermillon*, fr.) 1 a bright, beautiful red colour; of which there are two ſorts, one natural, the other made from factitious cinnabar. 2 a beautiful red colour in the face, &c.

VE'RMIN, or VE'RMINE (of *vermine*, fr. of *vermes*, lat. a worm) 1 worms. 2 hurtful inſects, as lice, fleas, caterpillars, &c. 3 hurtful beaſts, as mice, rats, &c, 4 rogues, or villains.

VERMINA'TION (of *verminatio*, lat.) 1 the act of engendering, or producing worms. 2 (in Phyſic) a wringing in the guts, as if worms were knawing the inteſtines.

VE'RMINOUS (of *verminoſus*, lat. of *vermis* a worm) full of worms, troubled with worms.

VERMI'PAROUS (of *vermis* a worm, and *pario*, lat. to breed) breeding worms.

VERMI'VOROUS (of *vermis* a worm, and *voro*, lat. to devour) devouring, or feeding on worms.

VERNA"CULAR (of *vernaculus*, lat. of *verna* a ſervant born in the houſe) that is born in one's houſe, that belongeth to the country where one liveth, or where one was born; proper and peculiar to one's own country.

VE'RNAL (of *vernalis*, lat. of *verno* to bud) of, or belonging to the ſpring.

VERNAL *point* (in Aſtronomy) one of the equinoctial points, being that from which the ſun begins to deſcend towards the north pole.

VE'RNANT (of *vernans*, lat. of *verno* to ſpring)

ſpring) ſpringing, or growing.

VERNI'LITY (of *vernilitas*, lat. of *verna* a ſlave) ſervile carriage, the ſubmiſſive, fawning behaviour of a ſlave.

*VE'RNUS*, lat. 1 of, or belonging to the ſpring time. 2 (with Botaniſts) that blows in the ſpring.

VERONI'CA (an abbreviation of *vericonica*, that is *vera ειxων*, a true image) 1 thoſe portraits or repreſentations of the face of our Saviour on handkerchiefs, the original one at Rome, ſaid to be the handkerchief laid over his face in the ſepulchre. As the painters repreſent the veronica held up by a woman ſome people, towards the cloſe of the ninth century, began to fancy there was a woman of that name at Jeruſalem, who preſented her handkerchief to our Saviour as he went to Calvary, to wipe his face, as it was beſmeared with ſweat and blood, and that the picture of his face was miraculouſly impreſſed thereon: this was ſoon believed, and at length 'twas added, that this was the woman troubled with the flux of blood in the goſpel. 2 (with Botaniſts) the herb fluellin, or ſpeedwell.

VE'RRIL, or VE'RREL, a little ſmall braſs or iron ring at the end of a walking-ſtick, or the handle of ſome working tool.

*VERRU'CA*, lat. 1 a wart. 2 a hillock.

VERRU'COUS, that bears a reſemblance to warts.

VERSABI'LITY, aptneſs to be turned, or wound any way.

VE'RSABLE (of *verſabilis*, lat. of *verto* to turn) 1 that may be turned and winded. 2 unſtable, inconſtant.

VE'RSATILE (of *verſatilis*, lat. of *verto* to turn) 1 that turneth eaſily, or may be turned. 2 apt, or ſuitable to any thing.

VERSE (of *verſus*, lat. of *verto* to turn) 1 a number of words having a certain cadence, and determined meaſure, the like being alſo reiterated in the courſe of the piece; in oppoſition to proſe. 2 a clauſe of a ſentence, a ſmall portion of a chapter in the bible.

VE'RSED, ſkilled in any thing.

VERSED *ſine* (in Mathematics) is a ſegment of the diameter of a circle, lying between the right line, and the lower extremity of the arch; thus *d*B is the verſed ſine of the arch DEB. See fig. 15.

VE'RSICLE (of *verſiculus*, lat. a dim. of *verſus* a verſe) a little verſe.

VERSICO'LOURED (of *verſicolor*, lat. of *verto* to change, and *color* a colour) 1 changing, coloured. 2 of ſundry colours.

VERSIFICA'TION (of *verſus* a verſe, and *facio*, lat. to make) 1 the art of making verſes, that which the poet does more by art and rule than by invention. 2 the tune and cadence of verſe.

VE'RSIFIER, a maker of verſes.

VE'RSIFORM (of *verto*, lat. to change, and *forma* a ſhape) that changes its ſhape.

To VERSIFY, to make verſes.

VE'RSI'LOQUY (of *verſus* a verſe, and *loquor*, lat. to ſpeak) a ſpeaking in verſe.

VE'RSION (of *verſio*, lat. of *verto* to turn) a tranſlation.

VERSUTI'LOQUOUS (of *verſutiloquus*, lat. of *verſutus* crafty, and *loquor* to ſpeak) talking cunningly or craftily.

VERT (of *verd*, fr.) any green in the foreſt apt to cover deer.

*VE'RTAGUS*, lat. (of *verto* to turn, and *ago* to drive) a hound that will hunt by himſelf, and bring home his game, a tumbler.

*VE'RTEBRA*, lat. (of *verto* to turn) one of the ſpine bones.

*VE'RTEBRÆ*, lat. the ſpina dorſi; an aſſemblage of twenty-four little bones, which form a chain reaching from the top of the neck down the back to the os ſacrum.

VE'RTEBRAL, of, or belonging to the vertebræ, ſpinal.

*VE'RTEX*, lat. (of *verto* to turn) 1 the crown of the head. 2 the top of any thing. 3 (in Aſtronomy) that point of heaven which is juſt over our heads, and is otherwiſe called the zenith.

VE'RTEX *of a cone, pyramid*, &c. is the point of the upper extremity, or end of the axis, or top of the figure, or angle oppoſite to the baſe.

VE'RTEX *of a conic ſection*, is the point of the curve where the axis cuts it, as A. See fig. 22.

VE'RTEX *of a glaſs* (in Optics) the ſame with the pole of glaſs.

VE'RTIBLE (of *vert°*, lat. to turn) that may be turned.

VE'RTICAL, 1 placed juſt over our heads. 2 of, or belonging to the vertex.

VE'RTICAL *angles* (in Geometry) are thoſe, which being oppoſite to each other, touch only in the angular point. As the angle EGB, and the angle FGA. See fig. 8.

VE'RTICAL *circles* (in Aſtronomy) are great circles of the ſphere interſecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and of conſequence are at right angles to the horizon; as the circles ZpN, ZbN. See fig. 6.

VE'RTICAL *line* (in Conics) is a right line drawn in the vertical plane, and paſſing thro' the vertex of the cone.

VE'RTICAL *plane*, 1 (in Dialling) is a plane perpendicular to the horizon, and parallel to a vertical circle. 2 (in Perſpective) is a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, paſſing through the eye, and cutting the perſpective plane at right angles.

VE'RTICAL *point*, the zenith.

*Prime* VERTICAL (in Aſtronomy) is that vertical circle or azimuth which paſſeth through the poles of the meridian; or, which is perpendicular to it, and paſſes through the equinoctial points; as ZCN. See fig. 6.

VERTICALU'RE (with Aſtronomers) the meridian; ſo called, becauſe it paſſes through the vertical point.

VERTI'CILLATED (of *verticillatus*, lat. of *verto* to turn) jointed together, apt to turn.

VERTICILLATED *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as have their flowers intermixed with ſmall leaves, growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of the ſtalk, as penny-royal, hore-hound, &c.

VERTI'CITY (of *verto* to turn) the nature or quality of the loadſtone, or a touch'd needle, of pointing towards the north and ſouth,

VERTI'GINOUS (of *vertigo*, lat. a turning round) giddy.

*VERTI'GO*, lat. (of *verto* to turn) a diſeaſe of the head, when all things ſeem to turn round; giddineſs, dizzineſs, ſwimming of the head.

VERTI'LLAGE, a preparing of ground to receive ſeed, by ſtirring or turning it.

VE'RTUE. See VIRTUE.

VE'RTUO'SO. See VIRTUOSO.

*VE'RU*, lat. 1 a ſpit. 2 (with Meteorologiſts) a comet that reſembles a ſpit.

VE'RVAIN (of *verveine*, fr. of *verbena*, lat.) the name of an herb, otherwiſe called pidgeon's-graſs, Juno's tears, and holy-herb.

VE'RVISE, blankets, a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth.

VE'RY (of *verus*, lat. true) 1 true, or perfect. 2 true and arrant. 3 ſelf, or himſelf, herſelf, or itſelf.

*VESICA*, lat. a bladder.

*VESICA'RIA*, lat. the plant alkakengi, or winter-cherry.

*VESICA'RIUS*, lat. (of *veſica* a bladder) bladdered, a word applied by botanical writers, to ſuch plants whoſe ſeed-veſſel, or fruit, is incloſed in a ſort of bladder, as the bladder-nut, the winter-cherry, &c.

To VE'SICATE, to raiſe bliſters, *Wiſeman*.

VESI'CATORY (of *veſicatorium*, lat. of *veſica* a bladder) a bliſter, an epiſpaſtic, or any external application which ſerves to raiſe bliſters.

VE'SICLE (of *veſicula*, lat. a dim. of *veſica* a bladder) a little bladder.

VESI'CULAR, made up, or conſiſting of veſiculæ, or little bladders.

*VE'SPER*, lat. (of ἑσπερος, gr. as if ἑω πεσα, the end of the day) 1 the evening. 2 the evening ſtar.

VE'SPERIES, the laſt act or exerciſe for taking the degree of doctor, among the Sorboniſts at Paris.

VE'SPERS, the evening prayers in the Romiſh church.

*Sicilian* VE'SPERS, a famous æra in French hiſtory, ſignifying a general maſſacre of all the French in Sicily by the inhabitants in the year 1282; to which the firſt bell that called to Veſpers was the ſignal.

*VESPERTI'LIO*, lat. (becauſe *veſperi volet*, it flies in the evening) a bat, or rere-mouſe.

VESPERTI'NE (of *veſpertinus*, lat. of *veſper* the evening) of, belonging to, or that is done in the evening.

VESPERTI'NE (with Aſtronomers) a term uſed of a planet or ſtar, which is ſaid *to be veſpertine*, when it ſets ſoon after the ſun.

VE'SSEL (of *vaſe*, fr.) 1 a general name for a great many utenſils to put any thing in. 2 a ſhip, bark, &c. a name given to all ſorts of ſhipping. 3 a little conduit, or pipe for blood or humours in an animal body.

*A* VE'SSEL *of election, or reprobation*, a ſcripture expreſſion for an elect, or a reprobate perſon.

VE'SSEL *of paper*, half a quarter of a ſheet.

VE'SSELS (in Architecture) certain ornaments uſually ſet over cornices, and ſo called, becauſe they repreſent ſeveral ſorts of utenſils, which were in uſe among the ancients, as ſhips, barks, &c.

VE'SSES, or VE'SSET, a ſort of woollen cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

VEST (of *veſte*, fr. of *veſtio*, lat. to clothe) 1 a waſtecoat. 2 a garment for a child.

To VEST, to beſtow upon, to admit to the poſſeſſion of.

*VE'STA*, lat. the name of two goddeſſes among the ancient Romans; the one the goddeſs of fire (of ἑστια, gr. a fire-hearth), the other the goddeſs of the earth (of ἱστανα, gr. to eſtabliſh.) In the former reſpect ſhe had no image in her temple. See Pauſanias in Corinth, and Ovid affirmeth the ſame. However this be, it is certain in both reſpects her image is ſeen in Roman coins, with attributes ſuitable to both fire and earth. As ſhe regardeth the former, ſhe is taken for the wife of Cœlus and mother of Saturn by ſome; by others, for the daughter of Saturn and Ops: the latter for the daughter of Jupiter.

*A* VE'STAL, or VE'STAL *virgin*, a virgin conſecrated for thirty years to the ſervice of Veſta.

*VESTA'LIA*, lat. feaſts held on the fifth of June, in honour of the goddeſs Veſta.

VE'STIBLE (of *veſtibulum*, lat. of the goddeſs *Veſta*, becauſe it was uſual for people to ſtop here before they entered the houſe) 1 a large open ſpace before the door, or at the entry of a houſe. 2 a kind of anti-chamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment. 3 (in Anatomy) the fore part of the labyrinth of the ear.

*VESTI'GIA*, lat. 1 foot-ſteps, prints of the feet. 2 prints, or impreſſions. 3 the marks of any thing gone to ruin by time.

VESTI'GIA *of tendons* (in Natural Hiſtory) little hollows in the ſhells formed for faſtening or rooting the tendons of the muſcles.

VE'STMENT (of *veſtimentum*, lat. of *veſtio* to clothe) a garment, or veſture.

VE'STRY (of *veſtiarium* lat. of *veſtio* to array

ry) 1 a room belonging to a church, where priests vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and parochial assemblies are held. 2 a meeting of the chief parishioners in the vestry.

VE'STRY-*clerk*, a scrivener who keeps the parish accounts.

VE'STRY-*keeper*, a sexton, whose office is to look after the vestry.

VE'STRY-*men*, a select number of the principal inhabitants of a parish, who annually choose officers to manage the affairs of it.

VE'STURE (of *vestitus*, lat. of *vestio* to clothe) 1 any garment. 2 possession, or admittance to a possession. 3 profit, or produce, as of an acre of land.

VE'TCHES (of *viciæ*, lat. tares) a kind of pulse, tares, chick pease.

VE'TERAN (of *veteranus*, lat. of *vetero* to grow old) that has served long in a place or office.

VE'TERAN *soldiers*, old soldiers that have served long in the wars. In France officers of twenty years standing are called by this name.

VETERATORIAN (of *veteratorius*, lat. of *veterator*, a crafty knave, an old fox) crafty, deceitful, tricking.

*VETERINA'RIUS*, lat. 1 a farrier, a horse-leech. 2 a letter-out of horses to hire. 3 a horse-courser.

*VETE'RNUS*, lat. 1 a drowsy disease called a lethargy. 2 slothfulness, sluggishness, immoderate sleeping.

*VETO'NICA*, lat. (with Botanists) the herb betony.

*VETURI'NO*, ital. a hirer of horses in Italy, who is also a guide to travellers, and brings back their horses.

To VEX (of *vexo* to trouble) 1 to teaze, to trouble, to torment. 2 to be a trouble to.

VEXA''TION (of *vexatio*, lat.) grief, trouble, torment.

VEXA'TIOUS, causing trouble, or grief, burdensome, troublesome.

*VEXI'LLUM*, lat. (of *vebo* to be carried) a banner, a standard, an ensign.

U'GLY, 1 homely, deformed. 2 unbecoming, or indecent. 3 naughty, or villainous. 4 base, or shameful.

*VIA*, lat. a way, passage, or road.

*Lactea VIA*, i. e. the milky way (with Astronomers). See GALAXY.

*Primæ VIÆ*, i. e. the first passages (in Physic) are the œsophagus, stomach and guts.

*VIA solis*, lat. i. e. the sun's way (with Astronomers) the ecliptic, so called because the sun never goes out of it.

VI'AL, a thin glass bottle. See PHIAL.

VI'ANDS (of *viandes*, fr.) 1 victuals of flesh. 2 pasture of deer.

*VIA'TICUM*, lat. (of *via* a way) 1 all manner of provisions, or necessaries for a journey. 2 (among the Roman catholics) the holy sacrament given to sick persons, as being about to make a journey to the other world.

*VI'BEX*, lat. 1 a mark or print of a stripe or blow. 2 (in Physic) a black or blue spot, occasioned by a flux of blood.

*VI'BO*, lat. (ἰβυω, gr. to strike) (in Botany) the flower of the herb Britannica, so called as being a preservative against thunder.

To VI'BRATE (of *vibro*, lat. to shake a thing) 1 to shake, to quiver. 2 to move to and fro, to oscillate.

VI'BRATING *motion* (with Naturalists) is a very quick motion of the solid parts of bodies, caused by the pulse or stroke of some body upon them. So the rays of light or fire, striking upon the small particles of bodies, do excite in them such vibrations, and cause them to grow hot and shine.

For all fixed solid bodies, when heated to a due degree, will emit light and shine, which way soever their parts come to be agitated into these vibrating motions, whether it be by heat, by rubbing or striking, or by putrefaction, or some animal or vital motion.

VIBRA'TION, 1 a quivering, or shaking. 2 a swinging to and fro, oscillation.

VIBRI'SSANT (of *vibrissans*, lat. of *vibrisso* to quaver) quavering, trilling, shaking.

VI''CAR (of *vicarius*, lat. one that performeth the place or office of another) 1 one in another's stead, or who performs the duty of another under his authority. 2 a priest of a parish, where the predial tythes are impropriated to a chapter, &c. or to a layman, who allows the vicar the small tithes.

*Grand* VI''CAR (of the Pope) a cardinal, who has a jurisdiction over all secular and regular priests, and over all offenders against the Church of Rome.

VI''CARAGE, the benefice of a vicar.

VICA'RIOUS (of *vicarius*, lat. that serves for another) 1 subordinate, or in the place of another. 2 of, or belonging to a vicar.

*VICE*, fr. (of *vitium*, lat. of *vitupero* to blame) 1 a habit deviating either in an excess or defect from virtue. 2 the spindle of a press. 3 a jester in a play. 4 an instrument used by smiths and many other artificers to hold fast what they are at work on. 5 a glazier's instrument with two wheels for drawing lead into flat rods with groves.

*VICE*, fr. a particle that signifies nothing of itself, but in compound words it imports subordination, or being instead of.

VICE-*admiral*, an officer who commands the second squadron of the royal navy, and has his flag at the fore-topmast-head of his ship.

VICE-*chamberlain* (of the king's court) a great officer under the lord chamberlain, who, in his absence, has the command and controul of all officers belonging to that part of the house called the chamber, or above stairs.

VICE *chancellor* (of an University) a member who

who is choſen annually to perform the office of the chancellor.

VICE-*chancellorſhip*, the office or dignity of a vice-chancellor.

*VICEGE'RENT*, fr. a deputy, or ſubſtitute.

VI'CEROY (of *viceroi*, fr.) a deputy king, or one who governs a ſtate inſtead of a king.

VICEROY'ALTY, the dignity or office of a viceroy.

VICE-*treaſurer*, an under-treaſurer.

*VICE VERSA*, lat. on the contrary.

VI'CINAGE, or VICI''NITY (of *viſinage*, fr. or *vicinitas*, lat. of *vicus* a ſtreet) nearneſs, neighbourhood.

VI'CINAL, belonging to neighbours.

VI'CIOUS (from *vice*) corrupt, faulty, lewd.

VICI'SSITUDE (of *viciſſitudo*, lat. of *vicis* change) change, turn, or revolution, the ſucceeding of one thing after another.

VICI'SSITY (of *viciſſitas*, lat. of *vicis* change) a changing, or ſucceeding by courſe.

VI'COUNT. See VISCOUNT.

VI'CTIM (of *victima*, lat. a ſacrifice) 1 a beaſt or living thing to be ſacrificed. 2 a perſon made a ſacrifice.

*VICTOR*, lat. (of *vinco* to conquer) 1 a conqueror, or vanquiſher. 2 he that hath his deſire or wiſh.

VICTO'RIAL, of, or belonging to victory.

*VICTORIO'LA*, lat. (a dim. of *victoria* victory) 1 laurel of Alexandria, tongue-laurel. 2 a little image repreſenting victory.

VICTO'RIOUS, triumphant, having gotten the victory.

VI'CTORY (of *victoria*, lat. of *vinco* to conquer) 1 the defeat or overthrow of one's enemies, or the getting the better of one in any thing. 2 conqueſt, as in love.

To VI'CTUAL (of *avitailler*, fr. of *victus*, lat. ſuſtenance) to provide with victuals.

VI'CTUALLER, 1 one that provides victuals. 2 a victualling ſhip, or one that carries proviſions for a fleet. 3 an ale-houſe keeper.

VI'CTUALS (of *victus*, lat. of *vivo* to live) proviſions, all manner of food.

*VIDAME*, fr. the judge of a French biſhop's temporal juriſdiction.

*VIDELICET*, lat. to wit, that is.

VIDU'ITY (of *viduitas*, lat. of *vidua* a widow) widowhood.

To VIE. See *To* VYE.

VIE'NNA, [E. lon. 16°. 20'. lat. 48°. 20'.] the capital city of the circle of Auſtria, and of the German empire, ſituate on the Danube, 600 miles ſouth eaſt of London, 550 eaſt of Paris, and 700 north weſt of Conſtantinople. The houſes are built of ſtone, and are five or ſix ſtories high, with flat roofs. The city within the walls is about three miles in circumference, and is ſtrongly fortified, but the ſuburbs are much larger. It is an archbiſhopric, has a famous univerſity, and a fine library. Tho' it is ſo far within land, it has the air of a ſea-port in ſome parts; for here are magazines of naval ſtores, and ſhips of war fitted out to ſerve on the Danube. The Prat is frequented by people of quality, as the Mall in London, it is a wood in an iſland formed by the branches of the Danube.

VIEW (of *vuë*, fr. of *video*, lat. to ſee) 1 the ſight, or eyes. 2 examination made by viewers, or able workmen. 3 the ſight, or act of ſeeing. 4 a proſpect, a ſurvey. 5 expectation, or hope. 6 deſign, or intention. 7 review, as of ſoldiers. 8 (with Hunters) the print of a fallow-deer's foot.

To VIEW (of *video*, lat. of εἶδω, gr. to behold) 1 to take a view of. 2 to review, or muſter. 3 to conſider, with the eyes, to look at.

To VIEW (in Military affairs) is when the quarter-maſter-general of an army goes with a ſtrong party to take a ſurvey of the roads for the march of an army, and to find out the moſt convenient place for an encampment; as where water and forage may be had, and not be too much expoſed to the inſults of the enemy.

To VIEW *a place, in order to beſiege it*, is the general's being accompanied with engineers riding round it, and obſerving the ſituation of it, with the nature of the country lying about it, as to hills, valleys, rivers, marſhes, &c. thereby to make a judgment of the moſt convenient place for opening the trenches, carrying on the approaches, &c.

To VIEW *an enemy*, is to approach as near their camp as poſſible, in order to diſcover the nature of the ground, and the avenues to it, and alſo the ſtrength and weakneſs of their encampment; where they may be beſt attacked, or whether it may be proper to run the hazard of bringing them to an action.

VIEW'ERS, men ſent by the court to ſee any place or perſon.

VIEW'LESS, inviſible, not to be viewed. *Milton.*

VIGE''SIMAL (of *vigeſima*, lat. the twentieth part, of *viginti* twenty) the twentieth.

VIGESIMA'TION (of *vigeſimus* the twentieth) the putting to death every twentieth man, among the ancient Romans.

VI'GIL, lat. (of *vigilo* to watch) a watchman, one who watches a-nights.

VI''GILANCE, or VI''GILANCY (of *vigilantia*, lat. of *vigilo* to watch) watchfulneſs.

VI''GILANT, watchful.

VI'GILS (of *vigiliæ*, lat. of *vigilo* to watch) certain faſts preceding feſtivals, ſo called, becauſe the primitive chriſtians uſed to watch all night, as preparatory to the due obſervation of the following ſolemnities; the day before a feſtival is called a vigil, or eve.

VIGINTIVI'RATE (of *viginti* twenty, and *viri*, lat. men) a dignity among the ancient Romans, conſiſting of twenty men, of equal authority,

authority, three whereof judged all criminal cases, three others had the inspection of coins and coinage, four took care of the streets of Rome, and the others were judges in civil affairs.

*VIGINTIVI'RI*, lat. the twenty magistrates that composed the vigintivirate.

*VIGO'NE*, fr. 1 a sort of Spanish wool. 2 a hat made of that wool.

VI'GOR. See VIGOUR.

*VIGOROSO*, or *VIGOROSAME'NTE*, ital. (in Music) signifies to play with strength or vigour.

VI'GOROUS, stout, brisk, full of vigour.

VI'GOUR (of *vigor*, lat. of *vigeo* to flourish) 1 strength, lustiness. 2 liveliness, briskness. 3 stoutness, resolution.

VILE (of *vilis*, lat. of no value) 1 mean, despicable. 2 of no value or account, little set by. 3 wicked, base, filthy.

To VI'LIFY (of *vilis*, lat. vile, and *facio* to make) to run down, to despise.

*VI'LLA*, lat. (a dim. of *vicus* a street) 1 a village. 2 a manor-house, a farm-house, out of the city or town.

VI'LLAGE (of *villa*, lat. a dim. of *vicus* a street) an assemblage of houses in the country, having a church but no market.

VI'LLAGER, an inhabitant of a village.

VI'LLAIN (of *vilain*, fr. mean, or vile) 1 a bond-servant, or man, to the lord of the manor. 2 a rogue, or vile person.

VI'LLANAGE, or VI'LLENAGE, a tenure by doing servile work to the lord.

VI'LLANOUS, base, infamous, knavish.

VI'LLANY, baseness, the actions of a villain.

*VI'LLI*, lat. (the plural of *villus* a hair) 1 coarse hairs. 2 wool. 3 the nap of cloth. 4 (with Botanists) small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which some trees abound.

VILLO'SE (of *villosus*, lat. of *villus* a hair) hairy, full of hairs.

VI'MINAL (of *viminalis*, lat. of *vimen* a twig) of, or belonging to twigs.

VINA'CEOUS (of *vinaceus*, lat. of *vinum* wine) of, or belonging to wine.

*VINA'LIA*, lat. (of *vinum* wine) feasts held by the ancient Romans, at the first broaching or tasting of their wine.

*VINCA*, lat. (of *vincio* to bind) the herb perewinkle, so called because it binds or intangles every thing that is near it with its sprigs.

VI'NCIBLE (of *vincibilis*, lat. of *vinco* to conquer) that may be overcome.

VI'NCTURE (of *vinctura*, lat. of *vincio* to bind) a binding.

*VINCULUM*, lat. (in Algebra) a character in form of a line drawn over a fractor, divisor, or dividend, when compounded of several letters, or quantities; to connect them, and shew that they are to be multiplied, divided, &c. together, by the other term. Thus, $d \times \overline{a+b-c}$, shews that $d$ is to be multiplied into $a+b-c$.

*VI'NCULUM*, lat. (in Fluxions) denotes the multiplication of some compound surd quantity into a fluxion, &c.

VINDE'MIAL (of *vindemialis*, lat. of *vindemia* vintage) of, or belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE (of *vindemio*, lat. to gather grapes) to gather grapes.

VINDEMIA'TION, a gathering of grapes.

To VI'NDICATE (of *vindico*, lat. to defend) 1 to defend, or maintain. 2 to make an apology for, to clear, or justify. 3 to revenge.

VINDICA'TION, 1 defence, or protection. 2 apology, or justification. 3 revenging, or vengeance.

VINDICA'TOR, 1 a defender, or asserter. 2 an avenger.

*VINDI'CTA*, lat. (of *vindico* to defend) 1 defence, or maintenance. 2 vengeance, or punishment. 3 a rod which was laid on the head of a servant when he was made free. 4 liberty, or freedom itself.

VINDI'CTIVE, revengeful.

VINE (of *vinea*, lat. the grape-tree) 1 the plant that bears grapes. 2 (in the plural) engines of war among the ancients made of timber and hurdles, under which they safely assaulted the walls of a besieged town.

VINE-*fretter*, or VINE-*grub*, an insect that gnaws vines.

VINE-*pear*, an October pear.

VI'NEGAR (of *vinaigre*, fr. q. d. *vinum acre*, lat. i. e. acid wine) wine, beer, &c. rendered acid or sour.

VI'NEYARD, a piece of ground set with vines.

† VI'NIPOTE (of *vinipotor*, lat. of *vinum* wine, and *poto* to drink) a wine-bibber, a drinker of wine.

VI'NNED, VI'NNY, or VI'NEWY, mouldy, hoary, musty.

VI'NNET, a kind of border, or flower, used by printers, at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c.

VINO'SITY, the being vinous.

VI'NOUS (of *vinosus*, lat. of *vinum* wine) that has the taste or smell of wine.

VI'NTAGE, 1 vine-harvest, or the gathering of grapes. 2 the time wherein grapes are gathered. 3 what is got from the vines each season.

VI'NTAGER, a grape-gatherer, or vine-reaper.

VI'NTNER, a tavern-keeper.

VI'NTRY, a great place for selling wine.

VI'OL (of *viola*, ital.) a musical instrument of the same form with the violin, and struck like that with a bow.

VI'OLABLE, that may be violated.

VI'OLACEOUS (of *violaceus*, lat. of *viola* a violet)

violet) of a violet colour, or like a violet.

To VI'OLATE (of *viola*, lat. to break) 1 to break, or tranſgreſs. 2 to raviſh, or deflower. 3 to ſpoil, defile, or ſully. 4 to profane.

VIOLA'TION, the act of violating.

VIOLA'TOR, or VIOLA'TER, a tranſgreſſor.

VI'OLENCE (of *violentia*, lat. of *violo* to force) 1 fierceneſs, or vehemency. 2 force, or conſtraint, uſed unlawfully. 3 raſhneſs. 4 eagerneſs, earneſtneſs. 5 boiſterouſneſs, ſtorminess.

VI'OLENT, 1 fierce, vehement. 2 forcible, done by force, not ſpontaneous. 3 haſty, paſſionate. 4 ſharp, or acute. 5 ſtrong, or very great.

VI'OLET, ſub. (of *viola*, lat. of *via* a way, becauſe they generally grow by the way ſide) a flower well known.

VI'OLET, adj. of a violet or purple colour.

VI'OLIN (from *viol*, fr.) a fiddle mounted with four ſtrings, and played on with a bow.

VI'OLIST, a player on a viol.

*VIOLONCE'LLO*, ital. a baſs-violin.

*VIOLO'NE*, ital. a double baſs.

*VIO'RNA*, lat. (with Botaniſts) the herb called travellers joy.

VI'PER (of *vipera*, lat. of ἰπίω, gr. to hurt) a poiſonous reptile of the ſerpent kind, an adder.

*VIPERÆLIS*, lat. (with Botaniſts) the herb rue, or herb-graſs.

*VIPERÆRIA*, lat. (with Botaniſts) the herb viper's-graſs.

*VIPERI'NA*, lat. (with Botaniſts) the herb viper's-bugloſs.

VI'PERINE, of, or belonging to the viper.

VI'PEROUS, 1 of the viper kind. 2 of, or belonging to the viper.

*VIRA'GO*, lat. (of *vir* a man, and *ago* to drive) a ſtout or manly woman; a woman of extraordinary ſtature and courage.

*VIRELAY'* fr. a ſort of comical ſong.

*VI'RGA*, lat. 1 a twig, a young branch. 2 a rod, whip, or ſcourge. 3 a man's yard.

*VI'RGÆ*, lat. (in Meteorology) a meteor bearing a reſemblance to a bundle of rods, which is cauſed by the beams of the ſun paſſing obliquely through the more looſe and open parts of a watery cloud, and commonly denotes rain.

VI'RGIN, ſub. (of *virgo*, lat. of *vireo* to flouriſh) a maid, a female who has had no carnal commerce with man.

VI'RGIN, adj. 1 of, or belonging to a virgin. 2 that has never been made uſe of, that retains its abſolute purity.

VI'RGIN-*oil*, that which oozes ſpontaneouſly out of the olive, &c. without preſſing.

VI'RGIN's-*bower*, an herb or plant uſed in covering arbours, which ſpreads itſelf into woody branches.

VI'RGIN-*copper*, is that which has never been melted down.

VI'RGIN-*gold*, the gold that is gotten out of the ore without any mixture or alloy, in which ſtate it is ſo ſoft that it will take the impreſſion of a ſeal.

VI'RGIN-*honey*, the honey that is made by young bees, the firſt year after their ſwarming.

VI'RGIN-*mercury*, is that which is form'd and fluid in the veins of mines, or that is gotten from the mineral earth by lotion, without fire.

VI'RGIN's-*milk*, benjamin-water, a ſort of compoſition, uſed as a coſmetic.

VI'RGIN-*parchment*, a ſort of fine parchment made of the ſkin of an abortive lamb or calf.

VI'RGIN's-*thread*, a ropy dew which flies in the air like fine untwiſted ſilk.

VI'RGIN-*wax*, 1 a ſoft, reddiſh ſort, with which the bees ſtop the holes of the hive. 2 that which was never wrought. 3 white wax, or blanched wax.

VI'RGINAL, maiden-like.

VI'RGINALS, a muſical inſtrument of the ſtring kind.

VIRGI'NIA, Virginia tobacco.

VIRGI'NIAN *nightingale*, a bird of a ſcarlet colour with a tuft on the head.

VIRGI'NIAN-*ſilk*, a plant which bears flowers of a purple colour and long pods, in which are flat ſeeds, containing fine ſoft ſilk.

VIRGI'NITY (of *virginitas*, lat. of *virgo* a virgin) a maiden-head, chaſtity, the teſt, or criterion of a virgin.

*VI'RGO*, lat. 1 a maid, or virgin. 2 one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, the ſixth in order; into which the ſun enters in Auguſt. It conſiſts of eighty-nine ſtars, according to the Britannic catalogue.

VIRI'DITY (of *viriditas*, lat. of *vireo* to flouriſh) verdure, greenneſs.

VIRILE (of *virilis*, lat. of *vir* a man) 1 manly, ſtout. 2 that belongs, or is peculiar to man, or the male ſex.

VIRI'LITY, 1 man's eſtate, manhood. 2 the privy parts of a man. 3 ſtoutneſs, or valour.

VIRI'POTENT (of *viripotens*, lat. of *vir* a man, and *potens* powerful) 1 mighty, powerful. 2 marriageable, lapidable, fit for man.

VI'RTUAL (of *vertuel*, fr.) equivalent, effectual, potential, that acts by an inviſible cauſe.

VI'RTUAL *focus* (in Dioptrics) the point of divergence.

VI'RTUE (of *virtus*, lat. of *vi* ſtrength) 1 efficacy, power, propriety. 2 an habit of the ſoul, whereby a man is inclined to do good and to ſhun evil.

*Moral* VI'RTUE (in Ethics) is an elective habit placed in a mediocrity, determined by reaſon, or as a prudent man would determine.

*Intel-*

*Intellectual* VI'RTUE (in Ethics) is a habit of the reasonable soul, whereby it conceives or speaks the truth, either in affirming or denying.

VI'RTUES (in Theology) one of the orders of angels, of the third rank or choir.

*Cardinal* VIRTUES (with Moralists) prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.

*VIRTUO'SO*, ital. a man of curiosity and learning; or one who loves and promotes the arts and sciences, ☞ with us the word is mostly applied to those who apply themselves to curious studies rather than useful ones.

VI'RTUOUS, endowed with, or having the habit of virtue.

VI'RULENCE, or VI'RULENCY (of *virulentus*, lat. of *virus*) 1 poison, or venom. 2 venom in a venereal disease.

VI'RULENT (of *virulentus*, lat.) 1 venomous, or poisonous, that yields a virus. 2 sharp, or biting.

*VI'RUS*, lat. 1 poison, or venom, 2 (with Surgeons) a kind of watery stinking matter, which issues out of ulcers, of a malignant corroding and contagious quality.

*VIS*, lat. might, force, power.

*Centrifuga VIS*, lat. (in Philosophy) that force by which any natural body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the axis of the motion in a tangent to that curve.

*Centripeta VIS*, lat. (in Physics) that force by which all bodies tend to the centre of the earth, or to any point as their centre; of which kind is gravity towards the centre of the earth, and the magnetical force by which iron tends towards the centre of the magnet.

*VIS inertiæ*, lat. (in Mechanics) is the bare power of resistance only, by which every body endeavours to continue in that state in which it is, either of rest or motion; whereby it becomes difficult to alter its state, either of rest or motion.

*VIS impressa*, lat. (in Philosophy) is an impulse, force, or action, communicated to, and exercised upon, any body, in order to change its present state, either of rest or motion, uniformly in a right line.

*VI'SAGE*, fr. the face.

VI'SARD. See VIZARD.

*VISCA'RIA*, lat. the herb catch-fly.

*VI'SCERA*, lat. (of *viscus* a bowel, of *vesco* to feed) the intrails, all the inward parts of the body, as the heart, liver, intestines, lungs, &c.

VI'SCERAL, or VI'SCEROUS, of, or belonging to the entrails.

To VI'SCERATE (of *viscero*, lat. of *viscera* the bowels) to bowel, or take out the entrail.

VI'SCERATED, having the bowels taken out.

VI'SCERATION, the garbage which huntsmen give their dogs.

VI'SCID. See VISIGNS.

VI'SCIDITY. See VISCOSITY.

VISCO'SE (of *viscosus*, lat. of *viscus* bird-lime, gluey, sticky, clammy, glutinous.

VISCO'SITY, clamminess, stickiness, of a gluey quality.

VI'SCOUNT (of *vicomte*, fr.) a title of honour next to an earl.

VI'SCOUNTESS, a viscount's wife.

VI'SCOUNTY (of *vicomté*, fr.) the territory of a viscount.

VI'SCOUS (of *viscus*, lat. bird-lime) clammy, slimy, sticky, glutinous.

*VI'SCUS*, lat. misseltoe, or misseldine.

VI'SIBLE, 1 that may be seen. 2 manifest, conspicuous, perspicuous.

VI'SIER, or VIZIER, a principal officer among the Turks.

*Grand* VI'ZIER, or *Prime* VI'ZIER, he that governs in chief the Ottoman empire, under the grand signior.

VI'SION (of *visio*, lat. of *video* to see) 1 seeing, or sight; the act of perceiving external objects by the organs of sight. 2 an apparition, phantasm, or ghost. 3 a divine revelation in a dream.

*Clear* VI'SION (in Optics) is caused by a great quantity of rays in the same lens, enlightning the correspondent points of the image strongly, and vigorously.

*Confused* VI'SION, is caused by the pencils of rays being intermixed one with another.

*Direct* VI'SION, is when the rays of light come from the object directly to the eye.

*Reflected* VI'SION, is when the rays of light are reflected from any other body to the eye, as from a mirrour.

*Refracted* VI'SION (in Optics) is that performed by means of rays refracted, or turned out of their way, by passing through mediums of different densities, chiefly through glasses and lenses.

VI'SIONARY, adj. 1 of, or belonging to vision. 2 imaginary.

VI'SIONARY, or VI'SIONIST, sub. 1 a person that pretends to visions. 2 one that has got chimeras in his head.

VI'SIT, an act of civility and friendship performed by friends going to each other's house.

To VI'SIT (of *visito*, lat. of *viso* to go to see) 1 to go to see, or pay a visit. 2 to go about to see whether things be as they should. 3 to afflict, or try.

VISITA'TION, 1 the act of visiting. 2 the act of trying. 3 (among the Clergy) an act of jurisdiction, whereby a superior visits some corporation, college, church, or other public or private house, to see if the regulations thereof are duly observed. 4 (in a religious sense) it is applied to the afflictions that befal mankind; as coming from the hand of God to try or prove them.

*The* VISITA'TION, the great sickness which afflicted this nation during the years 1665 and 1666.

VI'SITER, one that goes a viſiting, or ſeeing his neighbours.

VI'SITOR, one that viſits a monaſtery or religious houſe.

VISNE, 1 tent wine mixt with brandy. 2 (in Law) a neighbouring place, or place near at hand.

VI'SOR (of *viſiere*, fr.) the ſight of an headpiece.

*VISO'RIUM*, fr. (of *viſum*, lat. a thing to be ſeen, of *video* to ſee) an inſtrument uſed by printers, being a hook or device into which a leaf of the copy is fixed, for the compoſitor's more convenient ſeeing it.

*VI'STA*, or *VI'STO*, ital. a proſpect or ſtreight walk through trees, eſpecially through a wood, the trees being cut away.

*VISTAMENTE*, or *VISTO*, ital. (in Muſic) very faſt or quick, and is much the ſame as *preſto*.

VI'SUAL (of *viſus*, lat. the ſight) of, or belonging to the ſight.

VI'SUAL *point* (in Perſpective) is a point in the horizontal line where the ocular rays unite.

VI'SUAL *rays* (in Perſpective) are lines of light imagined to come from the object to the eye. It is by means of thoſe rays reflected from the ſeveral points of illuminated bodies to the eye, that thoſe objects become viſible; and that viſion is performed: whence the name. *Newton.*

*VI'SUS*, lat. (of *video* to ſee) the ſenſe of ſeeing the ſight.

*VI'TA*, lat. (of *vivo* to live) life.

*VI'TA corporis*, lat. i. e. the life of the body. It conſiſts in an uninterrupted motion thereof.

*VI'TA montis*, lat. i. e. the life of the mind, this (according to the Carteſians) conſiſts in a perpetual cogitation, or an uninterrupted courſe of thinking.

*VI'TA hominis*, lat. i. e. the life of man. This, according to Mr. Locke, conſiſts in a continued communication of body and mind, or in the operations to which both the motions of the body and the ideas of the mind contribute.

VI'TAL, of, belonging to, that ſuports or conſtitutes life.

VI'TAL *faculty*, or VI'TAL *functions* (in Phyſics) an action whereby men live, that is performed by them whether they deſign it or not; ſuch are the motions of the heart, perſpiration, or breathing, nutrition, circulation of the blood, &c.

VI'TAL *flame* (in Phyſics) ſome have ſuppoſed that there is in the heart of animals, a fine, enkindled, mild ſubſtance, which they call by this name, and imagine the air that is taken in by reſpiration to be neceſſary to the preſervation of it, as that is to the conſervation of life.

VI'TAL *ſpirits*, are the fineſt and moſt volatile parts of the blood.

VITA'LITY (of *vitalitas*, lat. of *vita* life) the ſpirit of life whereby we live.

VI'TALS, thoſe parts of the body that are the principal ſeats of life; as the heart, brain, lungs, and liver.

*VI'TE*, ital. (in Muſic) quick and lively.

VI'TIABLE, ſinful, faulty.

To VI'TIATE (of *vitio*, lat. of *vitium* a crime) 1 to corrupt, or ſpoil. 2 to defile, or deflower.

VITI'FEROUS (of *vitifer*, lat. of *vitis* a vine, and *fero* to bear) that beareth vines.

VITIGI'NEOUS (of *vitigineus*, lat. of *vitis* a vine, and *gigno* to beget) that cometh of a vine.

VITIO'SITY, naughtineſs, lewdneſs.

VI'TIOUS (of *vitioſus*, lat. of *vitio* to ſpoil) wicked, lewd, nought.

VI'TREAL, or VI'TREOUS (of *vitreus*, lat. of *vitrum* glaſs) 2 of, or belonging to glaſs. 2 clear like glaſs, tranſparent.

VI'TREOUS *tunicle*, a thin film or coat, which, as ſome ſay, ſeparates the vitreous or glaſſy humour from the cryſtalline; but others deny that there is any ſuch coat, before the humours are taken out and expoſed to the air.

VI'TREOUS *humours*, the glaſſy humour of the eye, being the third of it, ſo called from its reſemblance of melted glaſs; it is thicker than the aqueous humour, but not ſo ſolid as the cryſtalline; it is round, or convex behind, and ſomewhat plain before, only hollowed a little in the middle, where it receives the cryſtalline.

VITRI'FICABLE, capable of being turned into glaſs.

VITRIFICA'TION, the art of changing any natural body into glaſs.

To VI'TRIFY (of *vitrum* glaſs, and *facio*, lat. to make) 1 to turn into glaſs. 2 to grow as hard and tranſparent as glaſs.

VI'TRIOL (of *vitriolum*, lat. q. d. *vitri oleum*, i. e. oil of glaſs) chalcanthus; a mineral ſubſtance compoſed of an acid ſalt intermixed with ſomething metalline, of which there are four ſorts, the white, the blue, the green, and the red.

VI'TRIOLATED, 1 turned into vitriol. 2 compounded of vitriol, or having vitriol infuſed into it.

VITRIO'LIC, or VITRI'OUS, of, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of vitriol.

VITRO'SE (of *vitrum*, lat. glaſs) glaſſy, full of glaſs.

*VI'TRUM*, lat. (of *vireo* to ſhine) 1 glaſs. 2 the plant called woad.

*VI'TTA*, lat. a fillet, ribband, garland, or head-band, wherewith prieſts, prieſteſſes, poets, as alſo the altars and victims were dreſſed.

VI'TULINE (of *vitulinus*, lat. of *vitulus* a calf)

calf) of, or belonging to a calf, or veal.

VITU'PERABLE (of *vituperabilis*, lat. of *vitupero* to blame) blame-worthy, that may be blamed.

VITUPERA'TION, a blaming, or finding fault with.

*St.* VI'TUS's *dance* (with Phyſicians) a kind of phrenzy or madneſs proceeding from a malignant humour, near of kin to the madneſs cauſed by the bite of the Tarantula. It takes its name from the chapel of St. Vitus; becauſe it was ſuppoſed to ſeize people about May, which was the time of year they viſited that chapel.

*VIVA VOCE*, lat. by word of mouth.

*VIVACE*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play with life and ſpirit; and is a degree of movement between *largo* and *allegro*, but neareſt to *allegro*.

*VIVACE'MENTE*, or *VIVAME'NTE*, ital. (in Muſic) the ſame as *vivace*; which ſee.

VIVA'CIOUS (of *vivax*, lat. of *vivo* to live) lively, briſk, ſtrong, luſty.

*VIVACI'SSIMO*, ital. (in Muſic books) denotes a movement as quick as *allegro*.

VIVA'CITY, 1 livelineſs, fire, ſprightlineſs. 2 quickneſs, or readineſs of wit.

VI'VARY (of *vivarium*, lat. of *vivo* to live) a place where wild beaſts or fiſhes are kept, a park, a warren, a ſtew, a fiſh-pond.

VI'VER, a ſea-dragon, the name of a fiſh.

*VIVES*, fr. a diſeaſe in horſes, being a ſwelling in the glandules on the ſide of the throat.

VI'VID (of *vividus*, lat. of *vivo* to live) 1 lively, active, full of life. 2 of a blooming, or lively colour.

VIVI'FICAL, or VIVI'FIC, that vivifies, or gives life.

To VIVI'FICATE, or to VI'VIFY (of *vivifico*, lat. of *vivus* alive, and *facio* to make) to quicken, or enliven.

VIVIFICA'TION, a vivifying, quickening, or making alive.

VIVI'PAROUS (of *viviparus*, lat. of *vivus* alive, and *pario* to bring forth) which bringeth forth young ones alive, and does neither ſpawn nor lay eggs.

*VI'VO*, ital. (in Architecture) 1 the ſhaft, or ſuſt of a column. 2 the naked of a column, or other part.

VI'XEN, 1 a young fox. 2 a froward, or croſs child. 3 a ſcold, or ſcolding woman.

VIZ. (a contraction of *videlicet*, lat. that is) to wit, that is, namely.

VI'ZARD (of *vizera*, ſpan.) a maſk.

VI'ZIER. See VISIER.

U'LCER (of *ulcus*, lat. of ἕλκος, gr. a ſore) a ſolution of continuity in a ſoft part, made by eroſion with loſs of ſubſtance; which loſs is the effect of the eroſion.

*Cancerous* U'LCER (in Surgery) a large ulcer, the lips of which are ſwoln, hard and knotty, with thick veins round about, full of dark, blackiſh blood.

*Cavernous* U'LCER, is one, the entrance of which is ſtreight or narrow, and the bottom wide, in which there are many holes filled with malignant matter.

*Compound* U'LCER, is one that happens in a ſcorbutic, dropſical, or ſcrophulous conſtitution, and is attended with pain, a fever, and other maladies.

*Corroſive* U'LCER, is an ulcer, which, by the ſharpneſs or corroſiveneſs of its matter, eats through, corrupts, and mortifies the fleſh.

*Fiſtulous* U'LCER, is one that has long, ſtrait, and deep holes, and is very hard on its ſides.

*Phagedænic* U'LCER, is one of a corroſive nature, eating away the adjacent parts, the lips of it remaining tumefied.

*Putrid* U'LCER, is one whoſe ſides are lined with a tough, viſcous humour, attended with heat, pain, inflammation, and a large flux of humours to the part.

*Simple* U'LCER, a ſolution of continuity with eroſion, having no other ſymptom, or remarkable affection joined with it.

*Sinuous* U'LCER, one which runs aſlant, or ſideways from its orifice.

*Varicous* U'LCER, is one ſeated in the veins, which, becoming painful and inflammatory, ſwells up the parts it poſſeſſes.

To U'LCERATE, to cauſe an ulcer.

ULCERA'TION, 1 the turning to an ulcer. 2 a little hole in the ſkin cauſed by eroſives.

U'LCEROUS, of, belonging to, or full of ulcers.

ULI'GINOUS (of *uliginoſus*, lat. of *uligo* the natural moiſture of the earth) moiſt, moorish, fenny.

U'LLAGE (in Gauging) what a caſk, or veſſel wants of being full.

*ULMA'RIA*, lat. the herb meadow-ſweet, or moon wort.

*U'LMUS*, lat. (with Botaniſts) the elm-tree.

*ULNA*, lat. an ell (in Anatomy) a bone of the arm reaching from the elbow to the wriſt where it joined to the bones of the wriſt under the little finger.

*ULOME'LIA*, gr. (of ὅλος, for ὅλος, intire, and μέλος a limb) the ſoundneſs of a whole member.

*ULO'PHONON*, gr. (with Botaniſts) great, or wild garlick.

*ULTE'RIOR*, lat. (of *ultra* beyond, or on the fartheſt ſide) 1 on the farther ſide. 2 (in Geography) is ſaid of thoſe parts of a country, province, &c. that are ſituated on the farther ſide of a river, mountain, or other boundary, which divides the country.

*ULTIMA baſia*, lat. i. e. the laſt kiſſes (in painting) the laſt touches of the pencil.

ULTIMA'TE (of *ultimus*, lat. of *ultra* beyond) laſt, utmoſt, final.

U'LTION (of *ultio*, lat. of *ulor* a revenger) a revenging, or taking vengeance.

ULTRAMARI'NE (of *ultramarinus*, lat. of

*ultra* beyond, and *mare* the ſea) brought from beyond the ſea.

ULTRAMARI'NE, the fineſt ſort of blue uſed by painters; being the magiſtery of the lapis lazuli.

*ULTRAMONTA'NES* s, ital. (of *ultra* beyond, and *montes*, lat. the mountains) a name given by the Italians to all people that dwell on this ſide the Alps, or that are not Italians.

ULTRAMU'NDANE (of *ultra*, lat. beyond, and *mundus* the world) beyond the world, or that part of it that is viſible to us, beyond the bounds of our ſyſtem.

ULTRO'NEOUS (of *ultroneus*, lat. of *ultro* willing) voluntary, done or profered of one's own accord.

*U'LVA*, lat. (with Botaniſts) ſea graſs, or weeds of the ſea, or weeds growing in ponds of ſtanding waters.

ULVERSTON, [W. lon. 2°. 55'. lat. 55°. 12'.] a town in Lancaſhire, ſituate on the north eaſt of Fourneſs. It has a market on thurſday. Diſtant from London 197 computed, and 268 meaſured miles, and 45 from Lancaſter.

ULULA'TION (of *ululatio*, lat. of *ululo* to howl) a howling, or yelling.

ULVO'SE (of *ulva*, lat. a weed) full of reeds, or weeds that grow.

U'MBEL (of *umbella*, lat. a dim. of *umbra* a ſhadow) 1 a little ſhadow, or ſcreen fan. 2 an umbrello. 3 (with Botaniſts) the round head, or tuft of of fennel, or other herbs, ſet cloſe together, and all of an equal height.

UMBE'LLA. See UMBRELLO.

UMBELLI'FEROUS (of *umbella*, lat. a tuft, and *fero* to bear) bearing tufts, or umbello.

U'MBER (of *umbre*, fr.) 1 a trout-fiſh. 2 a dark yelloviſh colour, uſed by painters.

UMBI'LICAL (of *umbilicalis*, lat. of *umbilicus* the navel) 1 of, or belonging to the navel. 2 of, or belonging to the middle of a thing.

UMBI'LICAL *points* (with Mathematicians) the ſame as *foci*.

U'MBLES, or HU'MBLES, part of the intrails of a deer.

UMBO'NE (with Floriſts) any pointed ſtyle or puſtule in the middle of a flower.

*U'MBRA*, lat. 1 a ſhadow, or ſhade. 2 a perſon whom one invited to a feaſt carries along with him.

U'MBRAGE (of *ombrage*, fr. of *umbra*, lat. a ſhadow) 1 a ſhadow, or ſhade. 2 pretence, or colour. 3 ſuſpicion, or diſtruſt.

UMBRAGEOUS (of *ombragenx*, fr. of *umbra*, lat. a ſhadow) ſhady, *Milton*.

UMBRATI'LE (of *umbratilis*, keeping out of ſight, lat. of *umbra* a ſhadow) ſhady.

*UMBRE'LLO*, ital. (of *umbella*, lat. a dim. of *umbra* a ſhadow) 1 a ſcreen carried over the head to keep one from the ſun or rain. 2 a ſort of wooden frame covered with cloth, 2 to keep off the ſun from a window.

UMBRI'FEROUS (of *umbra* a ſhadow, and *fero* to bear, lat.) ſhadow-bearing.

UMBRO'SE (of *umbroſus* lat. of *umbra* a ſhadow) ſhady, yielding ſhade.

UMBRO'SITY, ſhadineſs, a thick ſhadow of trees.

U'MPIRAGE, the power of deciding a controverſy left to the determination of two arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an agreement about the matter.

U'MPIRE, a perſon choſen by two or more arbitrators to decide a controverſy that was referred to their deciſion.

UN, a negative, or privative inſeparable prepoſition.

UNABI'LITY, incapability, or not being capable to perform.

UNA'BLE, incapable, wanting ability.

UNABSO'LVED, the not being abſolved, without abſolution.

UNACCE'PTABLE (of *in*, neg. and *acceptabilis*, lat. acceptable) diſagreeable, ungrateful, diſpleaſing.

UNACCE'SSIBLE. See INACCESSIBLE.

UNACCOMPLISHED, 1 not finiſhed, not compleated, not performed.

UNACCOU'NTABLE, 1 not to be juſtified. 2 old, ſtrange, not to be accounted for.

UNACCU'STOMED, 1 unuſual, not common. 2 not uſed.

UNACQUAI'NTED *with*, 1 ignorant of. 2 not acquainted with.

UNA'CTIVE (of *in*. neg. and *activus* active) idle, ſluggiſh, not acting.

UNADDI'CTED, not addicted, or attach'd to.

UNADMO'NISHED (of *in*, neg. and *admoneo*, lat. to admoniſh) not admoniſhed, informed, or warned of.

UNADVI'SED, raſh, inconſiderate, without mature deliberation.

UNAFFE'CTED (of *in*, neg. and *affectus*, lat. affected) 1 natural, without affectation. 2 not moved.

UNAFFE'CTEDNESS, or UNAFFECTA'TION, plainneſs, ſimplicity, without affectation.

UNAFFE'CTING, that does not move the affections.

UNAGREE'NG, differing, not agreeing.

UNAI'DED (of *un*, and *aider*, fr. to aid) not aided, helped, or aſſiſted.

UNAIMED, not being aimed, at random.

UNA'LIENABLE (of *inalienable*, fr.) that cannot be alienated.

UNALLI'ED, not in alliance,

UNALLOW'ABLE, not to be allowed.

UNALLOW'ED, diſallowed.

UNA'LTERABLE (of *inalterable*, fr.) that cannot be altered, or changed; ſtedfaſt.

UNAMA'ZED, intrapid, not amazed, without emazement.

UNAME'NDABLE, incorrigible, not to be mended.

UNA'MIABLE (of *in*, neg. and *amabili*, lat. amiable)

amiable) disagreeable, not to be desired.
UNAMI'SSIBLE (of *inamissible*, fr.) that cannot be lost.
UNANI'MITY (of *unanimitas*, lat.) a being unanimous.
UNA'NIMOUS (of *unanimis*, lat. of *una* together, and *animus* the mind) 1 of one mind, or of one word. 2 done with one accord.
UNA'NSWERABLE, that cannot be answered.
UNAPPA'RENT (of *un*, or *in*, neg. and *apparteo*, lat. to appear) not appearing.
UNAPPEA'SABLE, implacable, not to be appeased.
UNAPPREHE'NSIVE, that cannot apprehend.
UNAPPROA'CHABLE, inaccessible, that cannot be approached.
UNAPPROVED, not liked of.
UNA'PT (of *ineptus*, lat. of *in* not, and *aptus* ready) unready, not disposed to, not inclined.
UNA'PTNESS, indisposition, unfitness.
UNA'RGUED (of *in*, neg. and *arguo*, lat. to reason) not argued, reasoned, or disputed.
UNA'RMED, without arms, defenceless.
UNARRAY'ED, 1 not ranged in order of battle. 2 uncloathed, naked.
UUNASSAY'ED, untried, not put to the test.
UNASSI'STED, without assistance.
UNASSU'RED, not assured.
UNASSWA'GED, not appeased, spoken of anger, or pain.
UNATTAI'NABLE, that cannot be attained.
UNATTAI'NTED, not prejudiced.
UNATTE'MPTED, that has not been tried, or attempted.
UNATTE'NDED, 1 unaccompanied, alone. 2 disregarded, neglected.
UNATTE'NTIVE, not regarding, or giving ear to.
UNEVAI'LABLE, that does not, or cannot avail or succeed.
UNAUGME'NTED, not augmented, or increased.
UNAVOI'DABLE, inevitable, that cannot be avoided.
UNAWA'KED, asleep, not awaked.
UNAWA'RES 3, 1 suddenly, unexpectedly, unthought on, or unlooked for, napping. 2 through an oversight, or mistake.
To UNBA'R, to take away a bar.
UNBA'TED not blunted, not having a button on the point.
UNBE'COMING, unseemly, undecent.
UNBEFI'TTING, not becoming.
UNBEFRIE'NDED, 1 not dealt with friendly. 2 not having friends.
UNBEGO'TTEN, not begotten, not produced by generation.
UNBEGU'N, not begun.
UNBEHE'LD, not seen, or looked upon.
UNBELIE'F, incredulity, diffidence.
UNBELIE'VER, an infidel.
To UNBE'ND, 1 to slacken, or relax. 2 to ease, or refresh,
UNBENE'VOLENT, not tender, or humane.
UNBENI'GHTED, not overtaken by night, or darkness.
UNBENI'GN (of *un*, neg. and *benignus* favourable) unfavourable, not bountiful.
To UNBENU'MB, to quicken, to revive, to remove a numbness, or stiffness.
To UNBESEE'M, not to become.
To UNBESO'T, to make sober.
UNBESOU'GHT, without being desired, or sought to.
UNBEWAI'LED, not regretted.
To UNBEWI'TCH, to deliver from witchcraft.
UNBI'ASSED, impartial, disinterested.
UNBI'DDEN, not invited, or commanded.
To UNBI'ND, to unite, or deliver.
UNBLA'MEABLE, innocent, irreproveable, not to be blamed.
UNBLE'ST, not blest, or happy.
To UNBLI'ND, to cause to see, both in a proper and figurative sense.
UNBLOO'DY, not bloody, not stained with blood.
UNBO'DY'D, incorporeal, without a body.
UNBOI'LED, not boiled.
To UNBO'LT, to draw back a bolt.
UNBOL'TED, 1 having the bolt drawn back. 2 not sifted, not bolted.
To UNBO'NE, to take out the bones.
UNBOO'TED, 2 without boots. 2 that has his boots taken off.
To UNBO'RDER, to take off the border.
UNBO'RN, not born.
To UNBO'SOM, to open or declare the mind freely.
UNBOU'GHT, not bought.
UNBOU'ND, untied, set at liberty.
UNBOU'NDED, unlimited, without bounds.
To UNBOW'EL, to take out the guts.
UNBOW'ERED, divested of, or not in a bower, or shade.
To UNBO'Y, to make a man.
To UNBRA'CE, to undo, or slacken the braces, to untie.
UNBREE'CHED, not got in breeches, a boy in petty coats. *Shakesp.*
UNBRAI'DED, fresh, or not faded. *Shakesp.*
UNBRI'BED, not corrupted, disinterested.
UNBRI'DLED, 1 without a bridle. 2 unruly, unrestrainable.
UNBRO'KEN, 1 whole. 2 wild, not ridden, spoken of a horse.
To UNBU'CKLE, to loose a buckle.
UNBUI'LT, not builded.
To UNBU'NG, to take out the bung.
To UNBU'RDEN, 1 to take off a burden. 2 to vent, or discharge, as one's grief, &c.
UNBU'RIED, not buried, or interred.
UNBU'RNT, not burnt, or scorched.
To UNBU'RTHEN, to ease of a burthen.
To UNBU'TTON, to undo buttons.
UNCA'LLED, not called, or bidden.
UNCA'NDID, insincere, fallacious.

UNCANO'NICAL, 1 not canonical, or conformable to the canons. 2 deſtitute of public approbation.

UNCA'PABLE, not capable, incapable.

To UNCA'SE, 1 to take out of a caſe. 2 to ſtrip as a man. 3 to flea, to take off the ſkin.

UNCAU'GHT, not caught.

UNCE'LEBRATED, without being celebrated.

UNCE'NSURED, free from cenſure.

UNCE'RTAIN, 1 not certain or ſure, doubtful. 2 irreſolute, not reſolved. 3 wavering, not ſettled. 4 indefinite, unlimited.

UNCE'RTAINTY, 1 irreſolution. 2 doubtfulneſs.

UNCE'SSANT, continual, without ceaſing, inceſſant.

To UNCHAI'N, to looſe, or take off a chain.

UNCHA'NGEABLE, immutable, conſtant, that cannot be changed.

UNCH'ARITABLE (of *uncharitable*, fr.) 1 not charitable, hard hearted. 2 cenſorious.

To UNCHA'RM, to undo, or take away a charm.

UNCHA'ST, 1 not chaſte, lecherous. 2 ſmutty, bawdy, laſcivious.

UNCHE'WED, not chewed.

UNCHRI'STENED, not baptized.

UNCHRI'STIAN, not like a Chriſtian, or repugnant to the rules of Chriſtianity.

UNCHU'RCHED, 1 excommunicated, diſſolved from the church. 2 not churched, as a woman that has lain in.

*U'NCIA*, lat. 1 one twelfth part of any thing an ounce. 2 (in Algebra) are the numbers prefixed to the letters of any power produced from a binomial, reſidual, or multinomial root; thus in the ſeventh power of $a+b$, that is $a^7+7a^6b+21a^5b^2+35a^4b^3+21a^2b^5+7ab^6+b^7$ the unica's are 7, 21, 35, 21, 7.

U'NICAL (with Antiquarians) an epithet given to certain large ſized letters or characters, anciently uſed in inſcriptions, epitaphs, &c.

UNCI'RCUMCI'SED, not circumciſed.

UNCI'RCUMCI'SION, an uncircumciſed ſtate.

UNCI'RCUMSPE'CT (of *un*, and *circumſpectus*, lat. wary) unwary, inconſiderate. indiſcreet, heedleſs.

UNCI'VIL (of *un*, and *civilis*, lat. civil) not civil or courteous, rude.

UNCIVI'LITY, rudeneſs.

UNCLA'D, uncloathed, without cloaths.

To UNCLA'SP, to unlooſe claſps.

U'NCLE (of *oncle*, fr.) the father's or mother's brother.

UNCLEA'N, foul, filthy, polluted.

UNCLEA'NNESS, filthineſs, impurity.

UNCLE'FT, not cleaved or ſplit.

To UNCLOA'TH, to take off the cloaths.

To UNCLO'SE, 1 to open a thing. 7 to diſcloſe.

UNCLOU'DED, not covered with clouds.

UNCLOY'D, 1 not cloy'd or glutted. 2 unſtopt, as a piece of ordnance that has been nailed up.

To UNCO'PE, to take off the coif.

UNCOLLE'CTED, not gathered together.

UNCO'LOURED, colourleſs, not dyed.

UNCO'MBED, not combed.

✠ UNCOME *of hands*, not created or made. *Milton.*

UN-COME AT-ABLE, 1 not to be reached, or attained to. 2 inacceſſible.

UNCO'MELINESS, indecency, unbecomingneſs.

UNCO'MELY, 1 unſeemly, unhandſome. 2 indecent.

UNCO'MFORTABLE, 1 ſad, grievous, troubleſome. 2 naughty.

UNCOMO'DIOUS. See INCOMMODIOUS.

UNCO'MMON, 1 unuſual, rare. 2 extraordinary.

UNCOMPOU'NDED, ſimple, not mixed.

UNCONCEI'VABLE, inconceivable, incomprehenſible.

UNCONCE'RNED, 1 indifferent, unmoved, unaffected. 2 not concerned, having no hand in.

UNCONCLU'SIVE, or UNCONCLU'DING, not concluſive.

UNCONCO'CTED, crude, indigeſted.

UNCONDE'MNABLE, not deſerving to be condemned.

UNCONDE'MNED, not condemned.

UNCONFI'NED, 1 unlimited, without bounds. 2 free, at liberty.

UNCONFI'RMED, not confirmed.

UNCONFO'RMABLE, that does not conform.

UNCONFO'RMITY, difference, the not being conformed.

UNCONNE'CTED, not joined, or connected together.

UNCO'NQUERABLE, invincible, not to be conquered.

UNCO'NQUERED, not overcome, not vanquiſhed.

UNCO'NSCIONABLE, unjuſt, unreaſonable.

UNCO'NSECRATED, not conſecrated.

UNCO'NSEQUENT. See INCONSEQUENT.

UNCO'NSTANT, wavering, not conſtant.

UNCONSTRAI'NABLE, that cannot be conſtrained.

UNCONSTRAI'NED, uncompelled.

UNCONSU'MABLE, not to be conſumed.

UNCONSU'MED, not waſted, ſpent, or conſumed.

UNCONTE'MNED, not deſpiſed, or contemned.

UNCONTE'STABLE, without diſpute, that cannot be diſputed, certain.

UNCONTE'STED, not diſputed, or conteſted.

UN-

UNCONTRO'LABLE, 1 not contrable, arbitrary. 2 not to be diſputed.
UNCONTRO'LED, 1 without controul. 2 uncontеſted, undiſputed.
UNCONVE'RSABLE, not to be converſed with.
UNCONVI'NCIBLE, not to be convinced.
To UNCO'RD, to unbind.
UNCORRE'CT, full of errors, not correct.
UNCORRE'CTED, 1 unpuniſhed. 2 unamended.
UNCORRU'PT, 1 not corrupted, or turned to corruption. 2 not ſtained, or without fault.
UNCORRU'PTIBLE. See INCORRUPTIBLE.
To UNCO'VER, to take off the cover.
To UNCOU'PLE, to ſeparate a couple.
UNCOURTEOUS. See DISCOURTEOUS.
UNCOU'RTLY, 1 againſt the court. 2 unmannerly, uncivil.
UNCOU'TH, 1 odd, rude, rough, harſh, unpoliſhed. 2 ſtrange, hard to be underſtood.
UNCREA'TED, 1 not created, or made. 2 that has no being. 3 ſelf-exiſtent.
UNCROW'NED, 1 not crowned. 2 depoſed, or deprived of a crown.
UNCTION (of *unctio*, lat. of *unctum* fat) an anointing, the act of anointing, or rubbing with ointment, or other fatty matter.
UNCTUO'SITY, the being unctuous.
UNCTUOUS, oily, fat, greaſy.
UNCU'LTIVABLE, not to be cultivated.
UNCU'LTIVATED, 1 not tilled, or cultivated. 2 not improved.
UNCU'RABLE. See INCURABLE.
UNCU'RED, unhealed, not cured.
UNCU'RIOUS, not curious.
*UNCUS*, lat. 1 a hook. 2 (with Surgeons) an inſtrument to draw a dead child out of the womb.
UNCU'STOMABLE, not payable to pay cuſtom.
UNCU'STOMARY, unuſual, not common.
UNCU'STOMED, that has not paid cuſtom.
UNCU'T, entire, not cut.
UNDAU'NTED, intrepid, reſolute, not daunted, not diſcouraged.
UNDA'ZELED, not dazeled, without having the eye hurt by luſtre.
UNDE'CAGON (of ενδεκαγωνος, gr. of ενδεκα eleven, and γωνια an angle) a regular polygon of eleven ſides, and as many angles.
UNDECEI'VABLE, not to be deceived.
To UNDECEI'VE, to diſabuſe, to put out of conceit.
UNDE'CENT. See INDECENT.
UNDECI'DED (of *un*, and *deciſus*, lat. determined) undetermined, not tried.
UNDE'CKED, 1 without ornament. 2 open, having no decks.
UNDECLI'NED (of *un*, and *declinatus*, lat. declined) not declined; ſuch of words as do not vary their terminations.
UNDEFA'CEABLE, indelible, that cannot be blotted out.
UNDEFE'NDED, not defended.
UNDEFI'LED, unpolluted, not defiled.
UNDEFRA'Y'D, not paid.
UNDEJE'CTED, not dejected or caſt down.
UNDELI'BERATED, without premeditation, extemporaneous.
UNDELIGATED, not pleaſed with, not overjoyed with.
UNDELI'GHTFUL, diſagreeable, not delightful.
UNDENI'ABLE, 1 undiſputable, inconteſtible. 2 not to be refuſed. that will not take a denial.
UNDEPRA'VED, innocent, not depraved or corrupted.
U'NDER, 1 beneath, or below. 2 leſs, or not ſo much. 3 in the reign of; as, Chriſt was born under Auguſtus.
UNDER-AGE, non-age, or minority.
To U'NDER-BEAR, to undergo, or ſuffer. *Congreve.*
To U'NDER-BI'D, to offer leſs for a thing than it is worth.
To U'NDER-BIND, to bind beneath.
U'NDER-BRIGADE'ER, a ſub-brigadeer.
U'NDER-BU'TLER, one that cleans the plate, glaſſes, &c. for the butler.
U'NDER-CHA'MBERLAIN. See VICE-CHAMBERLAIN.
U'NDER-COO'K, one who helps the cook.
To U'NDER-FLO'W, to flow beneath.
U'NDER-FOO'T, trampled upon.
To U'NDER-GI'RD, to bind below.
To U'NDERGO, to bear, or ſuffer.
U'NDER-GOVERNOR, one who acts under the governor, or ſupplies his place when he is abſent.
U'NDER-HA'ND, clandeſtinely, privately, ſecretly.
To U'NDER-LA'Y, to put under.
U'NDER-LA'YER, a prop to ſhore up any thing.
U'NDERLING, one who acts under another.
To UNDERMI'NE, 1 to make hollow underneath, to ſap. 2 to waſte, conſume, or deſtroy by degrees. 3 to ſupplant.
U'NDERMOST, the loweſt.
UNDERNEA'TH, below, or beneath.
To U'NDER-PI'N, to put in any pins below.
U'NDER-PI'NNING (in Architecture) a term uſed to expreſs the filling up of a building with ſtone under the groundſels.
UNDER-PLO'T, an epiſode, or by-plot in a play.
UNDER *prior*, a ſub prior.
To UNDER-PRO'P, 1 to ſupport with a prop. 2 to give private aſſiſtance.
To UNDER-RA'TE, to under value.
UNDER-SE'CRETARY, one who writes under the ſecretary.
To U'NDER-SELL, 1 to ſell for leſs than a thing is worth. 2 to ſell for leſs than another.

U'NDER-*ſervant*, an inferior ſervant, or one that is under the other ſervants.

U'NDER-*ſheriff*, one who acts under the ſheriff.

To UNDERSTA'ND, 1 to conceive, or apprehend. 2 to know, to have ſkill, or be ſkill'd in. 3 to hear, to be told. 4 to think, or believe.

UNDERSTA'NDER, one ſkilled in any thing.

UNDERSTA'NDING, 1 the intellect. 2 knowledge. 3 intelligence, or correſpondence.

UNDERSTRA'PPER, an underling, or fool.

To UNDERTA'KE, 1 to take upon one. 2 to be bail, or ſurety for.

UNDERTA'KER, 1 a perſon who provides all neceſſaries for the decent interment of the dead. 2 a bail, or ſurety.

UNDERTA'KERS (of the King) the deputies of the purveyors.

U'NDER-*treaſurer*, the treaſurer's deputy.

To UNDERVA'LUE, to ſlight, or ſet a leſs value on a thing than its worth.

UNDER-WOO'D, a coppice, or any wood that is not reckoned us timber.

To UNDER-WORK, 1 work for an under price. 2 to undermine, or endeavour to ſupplant.

To UNDER-WRI'TE, to ſign one's name to a writing. 2 to inſure.

UNDER-WRITTEN, ſubſcribed.

UNDESE'RVED, unmeri ed.

UNDESI'GNING, without malice, ſincere.

UNDETE'RMINABLE, not to be determined.

UNDETE'RMINATE. See INDETERMINATE.

UNDETE'RMINED, 1 undecided. 2 uncertain, or irreſolute. 3 not adjuſted, or fixed.

UNDEVO'UT, not devout, irreverend.

UNDI LIGENT, negligent.

UNDIMI'NISHABLE, not to be diminiſhed, not capable of being made leſs.

UNDIMINI'SHED, not diminiſhed, not made leſs.

UNDISCE'RNABLE, not to be di'cerned.

UNDISCHA'RGED, 1 not diſcharged, not paid. 2 not ſet at liberty.

UNDI'SCIPLINED, uninſtructed, or untaught.

UNDISCO'VERED, ſecret, not diſcovered.

UNDISPO'SED. See INDISPOSED.

UNDISPRO'VABLE, not to be excepted againſt.

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE, 1 general, not to be diſtinguiſhed. 2 that cannot be diſtinguiſhed, or known from another.

UNDISTI'NGUISHED, not diſcerned from others, &c.

UNDISTURBED, without interruption.

UNDIVI'DABLE, not to be divided, or ſeparated.

To UNDO, 1 to untie, as a knot, &c. 2 to take in pieces. 3 to diſannul, or make void. 4 to break off. 5 to ruin.

UNDONE, 1 untied. 2 not finiſhed. 3 to take aſunder. 4 ruined.

UNDOU'BTED, inconteſtable, not to be doubted.

UNDRAI'NABLE, not to be drained.

To UNDRA'W, to draw back.

UNDRA'WN, not drawn, moving of itſelf. *Milton.*

U'NDRESS, deſhabille.

To UNDRE'SS, to pull off one's cloaths.

UNTRI'ED, not dried, green.

UNDRO'SSY, cleared from droſs.

UNDU'E, 1 undeſerved, not due. 2 ill, wicked.

U'NDULATED (of *undulamus*, lat. of *unda* a wave) made like waves.

UNDULA'TION, 1 a motion like that of the waves. 2 (in Surgery) a motion enſuing in the matter contained in the abſcoſs upon ſqueezing it.

U'NDULATORY *motion*, the ſame as undulation.

UNDU'TIFUL, diſobedient, irreverend, rebellious.

✠ UNDYING. immortal, that never dies. *Milton.*

UNEA'SINESS, 1 inconveniency. 2 trouble, or diſquiet.

UNEA'SY, 1 difficult. 2 troubleſome, or inconvenient. 3 not at his eaſe. 4 diſturbed, diſquieted, concerned, in pain. 5 ſtirring, never contented with his condition, or place.

UNEA'TEN, not eaten.

UNE'DIFY D, not edified.

UNE FFABLE, unſpeakable, inexpreſſible.

UNE'LOQUENT, not eloquent.

UNEMPLO'YED, idle, not employed.

UNENDOW'ED, having no dowry.

UNE'QUAL, not equal.

UNE'RRING (of *un*, and *errans*, lat. going aſtray) infallible, ohat cannnt err.

UNEVANGE'LICAL, contrary to the doctrine of the evangeliſts.

UNE'VEN, not plain or even, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

UNEXA'MPLED, without example.

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE, 1 irreprovable, that cannot be excepted againſt, ſpeaking of a witneſs. 2 unanſwerable.

UNEXCU'SABLE. See INEXCUSABLE.

UNE'XECUTED, 1 not ſigned and declared. 2 not put in execution. 3 not put to death.

UNEXHAU'STED, not exhauſted.

UNEXPE'CTED, not looked for.

UNEXPE'NSIVE, frugal, not expenſive.

UNEXPE'RIENCED, 1 not having experience. 2 not having been tried.

UNEXPE'RT, unſkilful, ignorant, awkard.

UNEXPI'RED, not expired.

UNE'XPLICABLE. See INEXPLICABLE.

UNEXPOU'NDABLE. inexplicable, not to be expounded.

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. See INEXPRESSIBLE.

UNEXPU'GNABLE. See INEXPUGNABLE.

UNEXTE'NDED, not extended.
UNEXTE'RMINABLE, not to be exterminated.
UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. See INEXTINGUISHABLE.
UNEXTI'RPATED, not extirpated.
UNEXTINGUISHED, not put out, not extinguiſhed.
UNFAINED, ſincere, not feigned.
UNFAIR, unjuſt, not fair.
UNFAI'THFUL, adj. 1 not faithful, or truſty. 2 incredulous, not believing.
*The* UNFAI'THFUL, ſub. the infidels, or unbelievers.
UNFA'SHIONABLE, not in the mode, or faſhion.
UNFA'SHIONED, unformed, not brought into its right form.
To UNFA'STEN, to looſe, or undo what was faſt.
UNFA'THOMABLE, not to be fathomed.
UNFEA'SIBLE, not practicable.
UNFEA'THERED, not fledged, or covered with feathers.
UNFE'D, not fed.
UNFEE'D, without fees.
UNFEI'GNED, ſincere, without diſſimulation.
UNFE'LT, not felt.
UNFE'NCED, 1 having no hedge, or fence. 2 having no fortification.
To UNFE'TTER, to take off fetters.
UNFE'TTERED, without fetters.
UNFI'NISHED, imperfect, not ended. or finiſhed.
UNFI'T, 1 not fit, unapt, or incapable. 2 not fit, or convenient. 3 not proper.
UNFI'XED, or UNFI'XT, not fixed or ſettled.
UNFLE'DGED, not covered with feathers, that cannot fly.
To UNFO'LD, 1 to open, as a napkin, &c. 2 to explain. 3 to let out of the fold, as ſheep.
UNFORBID, not forbidden.
UNFORGI'VING, inexorable, not apt to forgive.
UNFO'RCED, unconſtrained, voluntary.
UNFORESEE'N, not ſeen before-hand.
UNFO'RFEITED, not forfeited.
UNFO'RM (of *un*, and *forma*, lat. a form) 1 2 without form. 2 not put into form.
UNFO'RMED *ſtars* (with Aſtronomers) are thoſe ſtars which are reduced into any conſtellation.
UNFO'RTIFIED, not fortified, without fortifications.
UNFO'RTUNATE, unhappy, unlucky.
UNFOU'ND, not found.
UNFREE', not free.
To UNFREE'ZE, to thaw.
UNFRE'QUENT, rare, not often.
UNFREQUE'NTED, not often gone to, loneſome.
UNFRIE'NDLY, not friendly, or obliging.
UNFRUI'TFUL, barren, ſterile.
To UNFU'RNISH, to take away the furniture.
UNFU'RNISHED, without furniture.
UNGAI'NED, 1 not gained, not obtained. 2 odd, ſtrange.
UNGAI'NFUL, not gainful, not profitable.
UNGAI'NLY, aukward.
UNGA'RNISHED, 1 not ſet off with garniture. 2 having its ornaments taken away.
UNGA'THERED, 1 not gathered, or plucked, ſpoken of a flower. 2 having its ſticks broke.
UNGENTEE'L, 1 clowniſh, ruſtic. 2 not gentleman-like, unhandſome.
UNGE'NTLE, 1 untractable. 2 ſevere, hard, rigorous.
UNGE'NEROUS, ungrateful, not generous.
To UNGI'RD, to looſen, or untie a girdle.
To UNGLUE', to looſen what is glued.
UNGO'DLY, impious, irreligious, not fearing God.
UNGO'VERNABLE, unruly, that cannot be governed.
UNGRA'CEFUL, not graceful.
UNGRA'CIOUS, 1 void of grace. 2 unlucky, or untoward.
UNGRA'CIOUSLY, 1 unluckily. 2 ungenteely.
UNGRAMMA'TICAL, contrary to the rules of grammar.
To UNGRA'PPLE, to looſe from a grapple.
UNGRA'TEFUL, 1 unthankful. 2 barren, or unfertile, as a ſoil. 3 that makes no return. 4 unpleaſant, or diſagreeable. 5 odious, or hateful to.
UNGUA'RDED, 1 not guarded. 2 free, indiſcreet, imprudent.
U'NGUENT (of *unguentum*, lat. of *unguo* to anoint) ointment, or ſalve.
*UNGUETA'RIA*, lat. the art of compounding and making ointments.
*UNGUE'NTUM*, lat. (of *unguo* to anoint) an ointment.
UNGUI'LTY, innocent, not guilty.
*U'NGUIS*, lat. (of *ονυξ*, gr. a nail) 1 a nail of the fingers or toes. 2 (in Botany) the white and inferior part of the leaves of roſes. 3 (in Medicine) a diſorder of the eye, a film.
*U'NGULA*, lat. 1 the hoof of a beaſt. 2 (with Geometricians) the ſection of a cylinder cut off by a plane, paſſing obliquely through the plane of the baſe and part of the cylindric ſurface. 3 (with Surgeons) a ſort of hooked inſtrument for extracting a dead fœtus out of the womb.
*U'NGULUS*, or *UNGUI'CULUS*, lat. (with Botaniſts) a little ſpeck of a different colour from the reſt of the petala or flower leaves.
UNHA'BITABLE (of *un*, and *habitabilis*, lat. that may be dwelled in) not fit to be inhabited.
To UNHA'FT, to take out of the haft.

To UNHA'LLOW, to profane.
To UNHA'LTER, to take off the halter.
To UNHA'ND, to looſe, or let go.
UNHA'NDSOME, 1 ugly, ill-featured. 2 ungenteel, not generous.
UNHA'NDY, awkward, not handy. 2 ungenteel. 3 rude, vulgar.
To UNHA'NG, 1 to take off the hooks, as a door, &c. 2 to take down the tapeſtry, or hangings.
UNHA'PPY, 1 unlucky, unfortunate, or miſerable. 2 malicious, full of malice.
To UNHA'RBOUR, to rowze, or diſlodge, as a deer, &c.
UNHA'RMED, unhurt, not harmed.
UNHA'RMFUL, innocent.
UNHARMO'NIOUS, diſſonant, jarring, untuneful.
To UNHA'RNESS, to take off the harneſs.
To UNHA'SP, to undo a haſp.
UNHEA'LABLE, incurable, not to be healed.
UNHEA'LTHFUL, 1 ſickly, ſubject to diſeaſes. 2 unwholeſome, cauſing diſeaſes.
UNHEA'RD, 1 extraordinary, ſupernatural. 2 by ſtealth, ſilent. 3 without being heard, without making defence; as, he was condemned unheard.
UNHEE'DED, 1 not minded, or regarded. 2 not obſerved, or ſeen.
UNHEE'DFUL, unattentive, heedleſs.
UNHEE'DY, negligent, careleſs.
To UNHI'NGE, 1 to take off the hinges. 2 to overturn, or diſorder.
UNHO'LY, 1 profane, impious. 2 unſanctified.
UNHO'NEST, diſhoneſt.
To UNHOO'D, to take off the hood.
To UNHOOD'DWINK, to remove any thing that obſtructs the ſight.
To UNHOO'K, to take off the hook.
To UNHO'RSE, to throw or puſh off a horſe.
UNHO'SPITABLE. See INHOSPITABLE.
UNHU'MAN. See INHUMAN.
UNHU'RT, having received no injury.
UNHU'SBANDED, not managed with good huſbandry.
To UNHU'SK, to take out the huſk.
U'NICORN (of *unicornis*, lat. *unus* one, and *cornu* a horn) is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a very rare and beautiful beaſt, having one long horn in the middle of the forehead.
*Sea* UNICORN, a fiſh about eighteen or twenty foot in length, having a head like a horſe, and a white horn in the middle of the forehead about five handfuls long. Its ſcales are as big as a crown piece, and it has three large fins like a galley-oar. But in fact this ſuppoſed horn is its tooth, wherewith it ſcrapes its food from rocks and the bottom of the ſea; and the fiſh is a ſpecies of whales, frequent enough in the icy ſea, and by the iſlanders is called narwal.
UNICO'RNUS (of *unicornis*, lat. of *unus* one, and *cornu* a horn) having one horn.
U'NIFORM (of *uniformis*, lat. all alike, of *unus* one, and *forma* a form) regular, or of one form, or faſhion.
U'NIFORM *flowers*, or U'NIFORM *plants*, are ſuch as are all around of the ſame figure, having all their parts exactly alike.
U'NIFORM *motion of the bodies*, are the ſame with equable, or equal motions.
U'NIFO'RMITY, regularity, a ſimilitude or reſemblance.
U'NIFORMLY, after an uniform manner.
To U'NIFY (of *unus*, lat. one, and *facio* to make) to make one, to reconcile.
UNIMA'GINABLE, not to be imagined, beyond the reach of imagination.
UNIMMO'RTAL, not immortal.
UNIMPLO'RED, not implored, not requeſted.
UNIMPLOY'ED, 1 not uſed. 2 idle, having nothing to do.
UNINCLI'NED, not inclined.
UNINDEA'RED, not having gained affection.
UNINDE'BTED, not indebted.
UNINFLA'MMABLE, that cannot be made to flame, or be ſet on fire.
UNINHA'BITED, 1 not dwelt in. 2 deſert, not peopled.
UNI'NFORMED, not informed, not having been informed of.
UNI'NSTITUTED, not inſtituted.
UNINSTRU'CTED, ignorant, not inſtructed.
UNINTE'LLIGIBLE, not to be underſtood.
UNI'NTERESTED, diſintereſted.
UNINTERMI'TTED, continual, without intermiſſion.
UNINTERRU'PTED, continual, without interruption.
UNINTHRA'LLED, not inthralled.
UNINTREA'TABLE, inexorable, not to be intreated.
UNINVI'TED, not invited.
To UNJOI'NT, to cut at the joint. 2 to put out of joint.
U'NION (of *unio*, lat. of *unus* one) 1 a conjunction, or joining together. 2 concord, or agreement. 3 (in Architecture) is the harmony between the colours in the materials of a building. 4 (in Painting) is the ſymmetry or agreement between the ſeveral parts of a piece of painting, ſo that they may apparently conſpire to form one thing. 5 (in Metaphyſics) is the concourſe of many beings, in order to make one individual.
*Eſſential* UNION (in Metaphyſics) is when many uncomplete beings, adapted to one another, concur to make one eſſential individual. Thus the elements of all mixed bodies, are united by an eſſential union.
*Perſonal* UNION (in Metaphyſics) is when two natures are ſo united as to make one perſon. The union of the divine and human nature, in the perſon of our Saviour Chriſt, is the only inſtance that can be given of this union.

*Accidental* UNION (in Metaphyſics) is when many cauſes accidentally concur to make one thing by accident.

*Verbal* UNION (in Metaphyſics) conſiſts only in the bare agreement of words.

*Real* UNION (in Metaphyſics) is the concourſe of many diſtinct beings, in order to form one individual.

The UNION, the act whereby the two kingdoms of England and Scotland were incorporated into one, under the title of The kingdom of Great Britain; which was effected A. D. 1707.

UNION *pearls*, the beſt and richeſt ſort of pearls, ſo called becauſe they grow not in couples.

UNISON (of *unus* one, and *ſonus*, lat. a ſound) is when two or more voices, or inſtruments, produce exactly the ſame ſound.

UNIT (of *unitas*, lat. of *unus* one) a term in arithmetic, ſignifying one.

UNITABLE, capable of being united.

UNITA'RIANS, a name aſſumed by the antitrinitarians, as making a profeſſion of preſerving the glory and attribute of divinity to the one, only great and ſupreme God, the Father.

To UNITE (of *unio*, lat. of *unus* one) to join, or make one, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

UNITION (in Surgery) the uniting of diſjointed parts.

UNITY (of *unitas*, lat. of *unus* one) 1 oneneſs, ſingularity. 2 union, or concord. 3 (in Arithmetic) the firſt principle of number. 4 (in the Drama) is three-fold, of action, time, and place. 5 (in Theology) is an incommunicable attribute of God, by which he is one and no more. 6 (in Metaphyſics) is the indiviſion of any being, i. e. the diviſion of its eſſence implying ſuch a contradiction, that except a thing can be divided from itſelf, it is impoſſible to divide it.

*Real* UNITY (in Metaphyſics) is that which, without any operation of the mind, is really in every particular being.

*Rational* UNITY (in Metaphyſics) is that common nature that is diffuſed in all the particulars of any kind, yet by the operation of the mind, or underſtanding, is made one.

UNITY *of poſſeſſion* (in Law) is a joint poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeveral titles.

UNJUDGED, not judged, or tried.

UNIVERSAL, adj. (of *univerſalis*, lat. of *univerſus* the whole) general, extending or belonging to all, common, one thing belonging to many, or all things.

UNIVERSAL *equinoctial dial*, a mathematical inſtrument, to find the latitude, hour of the day, and moſt propoſitions of the globe.

UNIVERSAL, ſnb. (with Logicians) that which is common to ſeveral things, a predicable.

UNIVERSAL *incomplex* (in Logic) is ſuch as produces one only conception in the mind, and is a ſimple thing, that reſpects many, as human nature.

UNIVERSAL *complex* (in Logic) is either an univerſal propoſition, as *every whole is greater than its part*; or elſe whatever raiſes a manifold conception in the mind, as a definition of a rational creature.

UNIVERSALITY, the being univerſal, generality.

*Metaphyſical* UNIVERSALITY (with Schoolmen) is that which excepts nothing, as, "every man is mortal"

*Moral* UNIVERSALITY (with Schoolmen) is that which admits of ſome exceptions; as "all men are proud."

UNIVERSALS *in cauſing* (in Logic) are ſuch as are the common efficient cauſes of divers effects, as the ſun, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in diſtributing* (in Logic) are common or univerſal ſigns, as *all*, *one*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in knowing* (in Logic) are ſuch as know all things, as the underſtanding, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in repreſenting* (in Logic) are images or ideas of univerſal things, as a *man*, a *houſe*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in ſignifying* (in Logic) common words that ſignify many things, as a *ſtone*, an *animal*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in being, or exiſting* (in Logic) are natures which exiſt in ſeveral, as humanity in *John*, *Thomas*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in predicating* (in Logic) are ſuch as do exiſt in many things, and are ſeparately predicated of them all.

UNIVERSE (of *univerſus*, lat, the whole) 1 the whole world, or whole frame of material beings, the aſſemblage of heaven and earth, with all things therein. 2 the earth.

UNIVERSITY (of *univerſitas*, lat.) 1 the whole in general. 2 a ſociety of learned men eſtabliſhed by public authority, to teach languages, arts, and ſciences. 3 a body politic, or corporation.

UNIVOCAL (of *univocus*, lat. of *unus* one, and *voco* to call) of one ſound, or name, that has but one ſignification.

UNIVOCAL *terms* (with Logicians) are ſuch whoſe name and nature are the ſame.

UNIVOCAL *ſigns* (in Surgery) are the ſigns of the fractures of the ſkull, viz. dimneſs of ſight, loſs of underſtanding, &c.

UNIVOCAL *generation* (in Phyſics) the ſole union or copulation of male and female of the ſame ſpecies.

UNJUST, not juſt.

UNJUSTICE. See INJUSTICE.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, not to be juſtified.

To UNKE'NNEL, to put or rouze out of its kennel.

UNKI'ND, not kind.

UNKI'NDLY, 1 not according to kind or ſpecies. *Milton.*
To UNKI'NG, to dethrone.
UNKI'SS'D, not kiſs'd.
UNKLE. See UNCLE.
UNKNI'T, not knit.
UNKNOWABLE, not to be known.
UNKNOW'ING, ignorant.
UNKNOWN, 1 not known. 2 without the perſon's knowledge. 3 without the party's perceiving it.
UNLA'BOURED, 1 untilled. 2 not elaborate, not well done.
To UNLA'CE, to looſen, or take off a lace.
To UNLA'DE, 1 to diſburden. 2 to throw, or lade out.
UNLAME'NTED, not bewailed, or lamented.
UNLAU'DABLE, not commendable, or praiſeworthy.
UNLAW'FUL, contrary to law, illegal.
To UNLEA'RN, to forget.
UNLEA'RNED, ignorant, illiterate.
To UNLEA'SH, 1 to looſe, or let go the leaſh, or line. 2 to let go hounds, to ſet hounds after the chaſe.
To UNLEA'VE, to pluck off the leaves.
UNLEA'VENED, not fermented with leaven.
UNLE'SS, without.
UNLE'TTERED, illiterate.
UNLIBI'DINOUS (of *un*, and *libidinoſus*, lat. luſtful) not luſtful, free from luſt.
UNLI'CENCED, 1 without leave, or permiſſion. 2 not having a licence.
UNLI'GHTSOME, obſcure, dark, having no light.
UNLIKE, different, not like, not reſembling.
UNLI'KELY, improbable, not likely.
UNLI'MITED, indetermined, without limits, or bounds.
UNLI'MITED *problem* (in Mathematics) is ſuch an one as is capable of infinite ſolutions.
To UNLI'NE, to take out the lining.
To UNLOA'D, to diſburthen.
To UNLO'CK, 1 to undo, or open a lock. 2 to open, or reveal.
UNLOO'KED *for*, unexpected, not looked for.
UNLOO'PED, not cock'd up, ſpoken of a hat.
To UNLOO'SE, 1 to looſen. 2 to reſolve.
UNLO'VELY, unaimable, diſagreeable.
UNLO'VING, unkind.
UNLU'CKINESS, 1 misfortune. 2 malice.
UNLU'CKY, 1 unfortunate. 2 untoward. 3 miſchievous.
To UNLU'TE, to take off the lute from ſome chemical veſſel.
UNMA'DE, not made.
To UNMA'N, 1 to geld, to caſtrate. 2 to ſoften. 3 to degrade. 4 to diveſt of humanity. 5 to diſarm, ſpoken of a ſhip.
UNMA'NLY, 1 not becoming of a man. 2 effeminate.
UNMA'NNERLY, incivil, not mannerly.
UNMANU'RED, uncultivated, undung'd.
UNMA'RK'D, 1 not obſerved, or taken notice of. 2 having no mark.
UNMA'RRIED, 1 ſingle, not married. 2 having the marriage diſſolved.
To UNMA'RRY, to diſſolve a marriage.
To UNMASK, 1 to take off a maſk. 2 to expoſe openly.
To UNMA'ST, to take down the maſt.
UNMA'STERED, not overcome.
UNMA'TCHED, 1 not matched, or paired. 2 matchleſs, not to be paralleled. 3 unmarried.
UNMA'TTED, not matted.
UNMEA'NING, without meaning.
UNMEA'SURABLE, immenſe, not to be meaſured.
UNMEASURED, not meaſured, not by meaſure, unlimited.
UNME'DITATED, not meditated, extempore.
UNMEE'T, unfit, unbecoming.
UNME'LTED, not melted, or made fluid.
UNMERCIFUL, cruel, void of pity, barbarous.
UNME'RCIFULLY, 1 without mercy. 2 exceſſively.
UNMI'NDED, neglected.
UNMI'NDFUL, negligent, heedleſs.
UNMI'NGLED, or UNMI'XED, ſimple, not mixed or mingled.
UNMOLE'STED, not moleſted, or diſturbed.
To UNMOO'R, to weigh anchor.
UNMO'VABLE, 1 not to be moved, or put out of its place. 2 inflexible, determined.
UNMO'VED, 1 quiet, not moved. 2 not touched, or affected.
To UNMU'FFLE, to take off a muffler.
To UNNAI'L, to take out the nails.
UNNA'TURAL, 1 preternatural, againſt nature. 2 void of natural affection.
UNNA'VIGABLE, not to be ſailed over.
UNNE'CESSARY, not neceſſary, or needful.
UNNEE'DFUL, needleſs, not neceſſary.
UNNERVED, weak, feeble, the ſtrength of whoſe nerves is loſt.
UNNO'BLE. See IGNOBLE.
UNNU'MBERED, 1 not numbered. 2 infinite, that cannot be numbered.
UNOBNO'XIOUS, not liable, or expoſed to.
UNO'CCUPIED, unemployed, not occupied.
UNOFFE'NDING, innocent, not offending.
UNO'RGANIZED, not having organs.
UNORI'GINAL, 1 not original. 2 eternal, that had no origin. *Milton.*
UNOPPO'SED, without oppoſition.
To UNPA'CK, to open a pack, &c.
UNPAI'D, not paid.
UNPAI'NTED, not painted.
UNPAI'RED, uncoupled.
To UNPA'RADISE, deſtroy the pleaſure of. *Young.*

UNPA'RALLELED, incomparable, not equalled, or paralleled.
UNPA'RDONABLE, not to be pardoned or forgiven.
UNPARLIAME'NTARY, contrary to the rules of parliament.
UNPA'RTABLE, inſeparable, not to be garted.
UNPA'RTED, whole, not ſeparated, or divided.
UNPA'SSABLE, not to be paſſed over.
UNPA'SSIONATE, tranquil, void of paſſion.
UNPA'STURED, 1 without paſture. 2 without a paſtor or teacher.
UNPA'TTERNED, without example.
To UNPA'VE, to take up the paving.
UNPEA'CEABLE, unquiet, troubleſome.
To UNPE'G, to take out the peg.
UNPE'NETRATING, not penetrating.
UNPEO'PLED, diſpeopled.
UNPERCEI'VABLE, imperceptible, not to be perceived.
UNPERCEIVED, not perceived, unſeen.
UNPE'RFECT. See IMPERFECT.
UNPERFO'RMED, not executed, or performed.
UNPE'RISHABLE, incorruptible.
To UNPE'STER, to free from embaraſſment.
UNPHILOSO'PHICAL, contrary to reaſon, or philoſophy.
To UNPI'N, to take out a pin.
UNPI'NIONED, not pinioned.
UNPI'TIED, not pitied.
To UNPLAI'T, to take out of the plaits.
UNPLE'SANT, diſagreeable, not pleaſant.
UNPLI'ANT, inflexible.
UNPLOW'ED, not plowed, or tilled.
UNPO'LISHED, 1 rough, not poliſhed. 2 rude, not learned.
UNPOLI'TE, rude, not polite.
UNPO'LLED, the hair being uncut.
UNPOLLU'TED, not defiled, or polluted.
UNPRA'CTICABLE. See IMPRACTICABLE.
UNPRA'CTISED, 1 not practiſed, or uſed. 2 unſkilled, not verſed in.
UNPRECE'DENTED, without precedent, or example.
UNPREFE'RRED, not preferred.
UNPRE'JUDICED, 1 not prejudiced, not poſſeſſed, unbiaſſed. 2 not hurt, not damaged.
UNPREME'DITATED, not deſigned.
UNPREPA'RED, 1 unready, taken unawares. 2 not prepared, ſpeaking of a medicine.
UNPREPOSSE'SSED, unprejudiced.
UNPRESIDE'NTED. See UNPRECEDENTED.
UNPRE'SSED, not preſſed.
UNPRETE'NDED, not pretended.
UNPREVE'NTED, not prevented, not hindered.
UNPRI'SABLE, unvaluable, ineſtimable.
UNPROCLAI'MED, not proclaimed, not declared.
UNPRO'FITABLE, 1 vain, or uſeleſs. 2 of no profit.
UNPRO'MISING, having a bad appearance.
UNPRONOU'NCED, not pronounced.
UNPROPO'RTIONABLE, diſproportionable.
UNPRO'SPEROUS, unſucceſsful.
UNPRO'VED, not proved.
UNPROVI'DED, not provided with.
URPRO'VIDENT, imprudent, not thrifty.
UNPROVO'KED, not provoked.
UNPRU'NED, not pruned.
UNQUA'LIFIED, not qualified.
UNQUE'NCHABLE, that cannot be quenched, put out, or extinguiſhed.
UNQUE'STIONABLE, 1 not to be queſtioned, undeniable. 2 irreprovable.
UNQUI'ET, not quiet, uneaſy.
UNRA'TED, not mentioned in the book of rates.
To UNRA'VEL, 1 to pull out the threads of linen. 2 to clear up a difficulty.
UNREA'DY, 1 not ready. 2 not dreſſed. 3 not broke, as a horſe.
UNREA'SONABLE, 1 contrary to reaſon. 2 unjuſt.
UNREA'SONABLY, 1 without reaſon. 2 unjuſtly. 3 exceſſively.
UNREBU'KABLE, 1 not capable of rebuke. 2 not deſerving rebuke.
UNRECA'LLABLE, irrevocable, not to be recalled.
UNRECLAI'MED, 1 not reformed from ill habits, vices, &c. 2 (in Falconry) wild.
UNRE'COMPENCED, unrewarded, not made amends for.
UNRECONCI'LEABLE. See IRRECONCILEABLE.
UNRECO'VERED, not recovered.
UNREDEE'MABLE, not to be redeemed.
UNREDU'CED, not reduced.
UNREFO'RMABLE, not to be reformed.
UNREGA'RDED, diſregarded, or ſlighted.
UNREGA'RDFUL, heedleſs.
UNRELE'NTING, inflexible, inexorable.
UNRELIE'VED, not relieved.
UNREME'DIABLE, not to be remedied.
UNREMI'TTED, 1 not performed, or forgiven. 2 inceſſant, continual.
UNREMO'VED, not taken out of its place.
UNREPAI'RABLE, not to be repaired.
UNREPEA'LABLE, irrevocable, not to be repealed.
UNREPEA'LED, in force, not repealed.
UNREPROA'CHABLE. See IRREPROACHABLE.
UNREPRO'VABLE, not to be reproved, unblameable.
UNREQUI'TED, not recompenced.
UNRESE'MBLING, not reſembling.
UNRESE'RVED, frank, open, free, not reſerved.
UNRESI'STABLE, irreſiſtible.
UNRESI'STED, not reſiſted, or oppoſed.
UNRESO'LVED, 1 wavering, not determined. 2 not ſolved, or anſwered.

UNRESPEP'CTFUL, diſreſpectful.
UNRE'ST, diſquietneſs.
UNRESTO'RED, not reſtored.
UNRESTRAI'NED, not limited.
UNRETU'RNABLE, not to be returned.
UNREVEA'LED, not revealed.
UNREVE'NGED, not avenged.
UNREWA'RDED, not recompenſed.
To UNRI'DDLE, to reſolve, or unravel.
UNRI'GGED, 1 without rigging, ſpoken of a ſhip. 2 undreſſed.
UNRI'GHTEOUS, unjuſt, wicked.
To UNRIP, to open a ſeam, to tip.
UNRI'PE, immature, not ripe.
UNRI'VAL'D, 1 not out-done. 2 having no rival.
To UNRI'VET, to looſe a rivet.
To UNRO'LL, to open a roll.
UNRU'FFLED, compoſed, tranquil, not ruffled.
UNRU'LY, not to be governed, or ruled.
To UNSA'DDLE, to take off a ſaddle.
UNSA'FE, liable to danger, not ſafe.
UNSAI'D, not ſpoken.
UNSA'LEABLE, not fit for ſale.
UNSA'LTED, not ſalted.
UNSALU'TED, not ſaluted.
UNSA'NCTIFIED, unholy, not conſecrated.
UNSA'TED, not ſatisfied, not allayed.
UNSA'TIABLE. See INSATIABLE.
UNSATISFA'CTORY, imperfect, not ſatisfactory.
UNSA'TISFIABLE, not to be ſatisfied, inſatiable.
UNSA'TISFIED, not ſatisfied, or contented.
UNSA'VORY, taſteleſs, inſipid.
UNSA'NTCIFIED, 1 not conſecrated. 2 wicked, ungodly.
To UNSAY', to recant, retract, or gainſay.
To UNSCA'LE, to ſcrape off the ſcales.
To UNSCREW', to looſen a ſcrew.
UNSCRI'PTURAL, not preſcribed in the holy ſcriptures.
To UNSEA'L, to open a ſeal.
UNSEA'LED, having no ſeal.
UNSEA'RCHABLE, impenetrable, inconceivable, not to be ſearched out.
UNSEA'SONABLE, not ſeaſonable, out of its proportion.
UNSEA'SONED, not ſeaſoned.
UNSECU'RE, in danger, not ſecure.
UNSEE'LING (with Falconers) a taking away the thread which runs through the eye-lids of a hawk, and hinders his ſight.
UNSEE'MLY, indecent, unbecoming.
UNSEE'N, 1 inviſible, that cannot be ſeen. 2 not beheld, privately, without being ſeen.
UNSE'NT, not ſent.
INSE'PARABLE. See INSEPARABLE.
UNSE'RVICEABLE, of no uſe.
UNSE'RVILE, not ſervile.
UNSE'T, 1 not planted. 2 not reduced.
UNSE'TTLED, not ſettled as a liquor. 2 unconſtant, fickle. 3 not determined. 4 that has no ſettlement in the world.
To UNSEW', to undo what was ſewn.
To UNSHA'CKLE, to take off ſhackles.
UNSHA'DED, 1 open, having no ſhade. 2 not finiſhed, having no ſhelter, as a picture.
UNSHA'KEN, 1 not ſhaken, or moved. 2 firm, not to be ſhaken from.
UNSHAMFA'CED, impudent.
UNSHA'PEN, unformed.
UNSHA'VEN, not ſhaved.
To UNSHEA'TH, to draw out of the ſheath.
UNSHO'D, without ſhoes.
UNSHO'RN, not having the wool clipped off.
UNSHU'T, open, not ſhut.
UNSI'GHTLY, unpleaſant to the ſight.
UNSINCE'RE, not ſincere.
UNSI'NNING, perfect.
UNSKI'LFUL, without knowledge or experience.
UNSLA'CKED, not ſlacked.
UNSNA'RED, not entangled in a ſnare.
UNSO'CIABLE, not a good companion, not fit for company.
UNSO'DDEN, not boiled.
UNSO'LED, without ſoles.
To UNSO'LDER, to take off ſolder.
UNSO'LDIERLY, contrary to military diſcipline.
UNSO'LID, hollow.
UNSOLLI'CITOUS, not ſollicitous.
UNSOU'GHT, not ſought, without being ſought for.
UNSOU'ND, 1 unhealthy. 2 corrupt, rotten. 3 not true, or right.
UNSPEA'KABLE, unutterable, inexpreſſible.
UNSPE'NT, not ſpent, or expended.
UNSPO'TTED, without ſpots.
UNSTA'BLE, inconſtant, not fixed.
UNSTAI'DNESS, want of ſedateneſs.
UNSTAI'NED, having no ſtain, immaculate.
UNSTA'NCHED, not ſtanched, or ſtopped, as blood.
UNSTA'TUTABLE, contrary to the ſtatutes of an univerſity.
UNSTAY'ED, inconſtant, fickle.
UNSTEA'DFAST, or UNSTEADY, 1 not ſteady, fickle, or uncertain. 2 irregular.
UNSTI'RRED, unmoved.
To UNSTI'TCH, to pick out ſtitches.
To UNSTO'CK *a gun*, to take its ſtock off.
To UNSTO'P, to open a ſtoppage.
To UNSTRI'KE *the hood* (with Falconers) is to draw the ſtrings of a hawk's hood, that it may be ready to be pull'd off.
UNSTRU'NG, 1 not finiſhed with ſtrings. 2 unbent, as a bow. 3 remiſs.
UNSTU'FFED, not ſtuffed.
UNSUBDU'ED, not brought under.
UNSUCCE'SSFUL, not ſucceeding well.
UNSU'FFERABLE, intolerable, inſupportable.
UNSU'LLIED, not ſullied, the luſtre not impaired.

UNSU'MMED (in Falconry) is ſaid of a hawk, when the feathers are not at full length.
UNSUPPLI'ED, not ſupplied.
UNSUPPORTED, not protected.
UNSU'RE, uncertain.
UNSURMOU'NTABLE, invincible, not to be ſurmounted.
UNSUSTAI'NED, not ſuſtained, not propt up.
UNSU'TABLE, not ſutable, incongruous.
To UNSWA'THE, to undo a ſwathe.
UNSWO'RN, not depoſed upon oath.
UNTAI'NTED, 1 not tainted, ſweet, as meat. 2 not tainted, or infected with bad principles.
UNTA'KEN, not apprehended.
UNTA'MABLE, not to be tamed.
UNTA'MED, wild, not tamed.
To UNTA'NGLE, to let looſe.
UNTA'NNED, not tanned.
UNTA'STED, not taſted.
UNTA'UGHT, unlearned.
UNTEA'CHABLE, not to be taught.
To UNTEA'M, to take out of the team.
UNTE'NABLE, that cannot be held or kept.
UNTE'RRIFIED, not terrified.
UNTE'STATE. See INTESTATE.
UNTHA'NKFUL, 1 ingrateful. 2 not deſerving thanks.
UNTHAWED, frozen, not thawed.
To UNTHI'CKEN, to rarify, or make thin.
UNTHI'NKING, thoughtleſs.
UNTHOU'GHT *of*, not thought of.
To UNTHREA'D, to pull out the thread.
UNTHRI'FTY, prodigal, not waſteful.
UNTHRI'VING, not thriving.
To UNTHRO'NE, to dethrone.
To UNTI'E, to looſen what was tied.
UNTI'LLED, uncultivated.
UNTI'MED, out of time.
UNTIMELY, 1 unſeaſonably. 2 haſty, before the time.
UNTIRED, unwearied.
UNTO', to.
UNTO'LD, 1 not laid. 2 not informed. 2 not counted, or numbered.
UNTOO'THSOME, not pleaſant to the taſte.
UNTOU'CHED, not touched, or meddled with.
UNTO'WARD, 1 unruly ſtubborn. 2 unlucky, ſcurvy, ſad. 3 awkward.
UNTO'WARDLY, 1 ſtubbornly. 2 awkwardly. 3 unluckily. 4 againſt the grain, unwillingly.
UNTRA'CTABLE, 1 not apt to learn. 2 not to be dealed with.
UNTRAI'NED, not inſtructed, not brought up to.
UNTREA'TABLE, untractable. Sir *William Temple*.
To UNTRA'P, to take out of a trap.
UNTRI'ED, not eſſayed.
UNTRI'MMED, 1 not adorned. 2 not ſhaven.
UNTRO'D, not trod.
UNTROU'BLED, not troubled.
UNTRU'E, 1 falſe, not true. 2 treacherous, perfidious.
To UNTRU'SS, to untie a truſs or bundle, to ungird.
To UNTRU'SS *a point*, to untie one's breeches.
UNTRU'STY, not to be truſted.
U'NTRUTH, falſity, a lye.
UNTU'NEABLE, not melodious.
To UNTWI'NE, or to UNTWI'ST, to undo what is twiſted.
To UNVAI'L, to uncover, to take off a vail.
UNVA'LUABLE, ineſtimable, not to be valued.
UNVA'NQUISHED, unconquered.
UNVA'RIABLE. See INVARIABLE.
UNVA'RIED, not varied, or changed.
UNVE'RSED, not experienced.
UNU'NIFORM, irregular, not uniform.
UNU'SEFUL, of no uſe.
UNU'SUAL, 1 common, extraordinary, rare. 2 not often uſed.
UNU'TTERABLE, unſpeakable, inexpreſſible, not to be uttered.
UNWA'LLED, without walls.
UNWA'RINESS, imprudence.
UNWA'RLIKE, not like a warrior.
UNWA'RMED, not made warm.
UNWA'RRANTABLE, unjuſtifiable, not to be juſtified.
UNWA'RRANTED, not ſecured by authority, &c.
UNWA'RY, imprudent, not cautious.
UNWA'SHED, not waſhed.
UNWA'STED, not waſted, or conſumed.
UNWA'TCHED, not guarded by a watch.
UNWA'TERED, 1 not moiſtened, &c. with water. 2 not paſſed through a calender, that has not the form of waves in it, as tabbies.
UNWA'VERING, firm, not wavering.
UXWEA'NED, not taken from the breaſt.
UNWEA'RIED, 1 refreſhed, not tired. 2 indefatigable.
To UNWEA'VE, to undo what was woven.
UNWE'DDED, 1 not married. 2 not prone to, not over addicted to.
UNWE'LCOME, 1 not deſired. 2 unpleaſant, diſagreeable.
UNWHO'LESOME, 1 not fit to be eaten. 2 unhealthy, ſickly.
UNWIE'LDY, over heavy, unmanageable.
UNWI'LLING, not willing.
To UNWI'ND, to undo what was wound.
UNWI'SE, void of wiſdom, fooliſh.
UNWI'SHED *for*, not deſired or wiſhed for.
UNWI'THERABLE, that cannot be withered.
UNWI'TTING, not knowing.
UNWI'TTY, ſilly, fooliſh.
UNWO'NTED, unaccuſtomed.
UNWO'RKMAN-*like*, not like a workman.
UNWO'RN, not worn.
UNWO'RTHINESS, 1 want of merit, or deſert. 2 indignity, baſeneſs.

UN-

UNWO'RTHY, 1 not worthy, or deſerving. 2 below, not fit. 3 ill, baſe, infamous.
UNWOU'ND, not wound up.
UNWOU'NDED, having received no wound.
UNWO'VEN, 1 unravelled. 2 not woven.
To UNWRA'P, to unfold.
UNWREA'THED, not wreathed, or wound.
To UNWRI'NG, to wring the contrary way.
To UNWRI'NKLE, to ſmooth out wrinkles.
UNWRI'TTEN, not written.
UNWROU'GHT, unworked, not wrought.
UNYIE'LDING, inflexible, not yielding.
To UNYO'KE, 1 to ſet free from, or take off the yoke. 2 to free from bondage.
VOCA'BULARY (of *vocabulaire*, fr. of *vocabulum*, lat. a word) a ſmall dictionary, a word-book.
VO'CAL (of *vocalis*, lat. of *voco* to call) of, or belonging to the voice.
VO'CAL *muſic*, muſic performed by the voice, ſinging.
VOCA'LITY, with the voice.
VOCA'TION (*vocatio*, an invitation, lat. of *voco* to call) 1 a calling, an employ. 2 (in Theology) the grace or favour which God does any one in calling him out of the way of death, and putting him into a way of ſalvation.
VO'CATIVE *caſe* (of *vocativus*, lat. of *voco* to call) the fifth caſe of nouns, in grammar, uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.
VOCIFERA'TION (of *vociferatio*, lat. of *vox* a voice, and *fero* to bear) 1 a crying out aloud. 2 an exclamation, an invective.
VOCIFEROUS, crying, or bawling aloud.
VO'GUE, 1 eſteem, credit, popular applauſe. 2 faſhion, or mode.
VOICE (of *vox*, lat. of *voco* to call) 1 the ſound that comes out of the mouth. 2 command, or order, as the voice of God. 3 vote, ſuffrage, or the right of voting. 4 approbation. 5 (in Grammar) a circumſtance of verbs which makes them to be conſidered either active or paſſive, that is either as expreſſing an action on another ſubject, as, *I do beat*; or receiving it from another, as, *I am beaten*.
*Articulate* VOI'CES, are ſuch ſounds as conſpire together to form ſome aſſemblage, or little ſyſtem of ſounds, as in expreſſing the letters of the alphabet, ſeveral of which joined together form words.
*Inarticulate* VOI'CES, are ſuch as are not aſſembled into words, as the barking of dogs, ſinging of birds, &c.
VOID (of *vuide*, fr.) 1 empty. 2 vacant. 3 deprived of, that has not. 4 of no effect.
VOID, ſub. an empty ſpace, a vacuum.
To VOID, 1 to go out, or depart from a place. 2 to diſcharge, caſt out, or throw out, as the excrements.
VOI'DANCE, a want of an incumbent upon a benefice.
VOI'DABLE, that may be voided.
VOI'DNESS, 1 emptineſs. 2 invalidity.
*VO'LA*, lat. the hollow, or palm of the hand.
VOLA'CIOUS (of *volo*, lat. to fly) apt to fly.
VO'LANT (of *volans*, lat. of *volo* to fly) flying.
*Camp* VO'LANT, a flying camp.
VO'LARY, a large bird-cage, ſo capacious that the birds have no room to fly about in it.
VOLA'TIC (of *volaticu*, lat. of *volo* to fly) flying, fleeting, inconſtant.
*VOLA'TICA*, lat. (of *vole* to fly) 1 a witch, or hag, that is ſaid to fly in the air. 2 (in Surgery) a tetter, or ring-worm.
VO'LATILE (of *volatilis*, lat. of *volo* to fly) 1 that flies, or can fly, airy, light. 2 (in Chemiſtry) apt to fly, or ſteam out in vapours. It denotes a mixed body, whoſe integral parts are eaſily diſſipated by heat; but is more properly uſed for bodies whoſe firſt component parts are eaſily ſeparated from each other, and diſperſed in air.
VO'LATILE *ſpirit* (in Chemiſtry) a volatile ſalt diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of phlegm.
VOLATILISA'TION, the act of reſolving fixed bodies by fire into a fine ſubtile vapour, or ſpirit, which eaſily diſſipates and flies away.
VOLATI'LITY, a being volatile.
To VOLA'TILIZE, to render volatile.
VO'LERY. See *Volary*.
VOLGI'VAGANT (of *volgivagus*, lat. ſtroling, of *vulgus* the vulgar, and *vago* to wander) paſſing among the vulgar or common people.
To VO'LITATE (of *volito*, lat. of *volo* to fly) to flit up and down.
VOLITA'TION (of *volito*, lat. to fly about) of *volo* to fly) a flying, or fluttering about.
VOLI'TION (of *volo* to wiſh) the act of willing, an act of the mind, when it knowingly exerciſes that dominion it takes itſelf over any part, by employing ſuch a faculty in, or with-holding it from any particular action.
VO'LLEY, a great ſhout, or acclamation. 2 a diſcharge of muſkets by a whole company, &c. at once.
*VOLSE'LLA*, lat. (of *vello* to pluck) a pair of nippers or tweezers, to pluck up hair by the roots.
VO'LTA (in the Manage) a volt, a bounding turn.
*VOLTE*, frr (in Horſemanſhip) ſignifies a round and circular motion, conſiſting of a gait of two treads made by a horſe going ſide-ways round a center; the two treads making parallel tracts, one by the fore feet, larger; the other by the hind feet, ſmaller.
*Demi* VOLTE (in Horſemanſhip) is a demi-round of one tread or two, made by a horſe at one of the angles of the volt, or elſe at the end of the line of the paſſade; ſo that being near the end of this line, or elſe one of the corners of the volt, he changes hands to return by a ſemicircle, to regain the ſame line.

*Reverſed*

*Reverſed* VOLTE (in Horſemanſhip) is a tract of two treads, which a horſe makes with his head to the centre, and his croup out; ſo that he goes ſide-ways upon a walk, trot, or gallop, and traces out a ſmall circumference with his ſhoulders, and a larger with his croup.

*VOLTI, VOLTA'RE*, or *VOLTA*, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies to turn, or turn over a leaf.

*VO'LTI ſubito*, ital. (in Muſic) turn over quick.

*VO'LTI preſto*, ital. (in Muſic) turn over quick.

*VO'LTI ſi place*, ital. (in Muſic) i. e. turn over if you pleaſe.

*To make* VOLTS, or *To manage upon* VOLTS (in riding Academies) ſignifies to make a gate of two treads, by the horſe going ſide ways round the centre, in ſuch a manner, that thoſe two treads make parallel tracts, the larger by the fore-feet, and the ſmaller by the hinder-feet, the croup approaching towards the centre, and the ſhoulders bearing outwards.

*Demi VOLTS*, of the length of a horſe, are ſemicircles of two treads, which a horſe traces in working ſide-ways, the haunches low, and the head high, turning very narrow; ſo that having formed a demi-round, he changes the round to make another, which is again followed by another change of hand, and another demi-round that croſſes the firſt, and may be compared to a figure of 8.

*VOLU'BILIS*, lat. (in Botany) the herb withwind, bind-weed, or rope-weed.

VOLUBI'LITY (of *volubilitas*, lat. of *volvo* to roll) 1 an aptneſs to roll. 2 nimbleneſs in ſpeech.

VO'LUBLE, 1 that is, or may be eaſily turned, wound, or rolled. 2 gliding ſwift. 3 fluent, having a round pronunciation.

VO'LUME (of *volumen*, lat. of *volvo* to roll, becauſe the ancients uſed to write on rolls) 1 a book of a reaſonable ſize, fit to be bound up by itſelf. 2 part of a large work. 3 a poetical word for a wave.

VOLU'MINOUS, 1 of a large volume, bulky. 2 conſiſting of ſeveral volumes.

VO'LUNTARY (of *voluntarius*, lat. of *voluntas* affection) willing, free, without compulſion, of one's own accord.

VO'LUNTARY, ſub. 1 a voluntary action. 2 a muſician's play extempore, ſuch as comes next to his fancy.

VOLUNTEE'R (of *voluntaire*, fr.) 1 one that goes to the wars, either without having any employment, or taking pay. 2 one that liſts for a ſoldier.

VOLU'PTABLE (of *voluptabilis*, lat. of *voluptas* pleaſure) pleaſurable, delightful.

VOLU'PTUARY, a voluptuous man.

VOLU'PTUOUS (of *voluptuoſus*, lat. of *voluptas* pleaſure) ſenſual, given to ſenſual pleaſures.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS, ſenſual pleaſures, luxury.

*VOLU'TA*, ital. (in Architecture) is one of the principal ornaments of the Ionic and Compoſite capitals, repreſenting the bark of a tree, wreathed into a ſpiral ſcroll: or (as ſome will have it) the curls or treſſes of virgins in long hair. There are in the Corinthian capital eight angular volutas, and theſe are accompanied with eight other little ones, called helices; in the Ionic order there are four; and in the Compoſite eight.

VOLUTA'TION (of *volutatio*, lat. of *volvo* to roll) a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing.

*VO'LVUS*, lat. (of *volvo* to roll) a diſeaſe, otherwiſe called the twiſting of the guts, alſo the Iliac paſſion, and *miſerere mei*.

*VO'MICA*, lat. 1 (in Surgery) an impoſthume, a collection of *pus* in any part of the body. 2 (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe in the lungs, which cauſes a ſmall fever, attended with reſtleſſneſs and leanneſs.

VO'MIT (of *vomicus*, lat. of *vomo* to vomit) 1 a phyſical potion to cauſe a perſon to vomit, or ſpue; a puke, an emetic. 2 a vomiting, or caſting up.

To VO'MIT (of *vomo*, lat. of εμεω, gr. to ſpue) 1 to ſpue, to caſt, or bring up. 2 to cauſe to ſpue. *Wiſeman*.

VO'MITORY, that provokes vomiting.

*A* VO'MITORY, a medicine that provokes vomiting.

VORA'CIOUS (of *vorax*, lat. of *voro* to devour) ravenous, greedy, gluttonous.

VORA'CITY, a greedy or devouring nature.

VORA'GINOUS (of *voraginoſus*, lat. of *vorago* a gulph) full of gulphs, or bogs.

*VO'RTEX*, lat. (of *verto*, lat. to turn round) 1 a ſudden, rapid, violent motion of the air in gyres, or circles, a whirl-wind. 2 an eddy, or whirl-pool, a body of water which runs rapidly round, forming a ſort of cavity in the middle. 3 (in the Carteſian Philoſophy) is a ſyſtem of particles of air, or celeſtial matter, moving round like a whirlpool, and having no void interſtices or vacuities between the particles, which carries the planets about the ſun, either ſwifter or ſlower, according as they are farther off, or nearer to its center.

VO'TARESS, one who has bound herſelf to the performance of ſome religious vow.

VO'TARY, lat. (of *votum*, lat. a vow) 1 one who has bound himſelf to the performance of a religious vow. 2 one devoted or wholly given up to love, learning, &c.

VOTE, 1 voice, or ſuffrage. 2 advice, or opinion in a deliberation. 3 (in the plural number) the things voted for, the reſolves of an aſſembly.

To VOTE, 1 to give one's vote. 2 to reſolve by the majority of votes.

VO'TIVE (of *votivus*, lat. of *votum* a vow) of, or belonging to a vow.

VO'TIVE *medals* (with Antiquarians) thoſe whereon the vows of the people for the emperors, or empreſſes, are expreſſed.

To VOUCH (of *voucher*, fr.) 1 to affirm, or maintain. 2 to warrant. 3 to challenge. 4 to paſs one's word. 5 (in Law) is to call one into court to make good his warranty.

VOUCHEE', one vouched in law.

VOU'CHER, 1 he that vouches one at law. 2 authentic deed to prove an allegation. 3 authority, or proof in hiſtory. 4 a leiger book.

To VOUCHSA'FE, 1 to condeſcend, to be pleaſed to do a thing. 2 (among Divines) to grant graciouſly.

*VOUSSOI'RS*, fr. (in Architecture) the ſtones that form the arch.

VOW (of *votum*, lat. of *voveo* to vow) a ſolemn promiſe.

To VOW, 1 to make a ſolemn promiſe. 2 to ſwear, proteſt, promiſe, or aſſure.

VO'WEL (of *voyelle*, fr.) a ſingle ſounding letter, of which there are five, viz. A, E, I, O, U, and ſometimes Y.

*VO'YAGE*, fr. (i. e. a journey, of *voie* a road) 1 a going from one place to another, eſpecially by the ſea. 2 the profit gained by going to ſea.

To VO'YAGE, to travel, eſpecially by ſea.

VO'YAGER, a traveller, but eſpecially one that goes by ſea.

UP, 1 above, aloft. 2 not ſitting, or lying. 3 riſing from bed. 4 riſen, ſitting no longer. 5 the game at play. 6 expired. 7 upon. 8 all over.

To UPBRAI'D, 1 to reproach, or hit in the teeth. 2 to revile, or ſpeak evil of.

To UPHO'LD, to ſupport, maintain, or favour.

UPHO'LDER, 1 that ſupports or upholds another. 2 an undertaker of burials.

UPHO'LSTERER, one who makes beds and chamber-furniture.

U'PLAND, high-ground, in contra-diſtinction to ſuch as are mooriſh, marſhy, or low.

UPLA'NDER, a mountaineer, a highlander, one who dwells in the higher parts of a country.

UPLA'NDISH, belonging to the uplands, or high grounds.

To UPLI'FT, to lift up.

UP'ON, 1 over, or a-top. 2 next, or nearer. 3 about, or towards. 4 It ſerves to expreſs the cauſe, motive, ground, or ſubject to any action. 5 It expreſſes all aſſignments, payments, and impoſitions. 6 at, or on.

U'PPER, 1 ſuperior, or higher in place. 2 higher in ſituation.

UPPERHA'ND, 1 the advantage. 2 the place of honour.

U'PPERMOST, 1 the higheſt in place. 2 the higheſt in ſituation. 3 firſt, or foremoſt.

UPPINGHAM, [W. lon. 45 min. lat. 52°. 36'.] a neat, compact, well-built town in Rutlandſhire, ſituate on a riſing ground in the road to Oakham. It has a market on Wedneſday; fairs on February the 24th, and July the 20th; an hoſpital, and a free-ſchool. Diſtant from London 69 computed, and 87 meaſured miles, and 7 from Oakham.

U'PPISH, proud, haughty.

U'PRIGHT, adj. 1 ſet or ſtanding upright, in oppoſition to lying or ſitting. 2 ſtraight, perpendicular, in oppoſition to leaning. 3 ſincere, honeſt, juſt.

U'PRIGHT, ſub. (with Architects) a repreſentation, or draught of the front of a building; elevation, or orthography.

U'PRIGHTNESS, 1 ſtrait, ſtanding. 2 ſincerity, honeſty.

UP-RI'SING, firſt-riſing.

U'PROAR, tumult, riot, hurly-burly, a great noiſe.

✠ UPROO'TED, torn up by the roots.

U'PSHOT, 1 the iſſue, end, or event. 2 the greateſt merit.

U'P-SIDE, the higher ſide.

UPSI'TTING, a woman's ſitting up that has lain in.

UPSTA'RING, ſtaring up.

U'PSTART, one of mean birth, or little fortune, grown wealthy on a ſudden, and who behaves inſolently.

UPTON, [W. lon. 2°. 15'. lat. 52°. 6'.] a town in Worceſterſhire, ſituate on the Severn, which forms here an harbour for barges, and has a bridge over the river. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on Whitthurſday, and June the 29th; and a charity-ſchool for 16 girls. Diſtant from London 84 computed, and 105 meaſured miles, and 13 from Worceſter.

U'PWARD, or U'PWARDS, 1 towards the upper parts. 2 more, ſpoken of time, quantity, &c.

*URA'NIA*, lat. (of οὐρανος, gr. heaven) the daughter of Jupiter and Mneſoyne (according to the poets) the goddeſs who preſideth in aſtronomy; one of the nine muſes.

URANO'SCOPIST, an aſtronomer, one that obſerves the courſes of the heavenly bodies.

URANO'SCOPY (of οὐρανοσκοπια, gr. of οὐρανος the heavens, and σκοπεω to view) aſtronomy.

URBA'NE (of *urbanus*, lat. of *urbs* a city) 1 of, or belonging to a city, dwelling in a city. 2 polite, civil, courteous, genteel.

U'RBANISTS, a ſort of nuns of the order of St. Clare.

URBA'NITY, 1 a city life. 2 courteſy, civility, good manners.

U'RCHIN, 1 a hedge-hog, which was reckoned among thoſe uſed by witches as their familiars; hence 2 (Figuratively) a little unlucky boy or girl.

*Sea* U'RCHIN, the name of a fiſh, ſo called becauſe it is round and full of prickles like a hedge-hog rolled up.

U'RCHIN-LIKE *rind* (in Botany) the outward rind of the horſe-cheſnut, ſo called becauſe

because it is set with prickles.

†URE (of *usura*, lat. use) use, or custom.

URE-OX, a kind of wild ox, a buffalo.

*URE'DO*, lat. (of *uro* to burn) 1 the blasting of trees, &c. 2 (in Physic) an itching, or burning of the skin.

*URE'NTIA*, lat. (with Physicians) medicines of a burning quality, caustics, escarotics.

U'RETERS (of ουρητερες, gr. of ουρον urine) two conduits or pipes, that convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

*URE'THRA*, lat. (of ουρηθρα, gr. of ουρον urine) the pipe or conduit through which the urine passes from the bladder to the pudendum.

URE'TICS (of ουρητικος, gr. urinary, of ουρον urine) the same as diuretics. See DIURETICS.

To URGE (of *urgeo*, lat. to press on) 1 to press, to sollicit. 2 to incense, provoke, or exasperate. 3 to insist upon, in discourse. 4 to follow close in a dispute.

U'RGENT, pressing.

U'RIM, heb. light.

—In cœlestial panoply all arm'd
Of radiant Urim, — *Milton* P. L. vi. 760.

U'RIM *and* THU'MMIM (אורים תמים, heb. i. e. lights and perfections) the name of an ornament belonging to the habit of Aaron, and the high-priest of the Jews, by virtue whereof he gave oracular answers to the people. For their high-priests consulted God in the most important affairs of the commonwealth, and received answers by אורים Urim, i. e. lights or explanations, and is supposed, by some, to be the ancient Teraphims, or little human figures which the priest carried hid in the fold of his robe or gown. The word תמים signifies perfections. Diodorus Siculus relates, that the Egyptians had a like custom in use among them, their principal minister of justice carrying an image of precious stones about his neck, which they called Truth. Others take them to be the twelve precious stones in the breast-plate of the high-priest, which shone like a flame of fire.

*U'RINAL*, fr. (of *urina*, lat. urine) 1 a sort of crooked glass bottle in which sick people make their water. 2 an oblong glass vessel in which urine is set aside for inspection.

U'RINARY, of, or belonging to urine.

URINA'TION (of *urino* lat, to dive) a diving, or swimming under water.

*URINA'TOR*, lat. (of *urino* to dive) a diver, or swimmer under water.

U'RINE (of *urina*, lat. of ουρον, gr. water of an animal) piss; a liquid excrement, or humour, separated from the blood in the kidneys, conveyed thence into the bladder by the ureteres, and discharged by the urethra.

U'RINES (in Falconry) nets for catching of hawks.

U'RINOUS (of *urina*, lat. urine) 1 of, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of urine. 2 full of urine.

U'RINOUS *salt* (with Chemists) all sorts of volatile salts that are drawn from the urine, or other parts of the animal body.

URN (of *urna*, lat. of *uro* to burn) 1 a pot, or coffin, into which the ancients used to put the ashes and bones of the dead. 2 a sort of water pitcher, in use among the ancients. 3 a measure of the ancient Romans, containing four gallons. 4 a pot into which the ancients put the names of those who were to be chosen into any office by lot.

*UROCRITE'RIUM*, lat. (of ουρον urine, and κριτηριον, gr. of κρινω to judge) a giving a judgment of diseases, by inspecting the urine.

*UROCRI'TICA*, lat. (of ουρον urine, and κρινω to judge, gr.) the signs which physicians observe from urine.

UROMA'NCY (of ουρομαντεια, gr. of ουρον urine, and μαντεια divination) the guessing the nature of a disease by the urine.

URO'SCOPY (of ουρον urine, and σκοπεω, gr. to view) an inspection of urine, in order to discover the patient's disease.

U'RRAY (with Coal-miners) a sort of blue or black clay, which lies next the coals, and is used in dunging land.

*U'RSA*, lat. (the feminine of *ursus* a bear) a she-bear.

U'RSA *minor* (in Astronomy) the lesser bear, a constellation near the north-pole, consisting, according to Mr. Flamstead's catalogue, of fourteen stars. It is also called Charles's wain.

U'RSA *major* (in Astronomy) the great bear, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of two hundred and fifteen stars, according to the Britannic catalogue.

U'RSULINES, an order of nuns, which observe the rules of St. Augustine.

*U'RTICA*, lat. (in Botany) a nettle.

URTICO'SE (of *urticosus*, lat. of *urtica* a nettle) full of nettles.

US, we, in one of its oblique cases.

USAGE, 1 use, practice, or custom. 2 habit. 3 treatment, entertainment.

USANCE, a term used among merchants for a determinate time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange; thus called because regulated by the usage and custom of the places whereon they are drawn. This term is longer or shorter, according to the different countries. At London usance is a kalendar month, and double usance is two months.

USE (of *usus*, lat. of *utor* to enjoy) 1 the using of a thing. 2 enjoyment of a thing for a while 3 usage, or custom. 4 practice, or exercise. 5 habit, or custom. 6 interest of money. 7 usefulness, utility, or service. 8 profit, or improvement. 9 (in the plural number) occasions, &c.

To USE, 1 to make use of, to employ. 2 to

treat, or entertain. 3 to accuſtom, or bring up. 4 to frequent. 5 to be wont, or accuſtomed.

U'SEFUL, 1 profitable, advantageous. 2 neceſſary.

USE'LESS, of no uſe, or ſervice, unprofitable.

U'SHER (of *huiſſier*, fr. a door-keeper, of *huis* a door) 1 the door-keeper of a court. 2 a gentleman that attends on a lady or perſon of quality. 3 an under-maſter in a ſchool.

U'SHER *of the black-rod*, is the gentleman uſher of the king, the houſe of lords, and the knights of the garter; and keeps the door of the chapter-houſe, when a chapter of the order is ſitting.

To U'SHER *in*, to introduce, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

U'SHERSHIP, the office of an uſher.

USK, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 51°. 45'.] a town of Monmouthſhire, ſituate at the conflux of the rivers Uſk and Byrkin. It is well built, has a market on monday, and fairs on May the 1ſt, Trinity-monday, and October the 16th. Diſtant from London 108 computed, and 130 meaſured miles, and 11 from Monmouth.

USQUEBAU'GH (of *uſqueba*, fr.) a ſtrong rich compound liquor, chiefly uſed as a dram. 'Tis of great repute in Ireland.

U'STION (of *uſtio*, lat. of *uro* to burn) 1 a burning. 2 (in Pharmacy) the preparing certain ſubſtances, or ingredients, by burning them. 3 (in Surgery) a ſearing with a hot iron.

U'SUAL, common, ordinary, accuſtomed, or cuſtomary.

USUCA'PTION (of *uſucapion*, fr.) the enjoying of a thing by continuance of time, long poſſeſſion.

USUFRU'CTUARY (of *uſus* uſe, and *fructuarius*, lat. one who enjoys the profit of a thing) one who has the uſe and profit of a thing, but not the property and right.

U'SURER (of *uſurier*, fr. of *utor*, lat. to enjoy) one that lends upon uſury.

USU'RIOUS (of *uſurarius*, lat. of *uſura* uſury) 1 of, or belonging to uſury. 2 griping, pinching.

To USU'RP (of *uſurpo*, lat. of *utor* to enjoy) 1 to take or ſeize upon violently, without any right. 2 to grow, increaſe, or multiply.

USURPA'TION, the act of uſurping; the unjuſt poſſeſſion of another's property, gained by violence againſt right and equity.

USU'RPER, one who wrongfully ſeizes that which is the right of another.

U'SURY (of *uſura*, lat. intereſt, of *utor* to enjoy) 1 intereſt, money given for the uſe of money. 2 the lending of money for the ſake of intereſt. 3 an unreaſonable and unlawful intereſt.

UT, one of the chief muſical notes.

U'TAS, a word uſed in the return of writs, ſignifying the eighth day following any term or feaſt.

UTE'NSIL (of *utenſile*, lat. of *utor* to be uſed) a tool, or implement, a veſſel, or any thing for uſe.

UTE'NSILS (in Military Affairs) are ſuch neceſſaries as every hoſt is obliged to furniſh a ſoldier with, who is quartered upon him, viz. a bed with ſheets, a pot, glaſs, or cup, a diſh, a place at the fire, and a candle.

UTERINE (of *uterinus*, lat. of *uterus* the womb) 1 of, or belonging to the womb. 2 of the ſame womb, belly, venter, or mother.

UTERI'NE *fury* (in Phyſic) a kind of madneſs, attended with laſcivious ſpeeches and geſtures, and an invincible inclination to venery.

U'TERUS, lat. (of *uter* a bladder) the matrix or womb.

U'TIBLE (of *utibilis*, lat. of *utor* to be uſed) that may be uſed.

UTI'LITY, (of *utilitas*, lat.) uſe, profit, or benefit.

U'TLAGH. See OUTLAW.

U'TLARY. See OUTLAWRY.

U'TMOST, adj. farthermoſt.

UTMOST, ſub. 1 the greateſt power, or ability. 2 the fartheſt diſtance, &c.

UTO'PIA (of ου τοπια, gr. i. e. a fine place) a fictitious well-governed country deſcribed by Sir Thomas More.

U'TTER, 1 total, or intire. 2 outward, or exterior.

To U'TTER, 1 to ſpeak forth. 2 to tell, diſcover, or expreſs. 3 to vend, or ſell.

U'TTERABLE, that can be ſpoken.

U'TTERANCE, 1 pronunciation. 2 elocution. 3 ſale.

U'TTERABLE, capable of being uttered.

U'TTERLY, totally, to all intents and purpoſes.

U'TTERMOST, the fartheſt, the moſt extreme.

UTTOXETER, or UTCESTER, [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 52°. 50'.] a town of Staffordſhire, ſituate on a gentle riſing ground on the weſt ſide of the Dove, over which it has a good ſtone bridge to Derbyſhire. This town has ſuffered much by fires; therefore the houſes are ordinary, but the ſtreets are well paved, clean and broad; its market-place is neat and commodious, and adorned with a fine croſs in the centre. Its market is very conſiderable on wedneſday; the fairs on April the 25th, and September the 8th. A great trade is carried on here in the iron manufacture. Diſtant from London 104 computed, and 125 meaſured miles, and 12 from Stafford.

*UVA*, lat. a grape.

*UVEA membrana*, or *UVEA tunica*, lat. the third tunic, or membrane of the eye, ſo called from its reſembling a grape-ſtone.

VUL-

VU'LCAN (of *vulcanus*, lat. of *volando* flying, and *candens* growing hot) according to Phurnutus he was the ſon of Jupiter and Juno, or according to Heſiod the ſon of Juno alone. Jupiter being angry with him hurled him out of heaven, and he was falling from morning until ſun-ſet, when he pitched upon the iſland Lemnos, but was much diſpirited and lame. He was Jupiter's founder, and with his ſervants, the Cyclops forged his bolts, and taught the Lemnians the ſmith's trade. He is alſo called Mulciber.

VULCA'NIAN, of, or belonging to Vulcan.

VULCA'NO, a name given to mountains that belch or vomit fire, aſhes, cinders, ſtones, &c. ſo called from Vulcan, the poetical god of fire.

VU'LGAR, adj. (of *vulgaris*, lat. of *vulgus* the rabble) 1 common, ordinary, general. 2 of, or belonging to the common people, or mob. 3 vile, mean, trivial.

VU'LGAR, ſub. the common people, the rude multitude, the rabble.

*The* VU'LGAR *tranſlation of the Bible* (called alſo the Vulgate) an ancient Latin tranſlation of the bible, and the only one the church of Rome acknowledges authentic; it was tranſlated verbatim from the Septuagint.

VU'LGAR *fractions* (in Arithmetic) the ordinary, or common fractions, ſo called in diſtinction to decimal ones.

VU'LGARLY, 1 commonly, generally. 2 meanly, baſely.

VU'LGATE. See VULGAR *tranſlation of the Bible.*

VU'LNERABLE (of *vulnerabilis*, lat. of *vulnus* a wound) that may be wounded.

VU'LNERARY, adj. (of *vulnerarius*, lat. of *vulnus* a wound) 1 of, or belonging to a wound. 2 good to heal wounds, traumatic.

VU'LNERARY, ſub. a cure for wounds, or a medicine that is good for a wound, a traumatic.

VULNERA'TION (of *vulneratio*, lat. of *vulnero* to wound) a wounding.

VULNI'FIC (of *vulnificus*, lat. of *vulnus* a wound, and *facio* to make) making, or cauſeing wounds.

VU'LPINARY (of *vulpinaris*, lat. of *vulpes* a fox) of, or belonging to a fox, cunning, crafty.

VU'LPIN (of *vulpinus*, lat. of *vulpes* a fox) of, or belonging to a fox, crafty, cunning, wiley, ſubtil.

VULTUO'SE (of *vultuoſus*, lat. of *vultus* the countenance) 1 of a ſullen, ſour, or grim countenance, big looks, frowning. 2 affected, or making many faces.

VU'LTURE (of *vultur*, lat.) the name of a ravenous bird of prey.

VULTURI'NE (of *vulturinus*, lat. of *vultur* a vulture) 1 of, or belonging to a vulture. 2 of the nature of a vulture, rapacious.

*VU'LVA*, lat. 1 the female pudenda. 2 the vagina uteri. 3 the uterus, womb, or matrix.

*U'VULA*, lat. (a dim. of *uva* a grape) a round, ſoft, ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate, near the foramina of the noſtrils, perpendicularly over the glottis.

UXBRIDGE, [W. lon. 23 min. lat. 51 D. 31'.] a town of Middleſex, in the road from London to Oxford, governed by two bailiffs, two conſtables, and two headboroughs; and is independent, tho' a hamlet, of Great Hillingdon. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on July the 20th, and September the 29th; and it gives the title of earl to the noble family of Paget. The river Coln comes hither in two ſtreams, over the largeſt of which it has a ſtone bridge to Buckinghamſhire. Diſtant from London 15 computed, and 18 meaſured miles.

UXO'RIOUS (of *uxorius*, lat. of *uxor* a wife) that dotes on his wife.

To VYE *with*, to emulate, to uſe endeavours to excel another.

U'ZIFUR (with Chemiſts) a cinnabar made of ſulphur and mercury.

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# W.

W, w, is the twenty-firſt letter of our alphabet, and is compounded, as its name implies, of two V's. This letter, though never uſed by the Hebrews, Greeks, or Romans, was uſed by the Arabians, and all the northern nations, the Teutones, Saxons, Britons, &c. But ſtill it is not uſed by the French, Italians, Spaniards, or Portugueze, except in proper names, and other terms borrowed from languages in which it is originally uſed, and even then is ſounded like the ſingle V. This letter is of an ambiguous nature, being a conſonant at the beginning of words, and a vowel at the end; for it ſtands before all vowels, except *u*,

as

as in *water*, *wedge*, *winter*, *wonder*, and follows the vowels *a*, *e*, *o*, and unites with them into a kind of double vowel, or diphthong, as in *ſaw*, *few*, *a ſow*; it alſo goes before *r*, and follows *s*, and *th*, as in *wrath*, *ſwear*, *thwart*; it goes before *h* alſo, though it is really ſounded after it, as in *when*, *what*, &c. In ſome words it is obſcure, as in *ſhadow*, *to ſow*, *widow*, &c.

## WAG

TO WA'BBLE, to wriggle about, to move round irregularly, as an arrow does ſometimes.

WAD, 1 the ſtuffing of chairs, inſide of a coach, &c. 2 a ſort of flocks of ſilk, coarſe flannel, or cotton. 3 a bunch of peaſe, ſtraw, &c. 4 a ſtopple uſed in charging a gun.

To WAD, 1 to ſtuff. 2 to put wadding into a coat, &c.

WA'DDEMOLE, WO'DDEMEL, or WO'DDENEL, coarſe ſtuff uſed for the covering of the collars of cart horſes.

WA'DDING, ſtuff put between the inſide and outſide of a coat, &c.

To WA'DDLE, to totter, as a duck does.

WA'DDLES, the ſtones of a cock.

To WADE, 1 to go through. 2 to go into the water. 3 to penetrate, to dive into.

WAD-*hook* (with Gunners) a rod, or ſtaff, with an iron turned ſerpent-wiſe, or like a ſcrew, to draw the wads or oakham out of a gun, when it is to be unloaded.

WA'FER, 1 a thin ſort of cake. 2 paſte dried for ſealing letters. 3 (with Roman Catholics) the conſecrated bread given in the ſacrament.

WAFT, a ſignal, or ſign made to ſhips, or boats, for men to come on board in caſe of danger, &c.

To WAFT, 1 to convey. 2 to carry over.

WA'FTERS, 1 frigates to convoy merchantmen. 2 officers created under Edward IV. to look after, or guard the fiſhery.

To WAG, to move, to ſtir, to ſhake.

*A* WAG, a merry fellow, a droll.

WAG-*tail*, the name of a bird.

WA'GA, a weight, a quantity of wool, cheeſe, &c. of 256 pound.

To WAGE, 1 to lay a wager. 2 to enter upon, to begin a war. 3 to proſecute, as the law.

WA'GER, 1 a bett. 2 (in Law) an offer of making an oath, that a man detains not the goods of, nor owes any thing to the plaintiff.

WA'GES, hire, reward for ſervice, ſalary, ſtipend.

WA'GGERY, wantonneſs, frolickſome, or merry pranks.

WA'GGISH, merry, wanton, frolickſome.

To WA'GGLE, to joggle, to be always in motion.

## WAK

WA'GGON, a ſort of long cart with four wheels.

WA'GGONAGE, money paid for the hire, or driving of waggons.

WA'GGONER, 1 the driver of a waggon. 2 a northern conſtellation, near the ſign Taurus, otherwiſe called Auriga.

WAIF, 1 ſtolen goods which a thief, being purſued, flies, and leaves behind him in the way. 2 any thing that is found and claimed by nobody, which is a regality, and belongs to the king.

WAI'FARING, travelling.

WAILING, lamentation.

WAIN, a cart, or waggon.

WAI'NABLE, that may be tilled, plowable.

WAI'NAGE, 1 carriage by a wain, or cart. 2 the furniture of a wain, or cart.

WAI'NCOPE, that part to which the hinder oxen are yoked to draw the wain.

WAINFLEET, [E. lon. 30 min. lat. 53°. 10'.] is a neat compact town of Lincolnſhire, ſituate at the beginning of the fens, noted for a charity-ſchool, founded by William Pattin, biſhop of Wincheſter. It has a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 102 computed, and 124 meaſured miles, and 29 from Lincoln.

WAINSCOT, the timber-work that lines the walls of rooms, being uſually in pannels to ſerve inſtead of hangings.

To WAI'NSCOT, to line the walls of a room with wainſcot.

WAIR, a piece of timber two yards long and one foot broad.

To WAIT, 1 to ſtay for, or expect. 2 to ſerve, or attend upon.

To WAIT *on*, 1 to accompany, or to go along. 2 to go to viſit. 3 to come to be with.

WAI'TER, 1 one that waits on a perſon, or an affair. 2 a plate to ſet glaſſes on.

WAITES, or WAITS, a ſort of muſic, or muſicians.

To WAIVE, to quit, forſake, or abandon.

WAI'VED, the ſame for women as outlawed for men, for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear.

WAI'WARD. See WAYWARD.

WAKE, 1 that ſmooth water which a ſhip makes a-ſtern her, and ſhews which way ſhe goes. 2 a country feaſt obſerved uſually on the

the Sunday next after the saint's day to whom the church is dedicated, in which they used to feast and dance all night. It had its rise from a letter that Gregory the Great sent to Melitus the abbot, who came into England with St. Austin, in these words, 'It 'may be therefore permitted them, on the 'dedication days, or other solemn days of 'martyrs, to make them bowers about the 'churches, and refreshing themselves, and 'feasting together after a good religious sort; 'kill their oxen now to the glory of God 'and increase of charity, which before they 'were wont to sacrifice to the Devil,' &c. But now the feasting part is all that is retained. 3 (in Ireland) is the sitting up all night with a dead corpse.

To WAKE, 1 to rouze one from sleep. 2 to awake from sleep. 3 to watch, or forbear sleeping.

WAKEFIELD, [W. lon. 1°. 22'. lat. 53°. 40'.] a large well-built town of the west-riding of Yorkshire, situate on the river Calder, which is made navigable from the Ouse to Hallifax, and has a bridge over it. Tho' this town is no corporation, 'tis said to be as populous as York, and carries on a great manufacture of cloth. It has many neat buildings, and consists chiefly of three large streets, centering near the church, which is a large lofty Gothic structure, with a spire, one of the highest in the county. In the market-place is a beautiful cross, being an open colonade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, and a lantern at the top, under which is a room where the public business is transacted. Here is a charity-school for 63 children, markets on thursday and friday, and fairs on tuesday before Palm-sunday, June the 24th, the first and third tuesday in August, and October the 31st. Distant from London 153 computed, and 172 measured miles, and 24 from York.

WA'KEFUL, 1 apt, ready to awake. 2 that does not sleep, vigilant.

WA'KE-MAN the chief magistrate of Ripon in Yorkshire.

WA'KE-ROBIN, arum; the name of an herb.

WALD, a wood, a wild woody ground.

WALDEN, [E. lon. 15 min. lat. 52°. 5'.] a town in Essex, on the borders of Cambridgeshire. It was incorporated by Edward VI. with twenty-four aldermen, from whom a treasurer and two assistants were chosen; but by a charter from William III. it has a mayor. The market is on saturday; the fairs on February the 24th, March the 25th, the first wednesday in May, and July the 25th. Here is an almshouse well endowed, and a free-school on a royal foundation. Distant from London 35 computed, and 42 measured miles, and 24 from Chelmsford.

WALES, a principality of England, bounded by Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire on the east; and surrounded by the Irish channel on the other quarters. It was once a famous and distinct kingdom, whither the ancient Britons retired, rather than submit to the Saxons; and extended eastward to the Severn, till Offa drove the inhabitants from the plain countries, and made a dike, which he threw up from the conflux of the Wye and Severn to Chester, their boundary; and prohibited them from passing that dike armed on pain of losing their right hands; however they continued unconquered till the reign of Edward I. when that prince subdued and beheaded Llewellin, the last of the race of the British princes, sent queen Eleanor to Wales, who was delivered in Caernarvon castle of a son, whom the king proclaimed prince of Wales, to whom the Welch patiently submitted, as being born in their own country, and have ever since quietly submitted to the sovereignty of England. It has its own judges, four bishops, in the province of Canterbury, courts of justice, equity, &c. and its own language, which remains the least mixed with foreign words of any in Europe, notwithstanding their long communication with the English. Wales is divided into two parts; North Wales, containing the counties of Anglesea, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; South Wales, containing the counties of Brecknoc, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. See those. It formerly had another division called Powisland, and each of them had a prince.

WALK, 1 a path, or place to walk in. 2 a walking, or short journey on foot.

To WALK, 1 to carry about. 2 to go about for pleasure or exercise. 3 to go, or march. 4 to appear, or trouble, as a spirit that walks in a house.

WA'LKER, 1 one that walks. 2 a fuller.

*Night*-WA'LKER, a common trull.

WA'LKERS, foresters, or those that guard the forest.

WALL, 1 a partition, or inclosure of stone, brick, &c. 2 the fortifications of a town. 3 the place of honour in walking the streets.

To WALL, to inclose with a wall.

WALL-*creeper*, a sort of bird.

WALL-*eye*, a blemished eye.

WALL-*flower*, the name of a flower, well known.

WALL-*louse*, a bug.

WALL-*tree*, an espalier.

WALL-*wort*, the name of an herb.

WA'LLET, a sort of travelling bag with two divisions.

WALLINGFORD, [W. long. 1°. 8'. lat. 51°. 36'.] a very ancient town in Berkshire, of considerable figure in the time of the

the Saxons, but was utterly deſtroyed by the Danes, A. D. 1008. however it was ſoon rebuilt, and was eſteemed a borough in the reign of Edward the confeſſor. It is at preſent not ſo conſiderable as formerly, but ſtill it is a large handſome town on the Thames, which is here three hundred yards broad, and has a bridge over it; here is alſo a good market-houſe, and a town-hall, where the aſſizes are ſometimes held, and the quarter-ſeſſions for this borough. When in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate it had twelve churches, of which only one remains fit for uſe. It is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, ſix aldermen, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, a chamberlain, and eighteen aſſiſtants. The markets are on tueſday and friday; the fairs are on April the 3d and 25th, thurſday before Eaſter, Whit-monday, June the 24th, September the 18th, November the 1ſt, and December the 6th. The chief ſupport of the town is the malt trade, and the carriage of corn by water to London. It ſends two members to parliament, as it has from the beginning, who are choſen by the inhabitants, paying ſcot and lot, who are about one hundred and fifty. Diſtant from London 38 computed, and 46 meaſured miles, and 14 from Reading.

WA'LLOP, a roll, or lump, as of fat.

To WA'LLOW, to roll, or tumble, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

WA'LLOWISH, inſipid.

WA'LNUT, a ſort of large net well known.

WALSALL, [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 52°. 37'.] a town corporate in Staffordſhire, ſituate on a hill, and watered by a little river that runs ſouth into the Thames. It is governed by a mayor, and has a good market on tueſday. Near the town are ſeveral iron mines, which employ the inhabitants in making ſpurs, bridle-bits, ſtirrups, &c. Diſtant from London 92 computed, and 113 meaſured miles, and 18 from Stafford.

WALSHAM NORTH, [E. lon. 1°. 30'. lat. 52°. 53'.] a market-town in Norfolk, ſituate in a level, not far from the ſea. It has a plentiful market for corn, fleſh, &c. on thurſday, and a free-ſchool. Diſtant from London 100 computed, and 121 meaſured miles, and 12 from Norwich.

WA'LSINGHAM, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 52°. 56'.] a pretty good town in Norfolk, about four miles from the ſea, famous for the ruins of a monaſtery founded about four hundred years before the diſſolution, which had a ſhrine of the virgin Mary, almoſt as much frequented at one time as Thomas Becket's at Canterbury. The ſoil here produces abundance of ſaffron and ſoutherwood. It has a market on friday; and had formerly two churches. Diſtant from London 92 computed, and 116 meaſured miles, and 27 from Norwich.

WALTHAM, in Hampſhire, [W. lon. 1°. 10'. lat. 50°. 57'.] has the name of Biſhops-Waltham, from a ſtately palace the biſhops of Wincheſter had here, deſtroyed in the civil wars. It has a market on ſaturday, a fair on the firſt of Auguſt, and a charity-ſchool. In the year 1723, there was a gang of deer-ſtealers called the Blacks of Waltham, becauſe they blacked their faces when they robbed the neighbouring foreſt. Diſtant from London 54 computed, and 65 meaſured miles, and 10 from Wincheſter.

WALTHAM-CROSS, [E. lon. 5 min. lat. 51°. 42'.] a poſt town, partly in Middleſex and partly in Hartfordſhire, and a good thoroughfare in the Ware road, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Lea. It has a ſmall market on tueſday, and fairs on May the 3d, Auguſt the 10th, and September the 15th. Diſtant from London 10 computed, and 12 meaſured miles.

WALTHAM on the WOLD, [W. lon. 46 min. lat. 52°. 47'.] a poor town in Leiceſterſhire, beyond that hilly, heathy, barren tract called Wreking in the Wold; it has, however, a charity-ſchool, a market on thurſday, and a fair September the 8th. Diſtant from London 76 computed, and 81 meaſured miles, and 19 from Leiceſter.

To WA'MBLE, 1 to riſe up, as ſeething water does. 2 to wabble, as an arrow. 3 to want food.

WAN, pale-faced, faint and feeble in countenance.

WAND, a rod, or twig.

To WA'NDER, 1 to ſtray, or ſtraggle about. 2 to go out of the way.

WANE, decreaſe, or decline.

To WANE, to decreaſe, or dacline.

WA'NLASS (in Hunting) as driving the wanlaſs, i. e. driving the deer to the ſtand.

WANT, 1 need, or occaſion. 2 indigence, or poverty. 3 leſs than expected.

To WANT, 1 to lack, or need. 2 to be without, *Milton*. 3 to miſs one. 4 to be in want, to be poor. 5 to be wanting, or miſſing.

WANTAGE, [W. lon. 1°. 22'. lat. 51°. 34'.] a neat town in Berkſhire, the birth-place of king Alfred. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on July the 7th, and October the 6th. A little river runs by it out of the vale of white horſe into the Ocke. It is ſituate in a fine ſporting country, and there are frequent races on the downs. Diſtant from London 50 computed, and 59 meaſured miles, and 20 from Reading.

WA'NTEY, a ſurcingle, or large girth for a pack-horſe.

WA'NTON, adj. 1 gay, airy, gameſome, full of play or ſport. 2 laſcivious, impudent. 3 rogiſh, flippant. 4 nice, or delicate. 5 irregular.

WA'NTON, ſub. a perſon full of play.

To WA'NTON, 1 to play. 2 to flow looſely, or careleſly.

WA'PENTAKE, a diviſion of a county, the ſame as hundred; a word chiefly uſed in the counties north of the river Trent.

WAR, 1 a ſtate of hoſtility between two nations, powers, ſtates, provinces, or parties. 2 a word uſed in poetry for fighting or combat. 3 arms, 4 open defiance.

To WAR, to make war, or go to war.

To WARBLE, 1 to ſing, as birds do. 2 to ſing in a trilling or quavering way. 3 to murmur or purl, as a brook or ſtream.

WARBRIDGE, [W. lon. 5°. 16'. lat. 50°. 37'.] a town in Cornwall, ſituate on the Camal; over which it has a bridge, much the largeſt in the county. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on May the 1ſt, June the 11th, and Auguſt the 1ſt. Diſtant from London 195 computed, and 248 meaſured miles, and 28 from Launceſton.

WARD, 1 part of a city. 2 part of a foreſt. 3 an apartment in an hoſpital. 4 a priſon, or particular diviſion of it. 5 a pupil, or orphan under guardianſhip. 6 a keeper of a priſon. 7 part of a lock. 8 a watching, or keeping ward.

WARD-*penny*, or WA'RDAGE, the money contributed to watch and ward.

To WARD, 1 to watch. 2 to keep off, parry, or put aſide; as a blow.

WA'RDEN, 1 a keeper, or guardian. 2 the head of a college, anſwering to the maſter. 3 a gooſe. 4 a large fine ſort of pear.

WA'RDEN *of the mint*, an officer who receives the gold and ſilver brought in by the merchants, pays them for it, and overſees the other officers.

*Lord* WA'RDEN *of the cinque ports*, the governor of thoſe noted havens, who has the authority of an admiral, and ſends out writs in his own name.

WA'RDENSHIP, the office of a warden.

WA'RD-*mote*, or WARD *mote-court*, a court held in every ward in London.

WA'RDER, a beadle or ſtaff-man, who keeps watch or guard in the day-time.

WA'RDERS *of the tower*, called *Yeoman warders*, are officers who attend at the gate of the tower of London, to take account of all perſons who come into it; alſo, to attend priſoners of ſtate, &c.

WA'RDROBE, a place where the garments of kings and great perſons are kept.

*Clerk of the* WA'RDROBE *to the king*, an officer who keeps an inventory of all things belonging to the king's wardrobe.

WARE, [under the meridian of London, lat. 51°. 50'.] a market-town in Hartfordſhire ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Lea. It was founded A. D. 914. and began to be of note in the reign of king John, when the high road to the north was laid through it, ſo that it increaſed by degrees to the eclipſing of Hartford. In the year 1408 it was drowned by floods from the up-lands, and ſluices or wares having been made to preſerve it from the like, the town thence took its name. When the Danes came up the Thames and Lea to this place, they built a fort here, and to ſecure it from Alfred's army, they raiſed the water round it by building dams. The abundance of water here gave riſe to that uſeful project of cutting a channel for conveying the New-river to London. It has a very good market on tueſday, and fairs on March the 25th, July the 27th, and September the 7th. A conſiderable trade is carried on here in malt, of which great quantities are carried to London; and it has ſeveral good inns: at one of them, the crown, is the famous large bed which is twelve feet ſquare. Diſtant from London 20 computed, and 22 meaſured miles, and 2 from Hartford.

WARE, 1 commodities, goods, merchandize. 2 a dam in a river.

WARE-*houſe*, a houſe to put wares in.

WA'REHAM, [W. lon. 12°. 15'. lat. 50°. 45'.] a borough town in Dorſetſhire, ſituate in the healthieſt part of the county, tho' ſurrounded by the Piddle and Frome, and that bay on which Pool ſtands. It was a Roman town, and reckoned the oldeſt, if not the largeſt, in the county, it having had eight churches, now reduced to three. And it had a mint, and was defended by a caſtle and walls; and was a noted harbour before the ſea retreated from it. It now conſiſts chiefly of two ſtreets; has a market on ſaturday; and fairs on April the 6th, June the 24th, and Auguſt the 31ſt. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, ſix capital burgeſſes, and twelve common-council. It ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 90 computed, and 108 meaſured miles, and 16 from Dorcheſter.

WA'RFARE, going to war, a military expedition.

WA'RIANGLES, a kind of noiſy ravenous birds in Staffordſhire and Shropſhire, that prey upon other birds which, when they have taken, they hang them upon thorns or prickles, and tear them in pieces and devour them.

WA'RINESS, 1 prudence, circumſpection. 2 ſavingneſs, œconomy.

WARK, or WERK, a work or building.

WA'RLIKE, 1 belonging to the war, military. 2 that loves the war, valiant.

WARM, 1 temperate, neither too hot or cold. 2 paſſionate. 3 eager, urgent. 4 having wherewithal to live.

To WARM, 1 to heat, or make warm. 2 to become warm. 3 to anger, or make angry.

WA'RMING-*pan*, a chamber utenſil, well known.

WARMINSTER, [W. lon. 2°. 16'. lat. 51°. 18'.] a town of Wiltſhire, ſituate on the Deveril near the ſource of the Willybourn. 'Tis a populous place, with many good inns, and is of much more conſequence than moſt of the boroughs of this county, though it ſends no members to parliament. It is very famous for a great corn market on Saturday, and the malt trade here is greater than in any town of the weſt, and here is alſo a conſiderable trade in wool and cloth. Its fairs are April the 11th, Auguſt the 10th, and October the 28th. Diſtant from London 80 computed, and 99 meaſured miles, and 24 from Saliſbury.

WARMTH, moderate heat, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

To WARN, 1 to tell, or give notice of a thing. 2 to admoniſh. 3 to bid one provide himſelf elſewhere. 4 to ſummon a perſon to appear in a court of juſtice.

WA'RNEL-*worms*, worms within the ſkin on the backs of cattle.

WA'RNING, the action of the verb, *To warn*.

WA'RNING-*wheel* (of a clock) is the third or fourth wheel, according to its diſtance from the firſt wheel.

WA'RNOTH, a forfeit of double rent by the tenants of Dover-caſtle, if they fail at the day.

To WARP, 1 to make a warp. 2 to toſs, or throw about, *Milton*. 3 to caſt, as boards do when they are cut before they are thoroughly dry. 4 to draw a ſhip into port, by faſtening a rope a ſhore, or otherwiſe, and drawing it in by the capſton.

WARP, 1 the threads that run lengthwiſe in a piece of ſtuff. 2 a hawſer, or any other ſmall rope to warp up a ſhip. 3 a mole.

WA'RRANT, 1 an order, or authentic power, an inſtrument whereby a perſon authorizes another to do ſomething. 2 an order for a place at court, &c. 3 a letter of attorney, whereby a perſon authorizes another to do ſomething in his name, and warrants his action. 4 power, or authority. 5 permiſſion, or leave.

To WA'RRANT, 1 to ſecure, to maintain. 2 to aſſure, or promiſe. 3 (with Horſemen) a jockey that ſells a horſe, is by an inviolable cuſtom to warrant him; and in caſe he is ſold under ſuch infirmities that are not obviouſly diſcovered, and ſo may eſcape the buyer, he is obliged, in nine days, to refund the money, and take back the horſe: but he does not warrant him clear of ſuch infirmities as may be ſeen and diſcerned.

*Clerk of the* WA'RRANTS, an officer, in the common-pleas, who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant.

WA'RRANTABLE, that may be warranted, or defended.

WA'RRANTER, the perſon who covenants or promiſes to ſecure a thing to the purchaſer.

WA'RRANTY, 1 a covenant to ſecure a bargain. 2 authority.

WA'RREN, 1 a place privileged to keep hares, conies, patridges and pheaſants. 2 a device for preſerving and ſtoring fiſh in the midſt of a river, to the end that they may be taken at pleaſure.

WA'RRENER, a keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIER, or WA'RRIOUR, one that has been uſed to the wars.

WA'RRINGTON, [W. lon. 2°. 32'. lat. 53°. 26'.] a market-town in Lancaſhire, with a fine ſtone bridge over the Merſey, leading to Cheſhire, and is pretty large, neat, old built, populous and rich, with a conſiderable market on wedneſday, noted for lamprey, and all ſorts of fiſh, fleſh, corn, and cattle, and it has a particular market once a week for huckaback, the manufacture of its neighbourhood; its fairs are on July the 25th, and November the 29th. It gives the title of earl to the noble family of Booth. Diſtant from London 136 computed, and 182 meaſured miles, and 40 from Lancaſter.

WA'RSCOT, a contribution, anciently uſed to be paid, towards war or armour.

WART, 1 a little hard knob, or excreſcence on the ſkin like a pea. 2 a ſpungy ſubſtance growing near the eye of a horſe. 3 a ſubſtance growing in the middle of a flower.

WA'RY, 1 prudent, provident, cautious, wiſe. 2 thrifty.

WA'RY-*angle*, 1 a ſort of bird, a kind of mag-pie. 2 See WARIANGLES.

WARWICK, [W. lon. 1°. 32'. lat. 52°. 20'.] the capital of Warwickſhire, is a fine borough town, ſituate on the Avon, over which is a ſtone bridge. All the ways leading to it are cut through a rock of free-ſtone, on which it ſtands. It is a pretty large town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſpacious ſtreets, well built and regular, and all meeting in the centre of the town. Though it is very populous, it has now only two churches, but it formerly had ſix churches and ſix monaſteries. The town-houſe is built of free-ſtone, ſupported by pillars, in which the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions are held. Here are three charity-ſchools, in which 62 boys and 42 girls are taught and cloathed; an hoſpital for twelve decayed gentlemen; another for eight poor women; and two others for decayed tradeſmen. The town is ſupplied with water by pipes from ſprings half a mile off. It has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday; and fairs on the ſecond monday in Lent, May the 1ſt, June the 24th, Auguſt the 24th, and October the 28th. Queen Mary incorporated it, and Charles II. re-incorporated it, and it is now governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four burgeſſes, or common-council. It has a good trade in malt.

Here

Here is a ſtrong caſtle ſituate on a rock 40 feet higher than the Avon, but on the north ſide even with the town. This town, as well as Holland in Lincolnſhire, gives the title of earl to the noble family of Rich, as it did formerly to the Nevils, and that of duke to others, and it ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 67 computed, and 88 meaſured miles.

WARWICKSHIRE, an inland county of England; partly in the dioceſe of Worceſter, and partly in that of Litchfield and Coventry. It is bounded on the north with Staffordſhire; with Northamptonſhire and Leiceſterſhire on the eaſt; with Oxfordſhire and Gloceſterſhire on the ſouth; and with Worceſterſhire on the weſt. It is divided into two parts, the Feldon and the Woodland, i. e. the champain, and the woody country; parted in ſome ſort by the Avon running obliquely through the middle of the county from north eaſt to ſouth weſt. It is about 110 miles in circumference, contains about 670,000 acres; and is divided into five hundreds, in which are twenty market-towns, and one hundred and fifty-eight pariſhes, and it ſends ſix members to parliament. The ſoil is very rich, and yields abundance of corn and wood.

WAS, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb *to be*.

WASE, a wreath of cloth, &c. to be laid under any veſſel or burden that is born on the head.

WASH, 1 food for hogs. 2 a lotion for waſhing. 3 a lotion for beautifying. 4 ten ſtrikes of oiſters. 5 a ſhallow part of a river, or arm of the ſea.

To WASH, 1 to cleanſe with water, or any other liquor. 2 to bathe, to water, to lave. 3 to run by, or near to. 4 to purge, to cleanſe. 5 (with Painters) to lay colours, as Indian ink, biſtre, &c. on a deſign drawn with a pen or crayon, to make it appear the more natural, by adding the ſhadows of prominencies, apertures, &c. and imitating the particular matters the piece conſiſts of.

WA'SH-*brew*, ſmall oatmeal ſteeped in water, and cleanſed, and afterwards boiled to a jelly, otherwiſe called flummery.

*The* WA'SHES, the marſhes in Lincolnſhire.

WA'SHING, 1 the action of the verb, *to waſh*. 2 (with Goldſmiths) are the lotions whereby they draw the particles of gold and ſilver out of the aſhes, earth, ſweepings, &c.

WA'SHY, feeble, weak.

WA'SKITE, a kind of Virginian hawk.

WASP, a ſort of ſtinging fly, well known.

WA'SPISH, peeviſh, fretful, ill-humoured.

WA'SSEL, a common feaſt, a feſtival ſong ſung about from door to door about the time of the Epiphany.

WA'SSEL *bowl*, or WA'STEL-*bowl*, a large cup or bowl carried by waſſelers at Chriſtmaſs.

WA'SSELERS, thoſe who go a waſſeling.

WA'SSELING, a going about at Chriſtmaſs, Twelfth-tide, &c. with a bowl, ſinging a Chriſtmaſs-carol, and begging good cheer, money, &c.

WAST, or WASTE, adj. 1 good for nothing. 2 uncultivated, not tilled.

WAST, or WASTE, ſub. 1 ravaging, deſtroying, ſpoiling. 2 profuſion. 3 ſpoil or decay of a houſe or land, to the prejudice of an heir, &c. 4 the middle of the body. 5 the middle part of a ſhip. 6 thoſe lands that are not in any man's occupation, but lie in common. 7 looſe ſheets of a printed book, kept by the printer, or bookſeller, to perfect books that are imperfect.

WASTE-*book* (with Merchants) a memorial, or memorandum book.

WASTE *of the foreſt*, is when a man cuts down his own woods within the foreſt without leave.

WASTE *coat*, a man's garment worn under the coat.

To WASTE, 1 to ſpend, or conſume. 2 to ſpoil, lay waſte, or ruin. 3 to decay. 4 to grow towards an end.

WA'STER, a deſtroyer.

WA'STORS, thieves, or robbers.

WATCH, 1 a guard in the night. 2 the fourth part of the night. 3 a ſet portion of time for keeping watch. 4 a pocket clock.

To WATCH, 1 to ſit up at night. 2 to look to, to be upon one's guard. 3 to watch and ward. 4 to ſit up with a ſick perſon. 5 to obſerve one narrowly,

WATCH-*work*, the inner parts of a watch, or any movement which is deſigned to ſhew the hours without ſtriking.

WATCH-*tower*, a tower for a watchman to ſtand upon.

WA'TCHET, a kind of pale blue.

WATCHET, [W. lon. 3°. 25'. lat. 51°. 15'.] an ancient little port of Somerſetſhire, ſituate on the Severn ſea; it has very few veſſels belong to it, and thoſe trade in coals, or as coaſters to Briſtol, where they ſupply the glaſs-houſes with aſhes of ſea-weed. It has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on Auguſt the 25th. Diſtant from London 126 computed, and 153 meaſured miles, and 53 from Briſtol.

WA'TCHFUL, 1 vigilant, attentive. 2 wakeful, not ſubject to ſleep. 3 having a careful eye over.

WA'TER, 1 one of the four elements, being a cold, ſimple, fluid, and liquid body. 2 urine, or piſs. 3 rain. 4 a certain luſtre and clearneſs of the colour of pearls, diamonds, &c. thus called becauſe theſe were anciently thought to be formed of congealed water. 5 a river, lake, or pond. 6 tide. 7 a certain luſtre in imitation of waves, ſet in ſilks, mohairs, &c. 8 (with Chemiſts

more uſually called phlegm, is the fourth of the five chemical principles, and one of the paſſive ones. 9 (in Medicine, &c.) a kind of liquor, procured by art from divers bodies, principally of the vegetable kind.

*Simple* WA'TER, that procured from one ſort of vegetables.

*Compound* WA'TER, that drawn from ſeveral ingredients.

To WA'TER, 1 to ſprinkle with water, to bathe, or waſh. 2 to give water to drink. 3 to lay in water. 4 to give a luſtre to ſtuffs.

WA'TERAGE, money paid for paſſage by water.

WA'TER-*archer*, the name of an herb.

WA'TER-*bailiff*, an officer who collects the duties on the water, arreſts perſons on the Thames, &c.

WA'TER *bears*, a ſort of bears at Spitſberg, that live upon what they catch in the ſea.

WA'TER-*betony*, the name of an herb.

WATER-*born*, juſt afloat, as a ſhip.

WA'TER *colours*, colours that are ground with gum water.

WA'TER-*crewet*, a nick name for a popiſh altar.

WA TER *engine*, an engine driven by the water.

WA'TER-*fall*, a caſcade.

WA'TER *farcin*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

WA'TER-*flag*, the name of an herb.

WA'TER-*gage*, 1 an inſtrument to meaſure the quantity and depth of any water. 2 a ſea-wall, or bank to keep off the water.

WA'TER-*gang*, a trench to carry a ſtream of water.

WA'TER-*gavel*, a rent formerly paid for fiſhing in, or other benefit received from ſome river, or water.

WA'TER-*houſe*, a reſervoir of water.

WA'TER-*lily*, the name of a flower.

WA TER-*lock*, a fenced watering place.

WA'TER-*meaſure*, a meaſure that exceeds the Wincheſter meaſure, by about three gallons in a buſhel, uſed for ſelling coals in the pool, &c.

WA'TER *mill*, a mill driven by water.

WA'TER-*murrain*, a diſeaſe in black cattle.

WA'TER-*ordeal*, an ancient Saxon way of trial or purgation, when ſuſpected of a crime, by putting the hands into ſcalding water.

WA'TER-*pepper*, the name of an herb.

WA'TER *poiſe*, an inſtrument for trying the ſtrength of liquors.

WA'TER-*pot*, an utenſil to hold water.

WA'TER-*ſcape*, an aqueduct, or water-courſe.

WA'TER-*ſhoot* (with Gardeners) a young ſprig, which ſprings out of the root of a tree.

WA'TER-*ſhot* (with Sailors) a term uſed of a ſhip when ſhe rides at anchor, being moored, neither a-croſs the tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WA'TER *of ſeparation*, or WA'TER *of departing* (with Refiners) *aqua fortis*, ſo named becauſe it ſeparates gold from ſilver.

WA'TER-*ſnake*, a ſnake that lives in the water.

WA'TER-*ſpider*, a ſpider that lives on the water.

WA'TER *table* (in Architecture) a ſort of ledge left in ſtone or brick walls, about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground, from which place the thickneſs of the wall begins to abate.

WA'TER-*trough*, a trough to hold water.

WA'TER-*tub*, a tub to contain water.

WA'TER-*way* (in a ſhip) is a ſmall ledge of timber lying on the neck cloſe by the ſides, to keep the water from running down there.

WA'TER *wheel*, an engine for raiſing water in great quantities out of a deep well.

WA'TER-*willow*, the name of an herb.

WA'TERED, 1 waſhed, or ſoaked in water. 2 having drank, or been led to the water. 3 made like waves, as ſtuffs.

WATERFORD, [W. lon 7 deg. lat. 52°. 12'.] a city and port town, the capital of Waterford county, in the province of Munſter, ſituate on the river Sure, 8 miles from the ocean. It is one of the largeſt cities in Ireland, and it has a good foreign trade.

WA'TERISH, like, or having water.

WA'TERMAN, one who carries paſſengers upon the water.

WA'TERY, 1 full, of, or having water. 2 weak, ſubject to water, as the eyes.

✠ *The* WA'TERY *plain*, the ſurface of the ſea.

WA'TERY *ſores*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

WA'TERY-*triplicity*, the three ſigns of the zodiac, Cancer, Scorpio, and Piſces.

WATFORD, [W. lon. 13 min. lat. 51°. 41'.] a ſmall town in Hartfordſhire, near which the Watlingſtreet croſſes the Coln to St. Albans. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet, which in winter is extremely dirty; for the Coln having two ſtreams here, its water, at the entrance of the town, is ſometimes ſo ſwelled by floods as to be unpaſſable. Here is an almſhouſe, a charity ſchool for 40 boys, and a handſome free-ſchool, and ſeveral other charitable foundations. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on Trinity-monday for three days, and Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 15 computed, and 17 meaſured miles, and 18 from Hartford.

WATLINGTON, [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 51°. 37'.] a ſmall town in Oxfordſhire, ſituate at the foot of the Chiltern-hills. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on March the 25th, and Auguſt the 24th. Diſtant from London 37 computed, and 43 meaſured miles, and 15 from Oxford.

To WA'TTLE, to cover with hurdles, or grates.

WA'TTLED, made of wattles, or hurdles.

WA'TTLES, 1 ſpleeted grates, or hurdles; for

for folds for ſheep, &c. 2 the gills of a cock. 3 the red fleſh under a turkey's neck.

WATTON, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 52°. 38′.] a market town in Norfolk, ſituate on the edge of that open part of the country, here called Filand, and is a great thorough-fare from Lynn, Thetford, &c. The church is but ſmall. It has a market on wedneſday, formerly on friday; and fairs on September the 29th, and October the 28th. Diſtant from London 74 computed, and 89 meaſured miles, and 16 from Norfolk.

WA'TRY. See WATERY.

WAVE, a billow, a ſurge, a hollow in the ſurface of water, with an elevation aſide thereof.

WAVE-*loaves*, or WAVE-*offerings* (with the Jews) certain loaves which were to be paid as the firſt fruits of every year's increaſe.

To WAVE, 1 to riſe and fall like waves. 2 to faſhion or make like waves, as on watered ſtuffs. 3 to turn to and fro. 4 to forego, or renounce. 5 to decline, or give over. 6 to turn another way, as a diſcourſe.

To WA''VER, to doubt, to be irreſolute, to be at an uncertainty.

WA''VERING, ſub. the action of the verb, *To waver*.

WA''VERING, adj. fickle, uncertain.

WA'VESON, ſuch goods as after a ſhipwreck appear floating on the waves.

WA'VY, in the faſhion or form of waves.

WAU'MISH, or WA'LMISH, ſick, or ſickiſh at the ſtomach.

To WAWL, to cry as a cat does in the night, to catterwawl.

WAX, a ſoft yellowiſh matter wherewith the bees form their cells to receive their honey.

*Sealing* WAX, a ſort of ſticky ſubſtance for ſealing letters, &c.

WAX *chandler*, a maker of wax-candles, ſealing-wax, &c.

To WAX, 1 to cover with wax. 2 to grow or become, to increaſe.

WAY, 1 a road, or ſpace to go from one place to another. 2 the courſe, run, or rake, as of a ſhip. 3 the ſmooth water after the ſtern of a ſhip when under ſail. 4 track, or trace. 5 ſide. 6 means, expedient, or courſe. 7 manner, method, courſe, or maxim. 8 cuſtom, or uſe. 9 condition, or paſs. 10 example, pattern. 11 ſtreet, or road. 12 profeſſion, or calling.

*Covert* WAY (in Fortification) a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, having a parapet, or breaſt-work, with its banquet and glacis, ranging quite round the half-moon, and other works towards the country.

WAY *of the rounds* (in Fortification) is a ſpace left for the paſſage of the rounds, between the wall and rampart of a fortified town; but it is not now much in uſe.

To WAY *a horſe*, to teach him to travel in the ways.

WAY'D-*horſe* (with Horſemen) is one who is already backed, ſuppled, and broken, and ſhews a diſpoſition to the manage.

WAY-*bit*, a little or ſmall ſpace of ground, a little way.

WAY-*faring*, travelling.

WAY-*faring tree*, the wild vine, or hedge-plant.

WAY-*goer*, a beggar that has no home.

WAY-*herb*, the herb plantane.

To WAY-*lay*, to lie in wait for one by the way.

WAY-*layer*, a lier in wait.

WAY *of eſſay* (with Authors) is a particular method of handling a ſubject, in which the writer delivers himſelf more freely and modeſtly than in the dogmatic way.

WAY-*thorn*, the name of a plant.

WAY'WARD, 1 obſtinate. 2 peeviſh, froward.

WAY'WARD (of wahrheit, tuet. truth) telling truth; wayward ſiſters, i. e. the witches.

WAY-*wiſer*, 1 a pocket movement like a watch, for counting one's ſteps or paces, in order to know how far a perſon walks in a day, &c 2 an inſtrument fixed to the great wheel of a chariot, to ſhew how far it travels in a day, &c.

WAY'WOD, a governor of a chief place in Muſcovy.

WE, a pronoun, the plural of *I*.

WEAK, 1 feeble, infirm, that has little or no ſtrength. 2 ſimple, fooliſh. 3 faint, poor, ſmall, inconſiderable. 4 treacherous, forgetful.

To WEAKEN, 1 to make weak, to leſſen one's ſtrength. 2 to invalidate, as a teſtimony. 3 to grow weak.

WEA'KLING, a child that has little or no ſtrength.

WEA'KNESS, 1 want of ſtrength. 2 weakſide. imbecility, poorneſs.

WEAL, benefit, or advantage, as the common-weal.

WEALD, the woody part of a country, as the weald of Kent.

WEALTH, riches, ſubſtance.

*Common* WEALTH, a republic.

*A Common* WEALTH's-*man*, a republican, a ſtickler for a common-wealth.

WEA'LTHY, rich, opulent.

To WEAN, 1 to take from the breaſt. 2 to abſtain from.

WEA'NEL, a young beaſt newly weaned.

WEA'NLING, a young creature fit to be weaned; weanling kids, *Milton*.

WEA'PON, a general name for any inſtrument, either offenſive or defenſive.

WEA'PON-*ſalve*, a ſort of ointment, which, ſome pretended, would cure a wound, if the weapon that gave it were dreſſed with it.

WEA'PONED, having a weapon, armed. *Shakeſp.*

WEAR, or WARE, 1 any thing that is worn for cloathing. 2 a dam in a river fitted for taking

taking fiſh. 3 a dam to turn the ſtream to a mill, &c.

To WEAR, 1 to have on, or about, to be cloathed in. 2 to laſt, to hold out, to endure. 3 to decay, or rub away.

WEA'RABLE, that may be weared.

WEA'RIED, tired.

WEA'RINESS, the being weary.

WEA'RING, 1 decaying. 2 cloathed with.

WEA'RISOME, fatiguing, tireſome.

WEA'RY, 1 tired, or fatigued. 2 tired, or diſguſted with.

To WEA'RY, 1 to tire, or fatigue. 2 to incommode.

WEA'SAND, the wind-pipe.

WEA'THER, the ſtate or diſpoſition of the air round us, as to moiſture or drought, heat or cold, wind or calm, rain, ſnow, hail, fog, froſt, &c.

WEA'THER-*board*, that ſide of the ſhip that is to the windward.

WEA'THER *beaten*, worn, or having loſt its beauty by being expoſed to the weather.

WEA'THER-*cock*, 1 a vane, in form of a cock on the top of a ſteeple, tower, &c. to ſhew which way the wind blows. 2 one that turns any way for intereſt.

WEA'THER-*gage*, the advantage of the wind.

WEA'THER *glaſs*, an inſtrument contrived to indicate the ſtate or diſpoſition of the atmoſphere.

WEA'THER-*man* (with Archers) one who carefully obſerves the wind and weather in ſhooting.

WEA'THER-*wiſe*, ſkill'd in predicting the changes of the weather.

To WEA'THER *a point*, 1 to go to the windward of a point, or headland. 2 to overcome a difficulty.

To WEA'THER *a hawk* (with Falconers) to ſet her abroad to take the air.

To WEAVE, 1 to make a web of cloth, ſilk, ſtuff, linen, &c. in a loom. 2 to work hair for periwigs.

WEA'VER, 1 one that weaves cloth, ſilk, &c. in a loom with a ſhuttle. 2 one that weaves hair for periwigs.

WEB, 1 cloth while weaving in the loom. 2 a cob-web. 3 a pearl in the eye; ſee PANNUS.

WEB-*footed*, ſuch fowls as have their claws joined together by a thin ſkin, as ducks, &c.

WEBLEY, [W. lon. 2°. 55'. lat. 52°. 15'.] an ancient borough town in Herefordſhire, ſending two members to parliament; but is no corporation. 'Tis noted chiefly for fine ale; and a charity-ſchool for 25 boys, 21 of whom are cloathed, and another for girls. Here is a little market on thurſday, and fairs on Holy-thurſday, and the third thurſday after. Diſtant from London 108 computed, and 130 meaſured miles, and 12 from Hereford.

WE'BSTER, a weaver.

To WED, to marry, to enter into wedlock.

WE'DDED, 1 married. 2 attached to.

WE'DDING, 1 the celebration of marriage. 2 the wedding-dinner, ſupper, or rejoicing. 3 † the emptying of a houſe of office.

WEDGE, 1 an inſtrument for cleaving wood. It is the laſt of the five mechanical powers. 2 an ingot, or bar of metal.

To WEDGE, to put a thing between two others.

WE'DLOCK, marriage, the matrimonial tie.

WE'DNESDAY, the fourth day of the week. It has its name from an idol called Woden, which the Saxons worſhipped on this day, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with Mars.

WEED, 1 any wild herb that grows of itſelf, to the detriment of other uſeful herbs it grows with. 2 a habit, or garment. 3 a peculiar habit worn by a widow.

To WEED, to pull up weeds.

WEED (among Miners) the degeneracy of a load or vein of fine metal into an uſeleſs marcaſite.

WEEK, the ſpace of ſeven days.

WEEK, or WICK, the match in a candle.

WEEKLY, every week, week by week.

WEEL, 1 a bow-net to catch fiſh in. 2 a whirl-pool.

To WEEN, to think, to ſuppoſe.

WEE'NING, thinking, or ſuppoſing.

To WEEP, 1 to ſhed tears. 2 to diſtill. 3 to lament, or grieve for.

WEE'SEL, a little wild beaſt, that kills rats, &c.

To W'EET, to know.

WEE'VIL, a little black inſect that eats corn.

WEFT, 1 a thing woven. 2 a treſs of hair.

WEIGH, a weight of two hundred and fifty-ſix pounds averdupois.

WEIGH *of corn*, forty buſhels.

To WEIGH, 1 to poiſe, to examine how heavy a thing is. 2 to examine, judge, or conſider. 3 to heave up, as to weigh anchor. 4 to be of weight, to have a certain weight. 5 to be conſiderable, important, &c.

WEI'GHABLE, that may be weighed, or ſold by weight.

WEI'GHING, the action of the verb, *to weigh*.

WEIGHT, 1 the being heavy. 2 burden. 3 a piece of metal, ſtone, &c. to weigh withal. 4 importance, or conſequence. 5 a piece of metal faſtened to a jack, clock, &c. 6 a quantity proportioned to the weight. 7 (in Mechanics) any thing that is to be ſuſtained, raiſed, or moved by a machine, or any thing that in any manner reſiſts the motion that is to be produced.

WEI'GHTINESS, 1 the being weighty. 2 importance.

WEI'GHTY, 1 heavy. 2 important, of conſequence, of moment.

To WEILD. See *To* WIELD.

WEIRD, ſcot. a perſon who practiſes ſorcery.
WELCH, of, or belonging to the principality of Wales.
*A* WELCH *rabbit*, toaſted bread and cheeſe.
WE'LCOME, adj. agreeable, acceptable.
WE'LCOME, ſub. 1 a happy coming. 2 a kind reception. 3 a feaſt, or treat.
To WE'LCOME, to bid welcome.
WELCOMED, 1 made welcome. 2 received.
WELD, an herb ſo called, the ſtalk and root whereof are uſed in dying yellow, &c.
To WELD (in Smithery) is to forge iron.
WE'LDING-*heat* (with Smiths) a degree of heat that they give their iron in the forge, when they have occaſion to double up iron.
WELDON, a town in Northamptonſhire in Rockingham-foreſt. It has a market on wedneſday, and a handſome market-houſe, with a ſeſſions-chamber over it. Diſtant from London 65 computed, and 83 meaſured miles.
WE'LFARE, health, or proſperity.
WELK, or WILK, a ſort of ſhell-fiſh.
WE'LKIN, or WE'LKING, the ſky, the firmament.
WELL, 1 a deep round hole in the ground for water. 2 mineral water.
WELL (in Military affairs) is the depth that the miner ſinks into the ground, to prepare a mine, or to find out and ruin a mine.
WELL-*bole* (in a Building) the hole left for the ſtairs to come up through.
WELL-*ſpring*, a fountain, or ſpring.
WELL, adv. 1 in health. 2 much, as well-beloved. 3 ſucceſsful, proſperous, right. 4 regular, as one ought to do.
WE'LLADAY, or WE'LLAWAY, an interjection of grief.
WELL-*affected*, or WELL-*minded*, of a good intention.
WELL-*born*, or WELL-*deſcended*, of a good family, a gentleman born.
WELL-*bottomed*, of a good bottom, rich.
WELL-*diſpoſed*, charitable.
WELL-*meaning*, honeſt, juſt, that means well.
WELL *near*, or WELL *nigh*, almoſt, as it were.
WELL-*ſet*, of a ſtrong make of body.
WELLINGBOROUGH, [W. lon. 44 min. lat. 52°. 20′.] a market-town of Northamptonſhire, ſituate on the Nen, in an open corn country, whence its chief trade is in corn; but it has alſo a conſiderable manufacture of lace. It was deſtroyed by fire in July 1738; but the houſes are ſince more beautifully rebuilt of a ſort of red ſtone, and they ſtand on a rock of the ſame. Here is a conſiderable market on wedneſday, and fairs on Eaſter-tueſday, and October the 18th. Diſtant from London 52 computed, and 65 meaſured miles, and 8 from Northampton.
WELLINGTON, [W. lon. 2°. 30′. lat. 52°. 45′.] a market-town in Shropſhire, where Charles I. aſſembled his army in the beginning of the civil wars, in his march to Shrewſbury. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on June the 11th and 24th, and November the 10th. Diſtant from London 119 computed, and 151 meaſured miles, and 11 from Shrewſbury.
WELLINGTON, in Somerſetſhire, [W. lon. 3°. 15′. lat. 50°. 49′.] ſituate on the Thone, is a dirty place, but has a conſiderable pottery for curious ſtone mugs, and a manufacture of ſerges, druggets, &c. Here is a market on thurſday, and fairs on June the 24th, and November the 10th; and every thurſday from that before Eaſter to Holy-thurſday, are famous fairs for cattle. Diſtant from London 124 computed, and 151 meaſured miles, and 43 from Briſtol.
WELLS, [W. lon. 2°. 35′. lat 51°. 20′.] a ſmall but clean city in Somerſetſhire, ſituate at the bottom of Mendip hills, ſo called from the ſprings in all parts of it. This was firſt made a free borough by Henry II. and it is now governed by a mayor, recorder, ſeven maſters or aldermen, and ſixteen common-council. It has one pariſh only, which is 7 miles long, and 4 broad, and contains ſeveral hamlets. The ſtreets are broad, and contains about ſix hundred houſes. The chief manufactures are knitting of ſtockings, and making bone-lace. It has a handſome market-houſe and town-houſe, where the corporation meets, and where the aſſizes are held, which are generally in the ſummer alternately with Taunton and Bridgwater. The cathedral is greatly admired, and was built by Ina king of the weſt Saxons; and A. D. 905, was erected into an epiſcopal ſee; but John de Villula, its ſixteenth biſhop, removed the ſee to Bath, but the conteſt between the two churches was afterwards compromiſed, and it was determined the biſhops ſhould be afterwards ſtiled biſhops of Bath and Wells. The biſhop's palace exceeds moſt of that denomination in beauty; the ſouth ſide of it looks like a caſtle. This city ſends two members to parliament, which it did as early as Bath and Briſtol; it has markets on wedneſday and ſaturday; fairs on May the 3d, June the 24th, October the 11th, and November the 27th; an hoſpital for 30 poor men and women; and a charity-ſchool for 20 boys, and 20 girls. Diſtant from London 102 computed, and 127 meaſured miles, and 19 from Briſtol.
WELSHPOOL, [W. lon. 3°. 10′. lat. 52°. 42′.] a market-town of Montgomeryſhire, large, well-built, and incorporate, ſituate on a fruitful vale on the Severn. The manufacture of flannel is carried on here; and it has a market on monday, and a fair on Auguſt the 29th. Diſtant from London 120 computed, and 176 meaſured miles.
WELT, 1 a fold, or doubling down of cloth

in

in making a garment. 2 a ſlip of leather to faſten the ſole of a ſhoe to the upper leather.

To WE'LTER, to wallow, or roll.

WEM, [W. lon. 2°. 42′. lat. 52°. 50′.] a noted old town in Shropſhire, ſituate near the Source of the Rodan. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on June the 29th, and November the 10th. The famous comic writer, Mr. Wycherly, was born here. Diſtant from London 121 computed, and 148 meaſured miles, and 11 from Shrewſbury.

WEM, a blemiſh in cloth.

† WEM, or WEMB, the belly, or guts.

WEN, a humour, or excreſcence, growing on divers parts of the body, conſiſting of a bag or cyſtis filled with ſome peculiar matter.

WENCE, a word uſed in Kent for a place where two ways meet.

WENCH, 1 a young woman. 2 a familiar word for a maid or girl. 3 a contemptuous word for a female. 4 a whore, or crack.

To WENCH, to whore, or frequent bawdy-houſes.

WENCHER, a whore maſter, a lecher, one who keeps wenches company.

WE'NCHING, whoring, following wenches.

WEND, a tract of land containing many acres.

WENDOVER, [W. lon. 45 min. lat. 51°. 40′.] an old burough, by preſcription, in Buckinghamſhire, but is a poor place, and in a dirty ſituation at the entrance of Ailſbury vale. It has a market on thurſday, and fairs on May the 1ſt, and September the 22nd; and it ſends two members to parliament. Diſtant from London 30 computed, and 39 meaſured miles, and 20 from Buckingham.

WENLOCK, [W. lon. 2°. 32′. lat. 52°. 32′.] an ancient corporation and borough-town of Shropſhire, governed by a bailiff, recorder, and twelve capital burgeſſes. 'Tis chiefly noted for lime-ſtone, and tobacco-pipe clay. Its market is on monday, and fairs on Trinity monday, June the 24th, each for two days, and October the 6th for three days. It now ſends two members to parliament, and was the firſt borough that ſent but one. Diſtant from London 114 computed, and 143 meaſured miles, and 10 from Shrewſbury in the road to Worceſter.

WENT, 1 (the only tenſe in uſe of the obſolete verb *to wend*) did go. 2 pierced, or did pierce. 3 paſſed, or did paſs.

WENT, ſub. a way.

WEPT, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb, *To weep*.

WERE the plural of *was*, in the preter tenſe of the verb *To be*. It is alſo uſed in the ſingular of the ſame tenſe.

WE'RISH, unſavoury, inſipid.

WE'RNANCE, a title the natives in the Weſt Indies give to a great lord.

WER-*wolf*, a man-wolf, or wolf-man, one who by ſorcery inveſts himſelf with the nature and form of a wolf.

WE'SAND. See WEASAND.

WEST, ſub. 1 one of the four quarters of the world, being that where the ſun ſets. 2 the weſtern parts.

WEST, adj. occidental, towards the weſt.

WESTBURY, [W. lon. 2°. 16′. lat. 51°. 20′.] a borough-town in Wiltſhire, ſituate under Saliſbury plain, ſending two members to parliament. It was firſt incorporated by Henry IV. and had once as large privileges as Briſtol. 'Tis now governed by a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen. It has a good market on friday for corn, and fairs the firſt friday in Lent, and Whit-monday. Diſtant from London 80 computed, and 95 meaſured miles, and 28 from Saliſbury.

WE'STERLY, or WE'STERN, weſtward, towards the weſt.

WE'STMINSTER, forms the weſt part of the town which goes under the general name of London, but is under a diſtinct government, viz. a high-ſteward, commonly one of the firſt nobility, choſen by the dean and chapter for life; an under-ſteward likewiſe for life; a high bailiff for life; ſixteen burgeſſes and aſſiſtants; and a high-conſtable. In the year 1541. it was made the ſee of a biſhop, and had all Middleſex, except Fulham, for its dioceſe; by this means it became a city: but as it had but one, it could no longer properly be ſo called, though by public complaiſance, it has retained the name ever ſince; and in acts of perliament it is ſtiled the city or borough of Weſtminſter. This is the ſeat of our monarchs, of the courts of law, and of our parliament; it has a magnificent abbey, an illuſtrious ſchool, ſeveral ſquares and ſtreets of grand buildings; two pariſh churches in that part called the city and ſeven pariſh churches in its liberties; ſeveral handſome market-places, which are well ſtored with all kinds of proviſion; and a noble bridge, which was begun in June 1738, and was opened November the 17th, 1750, at midnight; it is 1223 feet long, and 44 broad. It firſt returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI. choſen by all houſe-keepers, and on the ſhutting the books, at a late election, there were 9465 voters, a greater number than in any place in the kingdom, except the county of York. The dean and chapter are inveſted with an eccleſiaſtical and civil juriſdiction within the liberties of Weſtminſter, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and ſome towns in Eſſex exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London and the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

WESTMORLAND, an inland county of England, in the dioceſes of Cheſter and Carliſle; bounded by Cumberland on the north; by Yorkſhire on the eaſt; and by Lancaſhire on the

the ſouth and weſt. It is divided into the baronies of Kendal, and Weſtmoreland; the former to the ſouth part of the county, is in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and is pretty fruitful in valleys, tho' not with rocks; the latter is in the dioceſe of Carliſle, and is a large open champion country, affording great plenty of arable land. This county is 110 miles in circumference, contains about 510,000 acres, has 8 market-towns, and 26 pariſhes, and ſends four members to parliament, viz. the county two, and Appleby two. It is watered by the Eden, Can, Eamon, and Lon.

WESTRAM, [E. lon. 10 min. lat. 51°. 15'.] a ſmall town in Kent, ſituate near the head of the Darent, on the borders of Surry. It has a market on wedneſday, formerly on monday; and fairs on April the 22nd and 23d for live cattle, September the 8th, and the 2nd tueſday in October. Diſtant from London 20 computed, and 23 meaſured miles, and 25 from Maidſtone.

WE'STWARD, toward the weſt.

WET, adj. moiſt, or damp.

WET, ſub. moiſture, or water.

To WET, 1 to moiſten with liquor. 2 to water, or ſlow with water.

*A* WET-*glover*, one who dreſſes ſheep, lambs, goat-ſkins, &c. which are thin, gentle, and pliable.

WE'THER. See WEATHER.

WETHERBY, [E. lon. 1°. 12'. lat. 53°. 55'.] a noted trading town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate on the river Werfe about 4 miles above Tadcaſter. It has a ſmall charity-ſchool, a market on thurſday, and a fair on the 25th of July. Diſtant from London 145 computed, and 178 meaſured miles, and 12 from York.

WETTISH, ſomewhat wet.

WE'VIL. See WEEVIL.

WEXFORD, [W. lon. 6°. 25'. lat. 52°. 15'.] a port town in Ireland, ſituate on a bay of the Iriſh channel, at the mouth of the Slaney. It is the capital of the county of Wexford, in the province of Munſter.

WEY, the greateſt meaſure for dry things, containing five chaldrons

WEYMOUTH, [W. lon. 2°. 34'. lat. 50°. 40'.] a borough-town of Dorſetſhire, ſituate on the river Wey, which falling here into the ſea, divides this town from Melcomb-regis. It is a clean, agreeable town, conſidering its low ſituation ſo near the ſea. The Newfoundland trade, and the wine trade thrive here, and it has a good quay, and a cuſtom-houſe. See MELCOMB REGIS.

WHALE, the greateſt ſort of fiſh, the word is claſſical, the character of the claſs is, that the tail is not placed in a vertical ſituation, as in other fiſh, but ſtands croſs-ways of the body, or horizontally. There are five ſpecies, 1. ſuch as have no teeth. II. ſuch as have teeth in both jaws. III. ſuch as have teeth in the upper jaw only. IV. ſuch as have teeth in the lower jaw only. V. ſuch as have one tooth only. Dr. *J. Hill.*

WHALE-*bone*, a commodity procured from the firſt ſpecies of whales, being a kind of wickers in the throat, about fifteen feet long, and a ſpan broad, which is ſplit and faſhioned into what we ſee.

WHARF, a broad plain place near the water to lay wares on.

To WHARF *goods*, to unlade goods and put them on the wharf.

WHARF-*porter*, a porter who works or attends at a wharf.

WHA'RFAGE, the fee due for laying goods on a wharf, or for ſhipping them off, &c.

WHA'RFINGER, the owner, or keeper of a wharf.

WHA'RLES [2] *of flowers* (with Floriſts) rows of leſſer flowers ſet at a certain diſtance about the main ſtock, or ſpike.

WHAT, 1 an interrogative pronoun. 2 that which; as, mind well what I ſay to you. 3 how much; as, what do you aſk for it?

WHA'TSOEVER, or WHATEVER, any thing in general.

WHAY, the wateriſh part of milk.

WHEAL, or WHELK, a pimple, or puſtle.

WHEAT, the beſt of corn for bread.

WHEAT-*ear*, 1 an ear of wheat. 2 the name of a delicate bird.

WHEA'TEN, made of wheat.

WHEA'TEN *flour*, the flour of wheat.

WHEE'DLE, a ſubtile drawing of one in, a flattering cajoling expreſſion.

To WHEE'DLE, to coax, to draw in by fair words.

WHEE'DLER, a cajoler.

WHEEL, 1 a round utenſil for various uſes. 2 viciſſitudes, or changes, as the wheel of fortune.

*A meaſuring* WHEEL, a mathematical inſtrument uſed for meaſuring lengths or diſtances upon the ground, generally called a perambulator.

To WHEEL, 1 to carry on a wheel-barrow. 2 to turn about. 3 (in Military affairs) is to make a motion that brings a battalion or ſquadron to front that ſide which before was the flank.

WHEEL, a puniſhment which is inflicted on great criminals, and eſpecially on aſſaſſines, parricides, and robbers on the highway, in France, Holland, Germany, &c. They have their bones firſt broken with an iron bar on a ſcaffold, and then are placed on the circumference of a wheel, and there left to expire; ſometimes their bones are broken on the wheel, &c.

WHEE'LAGE, a duty anciently paid for the paſſage of carts and waggons.

WHEEL-BARROW, a ſort of ſmall cart with one wheel.

WHEE'LER, or WHEE'LWRIGHT, a maker of wheels for carts, waggons, &c.

WHEEL-*fire* (with Chemiſts) a fire for the melting metals, &c. where the crucible, coppel, or melting pot, is entirely covered over on the top, the ſame as round the ſides.

To WHEEZE, to fetch the breath with difficulty, at the ſame time making a noiſe in the breaſt.

WHEE'ZING, making a noiſe in the throat, as one that has the cold.

WHELK, ſuch a tumour as the laſh of a whip makes on the ſkin.

To WHELM, to overwhelm.

WHELP, the young of a wild beaſt, as of a dog, a lion, &c. 2 an opprobrious word for a boy, man, &c.

To WHELP, to bring forth whelps, or young, as a bitch, fox, bear, &c.

WHE'LPISH, 1 like, or appertaining to a whelp. 2 churliſh.

WHEN, 1 an interrogation, as, when? 2 at what time. 3 at which time. 4 at, or in the time that. 5 (with Logicians) is the eighth of the categories, and is what anſwers to the queſtion relating to time, as, *When was it done? Yeſterday.*

WHENCE, from what place.

WHENE'VER, or WHENSOE'VER, at any time.

WHERE, 1 in what place? 2 at the place that. 3 (with Logicians) is the ſeventh of the categories, and is what anſwers in queſtions relating to place; as, *Where was it done? At London.*

WHEREABOU'T, or WHEREABOU'TS, in what place.

WHEREA'S, 1 becauſe, ſeeing that. 2 whenas.

WHEREA'T, at which.

WHEREBY', by which, by means whereof.

WHE'REFORE, 1 why, for what cauſe. 2 therefore, for that cauſe.

WHEREI'N, in which, in what.

WHEREINTO', into which.

WHERE'OF, of which.

WHERESOE'VER, in any place.

WHERETO', or WHEREUNTO', to which.

WHERE'VER, any where.

WHEREUPO'N, upon which, unto which.

WHEREWI'TH, with which.

WHEREWITHAL, wherewith, with which.

WHE'RRET, a box on the ear.

WHE'RRY, a ſmall boat to carry paſſengers over a river, &c.

WHE'RRY-*man*, one that keeps a wherry.

To WHET, 1 to ſharpen. 2 to drink.

WHE'THER, pron. which.

WHE'THER, conj. 1 if. 2 where, at which place.

WHE'T-STONE, a ſtone for ſharpening edge-tools.

WHEY, the wateriſh part of milk.

WHICH, 1 a relative pronoun, ſignifying the ſame as *that*; as, a *place which is wholeſome.* 2 a pronoun interrogative; as, *which is the beſt?*

WHIFF, an attraction or expulſion of the breath.

To WHI'FFLE, 1 to play on a pipe. 2 to ſtand triſling. 3 to trick, or chouſe.

WHI'FFLER, 1 an officer who walks firſt in proceſſions, or before perſons in high ſtations: upon occaſions of ceremony, to clear the way, a piper in a company of ſoldiers. 2 a triſler. 3 a pitiful, poor, or inconſiderable fellow.

WHI'FFLING, mean, inconſiderable.

WHIG, very ſmall beer.

WHIG, 1 in oppoſition to Tory, a nick-name given to the fanatics, that were againſt the king's intereſt in king Charles the ſecond, and James the ſecond's time. 2 and now to thoſe who are ſtrenuous oppoſers of the pretender and his party.

WHI'GGISM, the principles of the whigs.

WHILE, ſub. a time, as for a while.

WHILE, conj. 1 during the time. 2 until.

WHILK. See WHELK.

To WHILK, to make a ſhrill bark, as a little dog.

WHI'LOM, an obſolete word, ſignifying formerly, heretofore.

WHILST, during the time.

WHIM, WHI'MSEY, or WHIMSY, a maggotty fancy, or conceit, a freakiſh humour.

WHI'MMISH. See WHIMSICAL.

To WHI'MPER, to cry, or complain.

WHI'MSEY, or WHI'MSY. See WHIM.

WHI'MSICAL, full of whimſies, maggotty, freakiſh.

WHIM-WHAM, 1 a toy. 2 a ſilly thing.

WHIN, a ſhrub, otherwiſe called *Kneeholm.*

WHIN *berries*, the berries growing on the whin, or kneeholm.

To WHINE, to complain, to whimper.

WHINE (with Hunters) the cry of an otter.

To WHI'NDLE. See *To* WHINE.

WHI'NIARD, a large crooked ſword.

WHI'NING, making a mournful complaining noiſe, ſpeaking in a crying tone.

To WHI'NNY, to neigh, as a horſe or young colt.

WHINS, the furz, or furz-buſh.

*A* WHIP, 1 a ſcourge, a laſh. 2 a ſort of round ſtick.

To WHIP, 1 to laſh, to ſcourge with a whip. 2 to ſew in a particular manner. 3 to go or run quickly. 4 to take ſuddenly. 5 to ramble.

WHI'PPING, 1 the action of the verb, *to whip.* 2 clubbing, or joining. 3 (with Anglers) a faſtening the line to the hook, or rod. 4 a caſting in a hook and drawing it gently on the water.

WHIP-*ſtaff*, a piece of wood or ſtaff faſtened

to

to the helm, by which the ſteerſman guides the ſhip.

WHI'PSTER, 1 one that loves to whip. 2 a ſharper, a ſhuffling fellow, a trickſter.

WHIRL, 1 a vortex. 2 a little round thing which is put upon a ſpindle to ſpin with.

To WHIRL, to turn ſwiftly about.

WHIRL-*bat*. See HURLBAT.

WHIRL-*bone*, the round bone of the knee.

WHI'RLIGIG, or WHI'RLY-*gig*, a play-thing for a child.

WHIRL-*pool*, a gulph in the ſea, where the water continually turns round.

WHIRL-*wind*, a hurricane, a wind that blows whirling round, or in a vortex.

WHISK, 1 a bruſh made of oſier twigs. 2 the ſound of a ſwitch. 3 a neck-ornament for women, now out of faſhion. 4 a quick motion of a twig, &c. 5 a game at cards, well known.

To WHISK, 1 to bruſh, or cleanſe with a whiſk. 2 to give a ſlight bruſh with a ſwift motion, as a fox with her tail, a woman with her petticoats, &c. 3 to make haſte, or be quick.

WHI'SKER, 1 a muſtachio, or little tuft of hair at the corner of the mouth, on the upper lip. 2 one that plays at whiſk.

WHI'SKING, very great, ſwinging, as a whiſking lie.

To WHI'SPER, to ſpeak ſoftly, or in the ear.

WHI'SPERER, 1 one that whiſpers. 2 a backbiter, a ſlanderer.

WHIST, an interjection of ſilence.

WHIST, ſub. a game at cards.

WHI'STLE, 1 a little pipe to whiſtle with. 2 wind-pipe, or weazand-pipe.

To WHI'STLE, to play tunes with the lips and breath, a ſort of ſinging without ſpeaking.

WHIT, a very ſmall part.

WHITBY. [W. lon. 7 min. lat. 54°. 30′.] a port town in the north riding of Yorkſhire, ſituate at the mouth of the Eſk, which makes a good harbour, and a cuſtom-houſe, and has at leaſt a hundred veſſels belonging to it, and is much frequented by colliers. It has a market on ſaturday, well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions. Diſtant from London 185 computed, and 227 meaſured miles, and 50 from York.

WHI'TCHURCH, in Hampſhire, [W. lon. 1°. 25′. lat. 51°. 20′.] is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a mayor, and it ſends two members to parliament. The chief trade is ſhalloons, ſerges, and other branches of the woollen manufacture. It has a market on friday, and fairs on Whit monday, the third thurſday in June, and October the 28th. It is ſituate on the river Teſe, in the weſtern road between Andover and Baſingſtoke. Diſtant from London 49 computed, and 58 meaſured miles, and 20 from Wincheſter.

WHITCHURCH, in Shropſhire, [W. lon. 2°. 30′. lat. 53 deg.] is a pleaſant, large, populous town, on the borders of Cheſhire. Its church was rebuilt in the year 1712. and it is adorned with ſeveral monuments of the Talbots. Here is a market on friday, and a fair on October the 28th. Diſtant from London 126 computed, and 150 meaſured miles, and 20 from Shrewſbury.

WHITE, adj. the contrary of black.

WHITE, ſub. 1 a white colour. 2 white clothes. 3 the white part of any thing. 4 white paint. 5 a blank in writing or printing. 6 a white man or woman, in oppoſition to a black. 7 a mark to ſhoot at.

WHITE-*cob*, a mew, a ſea-bird.

WHITE-*heat* (with Smiths) a degree of heat leſs than welding heat, given to iron in the forge when it has got its form and ſize.

WHITE-*lead*. See CERUSSA.

WHITE-*line* (with Printers) a blank ſpace left between two lines, greater than uſual.

WHITE-*livered*, 1 of a pale thin complexion. 2 envious.

WHITEHAVEN, [W. lon. 3°. 16′. lat. 54°. 30′.] a populous rich town in Cumberland, ſituate on the Iriſh channel; ſo called from the white cliffs near it, which ſhelter the harbour from tempeſts. Its chief trade is furniſhing Ireland, and part of Scotland with ſalt and coal; and here are ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms. It has a market on thurſday, and a fair on September the 1ſt. The Lowther family, who have a large eſtate here, have greatly improved this town and its harbour. Diſtant from London 227 computed, and 250 meaſured miles, and 36 from Carliſle.

WHI'TLELY, pale, or wan.

WHITE-*meats*, milk, white-pots, cuſtards, cheeſe-cakes, butter and cheeſe, and any compoſition of them.

To WHI'TEN, 1 to make white. 2 to grow white.

WHITE-*oakum*, tow or flax that is not tarred.

WHITE-*pot*, milk, eggs, white bread, ſugar and ſpice baked together in a pot.

WHITE-*rent*. See QUIT-RENT.

WHITE-*winning*, a ſmall white apple of a pleaſant flavour.

WHITES, the fluor albus.

WHI'THER, to what place.

WHITHERSOE'VER, to what place ſoever.

WHI'TING, 1 the action of the verb, *To whiten*. 2 a ſize to whiten walls withal. 3 the name of a ſmall ſea-fiſh. 4 a ſubſtance made of chalk.

WHI'TISH, ſomewhat white.

WHI'TLOW, a preternatural ſwelling at the finger's end.

WHI'TLOW-*graſs*, paronychia; an herb good for whitlows.

WHI'TSTER, a whitener, or blancher of linen.

WHI'TSUNDAY, pentecoſt; a ſolemn feſtival obſerved about fifty days after Eaſter; ſo called becauſe on the eve of this feſtival the catechumens were antiently clothed in white robes, and admitted to the ſacrament of baptiſm.

WHI'TSUN-*farthings*, offerings antiently made at Whitſuntide by pariſhioners to their prieſt.

WHI'TSUNTIDE, the Whitſun holy-days.

WHI'TTAIL, a dainty ſort of little bird.

WHI'TTEN-*tree*, a ſhrub.

WHI'TTLE, 1 a little knife. 2 a coarſe ſort of mantle. 3 a ſort of child's cloak. 4 a ſort of baſket.

To WHI'TTLE, to cut.

To WHIZZ, to fly making a noiſe at the ſame time.

WHIZZING, making a noiſe, as water when a hot iron is put into it, a bullet when flying in the air, &c.

WHO, what perſon.

WHOLE, 1 all, intire. 2 well, ſound. 3 not broken.

*The* WHOLE, is that which is made up of parts united in due order or diſpoſition, the total.

WHOLE (among Logicians) is twofold, one compoſed of ſeveral parts really diſtinct, which in Latin is called *totum*, and the parts of it are termed integral parts, as the apartments of a houſe, the precincts of a city or town, the provinces of a kingdom: the other whole is called in Latin *omne*, and the parts of it are termed ſubjective or inferior, becauſe this whole is a common term, and its parts are comprized within its extent, as the word *animal* is a whole of this nature, the inferiors of which are man or beaſt, which are comprized within its extent, and are its ſubjective parts.

*An eſſential* WHOLE (in Metaphyſics) is that which conſiſts of ſuch parts as compleat the eſſence of that being, as man is made up of ſoul and body.

*Integral* WHOLE (in Metaphyſics) is that which has the ſame nature as its parts; ſo every ſingle drop of water is water.

WHO'LE-CHASE *boots*, large riding boots.

WHOLESOME, 1 healthful, ſound. 2 good for myſelf. 3 true, good, ſolid, juſt.

WHOM, who.

WHOMSOE'VER, whoſoever.

WHOO'DINGS, thoſe planks in a ſhip, which are joined and faſtened along the ſides of her upon the ſtern.

WHOOP, 1 a pewet, a ſort of bird. 2 the cry a ſhepherd makes to call his ſheep together.

To WHOOP, to hollow.

WHORE, a proſtitute, a ſtrumpet, an incontinent woman.

To WHORE, 1 to commit whoredom. 2 to follow whores.

WHO'REDOM, incontinency.

WHORE-*maſter*, or WHORE-*monger*, one who follows whores.

WHO'RISH, 1 like a whore. 2 inclinable to play the whore. 3 inclinable to follow whores.

WHO'RTLE, a kind of ſhrub.

WHO'RTLE-*berries*, the berries of the ſhrub called whortle, or hurtle.

WHOSE, a pronoun, ſignifying of whom, from whom, of which, from which.

WHOSOE'VER, any perſon in general.

WHO'SO, the ſame as whoſoever.

WHUR, or WHU'Z (in Falconry) the fluttering of partridges and pheaſants as they riſe.

To WHUR, 1 to make a noiſe as partridges do when they riſe. 2 to ſnarl as a dog does.

WHY, for what reaſon, or cauſe.

WI'COMB, HIGH, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 51°. 36'.] a borough-town in Buckinghamſhire, ſituate in the road to Oxford, and is as large and handſome, if not the richeſt, as any in the county. The town ſtands on the river Wick; and it has a conſiderable trade in meal ſent to London from Marlow, there being ſeveral mills between that town and this; and it has a very large corn-market on friday; and fairs on May the 9th, and September the 14th. The town is divided into four wards, and the aſſizes for the county are ſometimes held here. It ſends two members to parliament, as it has ever ſince the 28th of Edward I. Diſtant from London 27 computed, and 32 meaſured miles, and 27 from Buckingham.

WICK, 1 a borough. This word is hardly now uſed, but at the end of ſome names of towns, as Berwick, and the like. 2 the cotton, &c. of a candle, lamp, &c.

WICKED, adj. ungodly, impious, unjuſt, debauched, &c.

*The* WI'CKED, ſub. the reprobates, or ſuch as are wicked.

WI'CKEDNESS, impiety, ungodlineſs, &c.

WI'CKER, 1 an oſier twig. 2 a vine twig.

WI'CKER *bottle*, a large glaſs bottle covered with oſier twigs.

WI'CKET, a little door within a gate.

WI'CKLIFFITES, the followers of John Wickliff, the firſt Engliſh proteſtant reformer, who was a profeſſer of divinity in Oxford in the reign of Richard II. and died A. D. 1384.

WICKWARE, [W. lon. 2°. 30'. lat. 57°. 37'.] an ancient corporation and mayor town in Gloceſterſhire; which has a market on monday, and fairs on May the 25th, and July the 2nd. The town is well watered by two brooks, over one of which it has a handſome bridge. Diſtant from London 85 computed, and 101 meaſured miles, and 20 from Gloceſter.

WI'DDLE-WA'DDLE, going ſideling, or rolling from ſide to ſide, as a duck does when it walks.

WIDE,

WIDE, adj. 1 large, broad. 2 great, or vaſt.

WIDE, adj. 1 quite, intirely, as to ſet a door wide open. 2 at a great diſtance from, as to ſhoot wide of the mark. 3 far, as that is wide from the truth.

To WI'DEN, to enlarge, or make wider.

WI'DGEON, or WI'DGIN, 1 a ſilly ſort of bird. 2 a ſimpleton, or filly fellow.

WI'DOW, a woman whoſe huſband is dead.

WI'DOWER, a man whoſe wife is dead.

WI'DOWHOOD, the condition of a widow, or widower.

WI'DOW-*bench*, is that ſhare which a widow is allowed out of her huſband's eſtate beſides her jointure.

WI'DOW-*wail*, the name of a ſhrub.

WIDTH, wideneſs.

To WIELD, 1 to handle. 2 to manage, to ſway.

WIE'LDY, 1 eaſy to be managed or governed by the hand. 2 active.

WIFE, a married woman.

WIG, 1 a periwig, or cap of hair for the head. 2 a kind of bun, or cake.

WIGAN, [W. lon. 2°. 33′. lat. 53°. 37.] a borough town in Lancaſhire, ſituate near the riſe of the Dugles, and is a handſome well-built town, in the poſt-road to Lancaſter, famous for the manufacture of rugs, blankets, and other ſorts of bedding; and its pit-coal and iron-works; 'tis alſo much inhabited by braziers, pewterers, and dyers. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, a ſword and mace-bearer, and it is exempt from all ſervices without the borough. The markets are on monday and friday for meal; the fairs on Holy-thurſday, June the 16th, and October the 18th. Diſtant from London 153 computed, and 195 meaſured miles, and 37 from Lancaſter.

WIGHT, a living man or woman.

WIGHT ISLE, is part of the county of Southampton, and ſeparated from it by a narrow channel, and is ſubject in eccleſiaſtical matters to the biſhop of Wincheſter. 'Tis 20 miles long, 12 broad, and 60 in compaſs; its ſides lie north and ſouth, but the ſea breaks ſo far into it on the north ſide, that it almoſt divides it into two parts, called eaſt and weſt Medina, from the town and river Newport or Medina being in the center of the iſland. It has four market-towns, three of which are boroughs; it has good arable and paſture ground, and abounds in corn, cattle, hares, rabbits, fowl, and fiſh, and is equal to any part of England, either in fruitfulneſs of the ſoil or pleaſantneſs of the ſituation. The government of this iſland is always conferred on ſome perſon of the firſt rank.

WIGHTON, a ſmall, but antient borough town in the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, near the river Foulneſs. It has a market on wedneſday. Diſtant from London 146 computed, and 183 meaſured miles, and 19 from York.

WIGTON, a town in the foreſt of Allerdale in Cumberland, with a market on tueſday. Diſtant from London 229 computed, and 296 meaſured miles, and 10 from Carliſle.

WILD, 1 ſavage, fierce. 2 deſart, or uninhabited. 3 that grows of itſelf, as ſome trees, fruits, plants, and herbs do. 4 ſcared, frightened, as a wild look. 5 mad. 6 hair-brained. 7 extravagant, impertinent.

WI'LDERNESS, a deſart, an unfrequented place.

WILD *fire*, 1 a ſort of fire firſt invented by the Grecians, *Anno Dom.* 771. 2 a diſeaſe in ſheep. 3 the running worm, a diſeaſe.

WILD *fire arrows*, arrows trimmed with wild-fire, and ſhot burning, to ſtick in the ſails or rigging of ſhips in a fight.

WILDS, wild regions.

WILD-*Williams*, the name of a plant.

WILE, a cunning ſhift, a ſubtle trick.

WI'LFUL, 1 obſtinate, head-ſtrong, perverſe. 2 affected. 3 premeditated, prepenſed.

WILL, 1 a faculty of the ſoul. 2 what one would have done, pleaſure. 3 reſolution. 4 teſtament, or laſt will. 5 a good or bad diſpoſition, a kindneſs or unkindneſs towards one. 6 deſire, or choice. 7 a nick name, or diminutive of William.

WILL *with a wiſp*, a meteor better known to the learned world by the name of *ignis fatuus*, a fiery exhalation that appears in the night, commonly haunting marſhy and fenny places and church-yards, as being evaporated out of a fat ſoil; it alſo flies about rivers, hedges, &c. and frequently miſleads travellers in a dark night, by reaſon of their making towards it, and not taking due care to keep the way.

To WILL, to command, to deſire, or require.

*The* WILL (with Moraliſts) is defined to be the internal guide of a man's actions, ſo that when the objects are propoſed and known, this power can, by an intrinſic principle, and without any phyſical neceſſity, move itſelf towards them, and chuſe that which ſeems moſt agreeable and convenient, and reject that which appears unſuitable and incommodious.

WILL *parole*, or WILL *nuncupative*, a will only by word of mouth, which being proved by three or more witneſſes, may be as valid as one in writing, except for lands which are only deviſable by teſtament in writing, during the life of the teſtator.

WILL, a ſign of the future tenſe. ☞ I will, we will, promiſes, declares one's reſolution, or threatens. Thou wilt, or you will, ye will, or you will, He will, they will, barely foretells.

*Sweet* WI'LLIAM, the name of a flower.

WILL-JILL, an hermaphrodite.

WILLING, 1 requiring, or commanding. 2 inclined, diſpoſed.

WI'LLOW, or WI'LLOW-*tree*, a tree well known.

WI'LLOW-*plot*, a plot planted with willows.

WILTON, [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 51°. 12'.] a town of Wiltſhire, ſituate at the conflux of the Nadder and Willy, from the laſt it had its name. Tho' it was once a ſhire town and a biſhop's ſee, 'tis now a mean place, with but one church; yet 'tis governed by a mayor, a recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgeſſes, eleven common-council, and has a town-clerk, king's bailiff, and the mayor's ſerjeant; the county courts are uſually kept, and the knights of the ſhire are choſen here. It has a market on wedneſday; and fairs on April the 23d, July the 25th, September the 1ſt, October the 28th, and November the 2nd. Not far from the town is Wilton-houſe, a moſt noble palace, belonging to the earls of Pembroke. A tapeſtry manufacture has been eſtabliſhed here, greatly to the benefit of the town. Diſtant from London 72 computed, and 87 meaſured miles, and 4 from Saliſbury.

WILTSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of Saliſbury; bounded by Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire on the north; by Barkſhire and Hampſhire on the eaſt; by Dorſetſhire on the ſouth; and by Somerſetſhire on the weſt. It is 128 miles in circumference, contains about 876,000 acres, and is divided into 29 hundreds; it has 304 pariſhes, 22 market towns, one city, and it ſends 34 members to parliament. The northern part, once overſpread with woods, which are now almoſt deſtroyed, is full of pleaſant hills, and watered with clear ſtreams. The ſouth part, being a large champain country, feeds innumerable flocks of ſheep, and is well watered.

WI'LY, full of wiles, turning.

WI'MBLE, an inſtrument to bore holes with.

To WI'MBLE, to make a hole with a wimble.

WIMBORN-MINSTER, [W. lon. 2°. 12'. lat. 50'. 41°.] a market town in Dorſetſhire, ſituate on the river Stour, near its conflux with the Allen. 'Tis a populous, but poor place, chiefly maintained by knitting ſtockings, but it has a noble church, built in form of a cathedral, with a fine tower in the middle, and one at the weſt end; and it has a choir, the only one in the county; and here is a charity-ſchool. Here is a market on friday; and fairs on Good-friday, June the 25th, and September the 3d, and a cattle-market begins on Good-friday, and holds ſeven weeks. Diſtant from London 82 computed, and 108 meaſured miles, and 26 from Dorcheſter.

WI'MPLE, 1 a plaited linen cloth which nuns wear about their necks. 2 a flag, or ſtreamer.

To WIN, 1 to get, or gain by play. 2 to get the better, to obtain, to carry. 3 to carry, to make one's ſelf maſter of. 4 to bribe, or prevail with. 5 to get, gain, or acquire. 6 to perſuade one to a thing.

WINCAUNTON, [W. lon. 2°. 22'. lat. 51 deg.] a market-town in Somerſetſhire, near the borders of Dorſetſhire. It has a conſiderable market on wedneſday for corn and cheeſe, and a fair on Eaſter tueſday. Diſtant from London 93 computed, and 112 meaſured miles, and 37 from Briſtol.

To WINCE, or to WINCH, to kick, or ſpurn, to throw out the hinder feet, as a horſe does.

WINCH, a kind of engine to draw barges up the water, &c.

To WINCH, to wind round, to ſkrew with a winch.

WINCHCOMB, [W. lon. 1°. 50'. lat. 51°. 56'.] a market-town in Glouceſterſhire, watered by a brook that runs into the Avon. It formerly was a county of itſelf, and it had an abbey; but is now generally poor, and has been decaying gradually from the reign of Charles II. It has a market on ſaturday, and fairs on April the 25th, and July the 17th. Diſtant from London 72 computed, and 87 meaſured miles, and 16 from Glouceſter.

WINCHELSEA, [E. lon. 50 min. lat. 50°. 58'] a borough and port-town in Suſſex, and one of the cinque-ports, ſituate on a bay of the Engliſh channel at the angles of this county and Kent. It was built in the reign of Edward I. when an older town of the ſame name, two or three miles off, which had eighteen pariſhes, was ſwallowed up by the ſea, except a ſmall part of it, which is now marſh and meadow land. The new town is abandoned by the ſea, and has loſt all its trade; and only the chancel of one of its churches is uſed for divine ſervice. It ſends two members to parliament, gives the title of earl to the noble family of Finch; is incorporated by the name of the mayor and three jurats; and has a market on ſaturday, and a fair on May the 3d. Diſtant from London 60 computed, and 71 meaſured miles, and 25 from Lewes.

WINCHESTER, [W. lon. 1°. 24'. lat. 51°. 6'.] the capital city of Hampſhire, is very ancient, being ſuppoſed to have been built 900 years before Chriſt; it was much noted in the Roman times, and is now the ſee of one of the richeſt biſhopricks in England. It is ſituate on the Itching, where a ſmall river joins it, in a bottom ſurrounded by hills of chalk. This being an inland town, has no trade, though the river was once made navigable to Southampton, and it was made a woolſtaple, but this is ſomewhat ſupplied by abundance of gentry reſiding in and near it.

it. The buildings are not magnificent, but they have an agreeable air of antiquity, and the ſtreets are broad and clean. The city is walled round, has ſix gates, with ſuburbs leading to each, and is a mile and a half in circumference, but there is a great deal of void ground within the walls with gardens that are ſupplied with water from little canals on each ſide of the high ſtreet. It once had thirty-two pariſh-churches, but ſix only are now left. Here is a college for 10 clergymen's widows; and here are three charity-ſchools, one for 50 boys, another for 30 girls, all cloathed and apprenticed; the third is for teaching 250 boys, ſupported by private perſons. Here is alſo a college called St. Mary's, founded by William of Wickam, biſhop of this ſee in the reign of Edward III. to fit ſcholars for the univerſity; and an infirmary lately eſtabliſhed by voluntary ſubſcription. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, high-ſteward, aldermen not limited, two coroners, two bailiffs, twenty-four common-council, a town-clerk, four conſtables, and four ſerjeants at mace, and it ſends two members to parliament. Charles II. began a noble palace in the high part of this city, where the caſtle once ſtood, which, tho' carried to the roof, was never finiſhed, occaſioned by that king's death. Here are markets on wedneſday and ſaturday, and fairs on the firſt monday in Lent, the 5th and 22nd of July, October the 13th. Diſtant from London 54 computed, and 67 meaſured miles.

WINCHESTER-*gooſe*, 1 a common whore, a courtezan; ſo called becauſe before the reformation there were on the bank ſide, Southwark, ſeveral brothels licenſed by the biſhops of Wincheſter. 2 a pocky ſwelling in the groin, a bubo.

WIND, 1 the air in motion, or a vapour agitated and rarified. 2 vanity. 3 breath, or reſpiration. 4 air retained in the body of an animal.

To WIND, 1 to turn, or to turn about. 2 to ſcent, to have in the wind. 3 to blow, as a horn, &c. 4 to improve, as to wind a penny. 5 to roll up, as a ſerpent. 6 to run in turnings and windings, as a river. 7 to inſnare. 8 to ſcrew, or inſinuate. 9 to wrap, or fold. 10 to conclude, as to wind up a diſcourſe.

WIND-*berry*, a bill-berry, or whortle-berry.

WIND-*bound*, hindered, ſtopped, or kept from ſailing by a contrary wind.

WIND-*broken*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

WIND-*cholic*, a painful diſeaſe in the ſtomach, &c.

WIND-*egg*, an addled egg, one that has taken wind.

WIND *fall*, 1 things pulled or blown down by the wind. 2 ſomething coming to one by the death of a perſon, or unexpectedly.

WIND-*gall*, a ſoft ſwelling, juſt by a horſe's fetlock, about half as big as a pigeon's egg, and at firſt full of water; it is occaſioned by over-working.

WIND-*gun*, an inſtrument to diſcharge a bullet only by the means of air cloſe pent within it.

WIND-*mill*, a mill driven by the wind.

WIND-*pipe*, the weaſand-pipe, the throat.

WIND-*row*, hay or graſs raked into a row, in order to be dried by the wind before cocking up.

WIND-*thruſh*, a bird ſo called, becauſe it comes into England in high winds in the beginning of winter.

WINDAGE (of a Gun) the difference between the diameter of the bore, and the diameter of the ball.

WINDHAM, or WIMUNDHAM, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 52°. 39'.] a ſmall mean town in Norfolk, ſituate in the road from Attleborough to Norwich. It has a market on friday, and fairs on February the 2nd, May the 6th, and October the 12th. The inhabitants are employed in making ſpiggots and faucets, ſpoons, and the like wooden wares. Diſtant from London 85 computed, and 99 meaſured miles, and 9 from Norwich.

WI'NDLASS, or WI'NDLESS, a machine uſed in raiſing great weights, as guns, ſtones, anchors, &c. alſo to wind up or draw any thing out of a well. It is a roller of wood placed horizontally ſquare at each end, through which are either ſquare holes for handſpikes, or ſtaves to turn it round; by which means it draws a cord, one end of which is faſtened to ſome weight which it raiſes up.

WI'NDOW, (q. d. wind door) an apperture in a houſe to let light and air in.

*Trade* WINDS, are winds which blow conſtantly from the eaſt, between the latitude of 30 degrees north and ſouth, in the Atlantic, Ethiopic, and Pacific oceans.

*Shifting trade* WINDS, are the ſame as monſoons, and are periodical winds in the Indian ſea, that blow for half the year one way, and the other half upon the oppoſite points; and thoſe points and times of ſhifting are different in different parts of the ocean. And in ſome places the wind is conſtant for three months one way, then three months more the contrary way, and ſo all the year.

*Coaſting trade* WINDS, are ſuch as the ſoutherly and ſouth weſt winds, which blow conſtantly all along the coaſts of Africa, to the ſouthward of the equator, within the limits of the trade-wind; and the northerly and north-weſt winds on the north ſide of the equator, blowing on the ſame continent.

WINDSOR, [W. lon. 37 min. lat. 51°. 28'.] a

28′.] a borough town in Berkſhire, ſo called from its winding ſhore on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, near to which it is ſituate on a pleaſant riſing ground. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets of handſome houſes, has a large church, with a ring of eight bells, a handſome town-hall, ſeveral almſhouſes, and other conſiderable benefactions to the poor. The markets are on wedneſday and ſaturday, the fairs are on Eaſter-tueſday for wool and leather, June the 24th, and October the 16th for cattle, &c. The town belongs to the crown, and is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, deputy-ſteward, a town clerk, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight burgeſſes. It ſends two members to parliament, choſen by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, about three hundred, and returned by the mayor. Here is a noble caſtle began by William I. and inlarged and adorned by ſome of his ſucceſſors, from which is a charming proſpect of a fine vale, including London one way and Oxford another, with the Thames gliding through it. Diſtant from London 20 computed, and 23 meaſured miles, and 19 from Reading.

WI'NDWARD, towards the wind,

WI'NDWARD-*tide*, a tide that runs againſt the wind. 2 that cauſes wind in the body, or that is cauſed by wind. 3 flaſhy, not ſolid, as a windy expreſſion.

WINE, 1 the juice of the grape. 2 a liquor extracted from other fruits beſides the grape. 3 the vapours of wine, as the wine diſturbs his reaſon. 4 (in the plural) all ſorts of wine.

WINE-*bibber*, a drunkard, a drinker of wine.

WINE-*licenſe*, a licenſe or permiſſion to ſell wine.

*Spirit of* WINE, the ſubtle or ſpiritous part of wine, extracted by diſtillation.

WING, 1 that part of a bird that ſerves him to fly. 2 the fore-leg of a rabbit, &c. 3 ſide, as the wing of an army.

To WING, to raiſe, or elevate.

WINGED, 1 having wings. 2 ſwift, expeditious.

WI'NGED *ſeeds* (with Botaniſts) are ſuch as have down or hairs on them, whereby they are tranſported to a great diſtance by the wind.

WI'NGED *plants* (with Botaniſts) a term applied to ſuch ſtems of plants, as are furniſhed all their length with a ſort of membranous leaves.

WINGS, 1 (in Fortification) are the larger ſides of horn-works, crown-works, tenalles, and the like out-works; including the ramparts and parapets, with which they are bounded on the right and left, from their gorge to the front. 2 (with Botaniſts) the angles which the leaves of a plant form with the ſtem or a branch of the plant. 3 (with Gardeners) are ſuch branches of trees, or other plants, as grow up aſide of each other. 4 (in the military art) the two flanks or extremes of an army ranged in form of battle. 5 (in Architecture) the additional ſides of a palace, &c.

To WINK, 1 to ſhut the eye. 2 to tip the wink, or make a ſign. 3 to connive at, or not diſcover.

WI'NNER, he that wins.

To WINNOW, to fan, or ſeparate corn from chaff by the wind.

WINSLOW, [W. lon. 45 min. lat. 51°. 55′.] a market-town in Buckinghamſhire; 'tis a ſmall town ſurrounded with woods. It has a market on thurſday, and a fair on the 10th of Auguſt. Diſtant from London 39 computed, and 45 meaſured miles, and 9 from Buckingham.

WINSTER, [W. lon. 1°. 31′. lat. 53°. 12′.] a market-town of Derbyſhire, in the pariſh of Yolgrave, near ſome rich mines of lead. The market is on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 111 computed, and 133 meaſured miles, and 17 from Derby.

WI'NTER, 1 one of the four ſeaſons of the year. 2 part of a printing-preſs which ſuſtains the carriage.

To WI'NTER, to paſs the winter.

WI'NTER-*creſſes*, the name of an herb.

WI'NTER-*finer*, the name of a pear.

WI'NTER-*green*, a plant that flouriſhes in the winter.

WI'NTER-*Heyning*, a ſeaſon which is excepted from the liberty of commoning in the foreſt of Dean.

WI'NTER-*lemon*, the name of a pear.

To WI'NTER *rig* (with Huſbandmen) to fallow or till the ground in winter.

WI'NTER *ſolſtice* (with Aſtronomers) is the time when the ſun enters the tropic of Capricorn, making the ſhorteſt day, which happens about the 11th of December, O. S.

WIPE, 1 a bruſh, or rub. 2 a jeer, a twiting a perſon of a thing.

To WIPE, 1 to rub off, to rub over. 2 to jeer.

WIRE, gold, ſilver, copper, braſs, &c. drawn out into long threads.

To WIRE-DRAW, 1 to draw out gold, ſilver, &c. into wire. 2 to ſpin out, or prolong. 3 to decoy, or draw aſide. 4 to get what one can out of a perſon.

WIRES (in Botany) the long threads that ran from ſtrawberries, and other plants, and fix in the earth and propagate other plants.

WIRKSWORTH, [W. lon. 1°. 30′. lat. 53°. 6′.] a large well-frequented town in Derbyſhire, the greateſt lead mart in the kingdom; for near this town are the furnaces for ſmelting it; and mill-ſtones, grind-ſtones, and veins of antimony are likewiſe found here; a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and an almſhouſe. Its market is on tueſday, the fair on May the 2nd. At this town is held the

the barmoot court, conſiſting of a maſter and twenty-four jurats, to preſcribe rules and determine diſputes among the miners. Diſtant from London 107 computed, and 132 meaſured miles, and 11 from Derby.

WISBICH, or WISBEACH, [E. lon. 16 min. lat. 52°. 4′.] a town in Cambridgſhire, ſituate among the fens and rivers in the iſle of Ely, but is the beſt trading town in it, having a navigation by barges to London, whither it ſends butter and oats. 'Tis a well-built town, and has a market on ſaturday, fairs on the monday before Lady-day, Palm-monday, Whitſun-eve, and Lammas-day. Diſtant from London 75 computed, and 88 meaſured miles, and 35 from Cambridge.

WI'SDOM, 1 the knowledge of high things, human or divine. 2 prudence, or diſcretion. 3 (with Moraliſts) is defined to be ſuch a diſpoſition of mind, by which a man is firmly inclined to have right ſentiments of things that occur to his perception, and to make a juſt examination of the actions that belong to his life.

WI'SDOM *of God*, is a communicable attribute, and conſiders the relation of things one to another, under the notion of means and ends, and of their fitneſs or unfitneſs, for the various purpoſes to which they are deſigned.

WISE, adj. 1 prudent, diſcreet. 2 learned, ſkilled, cunning, witty.

WISE, ſub. 1 the ſage, or prudent. 2 manner, or faſhion.

WISE-ACRE, an ironical expreſſion, ſignifying a fool, or fooliſh fellow.

WI'SEMAN, 1 a ſage, or philoſopher. 2 a cunning-man, or conjurer.

*A* WI'SEMAN *of Gotham*, a fool.

WISH, 1 deſire, or craving. 2 choice.

To WISH, 1 to crave after, to long for. 2 to deſire, requeſt, or bid.

WISP, 1 a handful of ſtraw, hay, &c. 2 a wreath to put on the head, for the more eaſy carrying a pail, &c.

To WIST, or To WIS, to know or judge rightly of a thing.

WISTON, [W. lon. 4°. 50′. lat. 51°. 54′.] a market town in Pembrokeſhire. It is a pretty town, incorporate, and governed by a mayor and bailiffs. It had a ſtrong caſtle, now a private gentleman's houſe. Here is a market on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 173 computed, and 250 meaſured miles.

WIT, 1 the faculties of the rational ſoul. 2 genius, fancy, or underſtanding. 3 wiſdom, judgment. 4 cunning, ſubtilty. 5 genius, or aptneſs for any thing. 6 witty or ingenious things in a diſcourſe.

*A* WIT, 1 a man of wit. 2 a perſon who affects to be above the common opinions.

To WIT, to know.

To WIT, adv. viz. or that is.

WITCH, an enchantreſs, or ſorcereſs.

WI'TCHCRAFT, the art of bewitching, enchanting, &c.

WITCH *elm*, a ſort of elm.

WITCH-*hazel*, a ſort of hazel.

WITE, a puniſhment, a penalty, a fine.

WITE-*free*, free from fines or amerciaments.

WITH, a conjunctive propoſition, denoting 1 company, or union. 2 it is uſed to expreſs the matter, inſtrument, and manner whereby a thing is done. 3 by, as ſurrounded by the ſea. 4 in oppoſition to, or againſt; as the duke of Cumberland fought with the rebels.

WITHA'L, prep. with.

WITHA'L, adv. alſo, or beſides.

WITHAM, [E. lon. 45 min. lat. 51°. 50′.] is a neat, well-built, pleaſant town in Eſſex, with ſeveral fine inns, it being a great thorough-fare to Harwich. It has ſeveral ſeats of gentlemen in and near it, and it is pretty much frequented on account of its chalybeate ſprings. Here is a market on tueſday, and fairs on Trinity-monday, September the 29th, and November the 1ſt. Diſtant from London 32 computed, and 37 meaſured miles, and 9 from Chelmsford.

To WITHDRA'W, 1 to take away, or draw away. 2 to eſtrange, or alienate. 3 to go away.

To WI'THER, 1 to fade, to grow dry. 2 to blaſt.

WI'THER-*band*, a piece of iron laid underneath a ſaddle, about four fingers above the withers of a horſe, to keep the two pieces of wood that form the bow in a right poſition.

WI'THERS *of a horſe*, the juncture or joining of the ſhoulder-bones, at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WI'THER-*wrung* (with Horſemen) hurt in the withers.

To WITH-HOLD, to keep back, or retain.

WITHI'N, 1 on the inſide. 2 in. 3 it expreſſes the diſtance of time or place. 4 at home.

WITHOU'T, 1 an excluſive prepoſition, the contrary of within, exempt, or free from. 2 void of.

WITHOU'T, conj. unleſs, except, beſide, not reckoning.

To WITHSTA'ND, to reſiſt, or oppoſe.

WI'THY, ozier, or willow.

WITLING (a dim. of a wit) a pretender to wit and humour.

WI'TLESS, without wit.

WI'TNESS, 1 one who teſtifies a thing. 2 a godfather, or godmother.

To WI'TNESS, 1 to atteſt, or bear witneſs. 2 to ſubſcribe a writing as a witneſs.

WITNEY, [W. lon. 1°. 30′. lat. 51°. 45′.] is a long ſtraggling, uncouth, but populous town of Oxfordſhire, ſituate on the Windruſh. It has a trade in ſpining for the neighbouring clothiers; but its chief manufacture

is rugs and blankets; they also make duffils, and tilt clothes for barges; and here are also many fell-mongers. Here is a free-school with a fine library, an hospital for six poor blanket-makers widows, and a charity-school for 12 children. Its market is on thursday, the fairs on Holy thursday, June the 29th, and November the 23d Distant from London 52 computed, and 63 measured miles, and 12 from Oxford.

WITS, 1 good sense, or judgment. 2 industry.

WITTAL, or WITTOL, a contented cuckold; a cuckold jealous and uneasy under his wife's transgressions, but not having spirit enough to restrain them.

WITTY, that has a great deal of wit, ingenious, full of wit, speaking of persons and things.

WITWAL, a sort of bird.

WIVELSCOMB, [W. lon. 3°. 28′. lat. 51°. 6′] a small town in Somersetshire, near the river Thone. It has a market on tuesday, and an hospital for 12 poor people, founded and endowed by Sir John Coventry. Distant from London 128 computed, and 153 measured miles, and 44 from Bristol.

WIZARD, a cunning-man, a sorcerer, a magician.

WO, or WOE, calamity, misery, trouble, grief.

WOEBEGONE, overwhelmed with sorrow.

WOAD, a sort of plant used in dying blue.

To WOAD, to dye with woad.

WODE, or WOOD, mad, frantic.

WOBURN, [W. lon. 40 min. lat. 52 deg.] a market-town in Bedfordshire, whose market is on friday, chiefly for butter and cheese; and fairs on March the 12th and 16th, July the 2nd, and September the 14th. Here is a free-school, and a charity-school for 30 boys and 15 girls, founded by the noble family of Russel dukes of Bedford, to whom the town mostly belongs, and who have a fine palace here. Distant from London 37 computed, and 44 measured miles, and 14 from Bedford.

WOFUL, 1 sad, or doleful. 2 calamitous, or unhappy. 3 a strange, or odd sort of person or thing.

WOKING, a market town in Surry, situate between Guildford and Weybridge. It has a market on tuesday, and fairs on Whit tuesday, and September the 12th. Distant from London 20 computed, and 24 measured miles, and 6 from Guildford.

WOLD, an open champaign ground, hilly and void of wood, a down.

WOLF, 1 a ravenous wild beast, about the size of a large greyhound. 2 a sort of eating ulcer.

WOLF-*man*. See WERE-*wolf*.

WOLF's-*bane*, aconite; the name of an herb.

WOLF's-*milk*, the name of an herb.

WOLF's-*tooth* (with Horsemen) is a name given to the excessive height of some of the grinders, which shoot out points as they increase in length, and not only prick the tongue, but hurt the lips in feeding.

WOLLER, [W. lon. 1°. 55°. 40′.] in Northumberland. under the Cheviot hills, was reduced some years ago by fire to a poor little place, and its church is covered with thatch; its market is on thursday. Distant from London 237 computed and 317 measured miles, and 49 from Newcastle.

WOLSINGHAM, [W. 1°. 32′. lat. 54°. 45′.] a small town in the county of Durham, in the road from Barnard-castle to Carlisle. It has a market on saturday, and all the country round is full of lead and coal mines. Distant from London 190 computed, and 226 measured miles, and 8 from Durham.

WOLVERHAMPTON, [W. lon. 2°. 15′. lat. 52°. 40′.] is a populous, well-built and healthy town in Staffordshire, consisting of severel streets, and situate on a hill; from which four weak springs rise, and the water from these is all the town has. The chief manufacture of this town is locks, which are here brought to great perfection. It has a market on wednesday, and a fair on the 24th of June. Here is a free-school, a charity-school for 50 boys, and one for 40 girls. This parish is 30 miles in compass, and contains 17 great villages. Distant from London 98 computed, and 117 measured miles, and 11 from Stafford.

WOLVISH, of the nature of wolves, ravenous.

WOMAN, 1 the female of man. 2 not a virgin. 3 a woman grown.

*A* WOMAN *of the town*, a courtezan, a crack.

WOMANISH, of, belonging to, or like a woman, effeminate.

WOMB, the matrix of a woman.

WOMEN, the plural of woman.

WONDER, 1 marvel, miracle, prodigy. 2 wondering admiration, surprize.

To WONDER, 1 to marvel, to admire. 2 to desire to know.

WONDERMENT, wondering, or surprize.

WONDROUS, adj. admirable, strange.

WONDROUS, adv. wonderfully, extremely.

WONT, an abbreviation of *will not*.

WONT, adj. accustomed, used.

WONT, sub. custom, or usage.

To WONT, 1 to be usually at a place. 2 to accustom,

To WOO, 1 to court, or make love to. 2 to pray, or beseech.

WOOD, 1 a place set with trees. 2 the substance of trees.

WOOD-*bind*, a honey-suckle.

WOOD-*case* (with Gunners) a case made of two pieces of hollow wood, so that the wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD *cock*, a ſort of wild fowl,
WOOD-*culver*, or WOOD *pigeon*, a ſort of wild pigeon.
WOO'DEN, 1 made of wood. 2 clumſy.
WOOD-*fretter*, a kind of worm.
WOOD *geld*, an immunity from paying of money for taking wood in the foreſt.
WOOD-*lands*, places in thoſe countries where are many woods.
WOOD-*lark*, a ſinging bird well known.
WOOD-*louſe*, a church or houſe bug, the name of an inſect.
WOOD-*men*, thoſe in the foreſt that have the charge, eſpecially of the king's wood.
WOOD-*monger*, 1 a timber-merchant. 2 one that ſells wood for firing.
WOOD-*mote*, the ſame as is now called the court of attachment.
WOOD-*pecker*, the name of a bird.
WOOD-*ſage*, WOOD-*ſere*, WOOD-*ſnipe*, WOOD-*ſorrel*, WOOD-*wax*, } the name of { an herb. an inſect. a fowl. an herb. an herb.
WOOD-*ward*, an officer in the foreſt, who takes cognizance of all offences committed at the next court of attachment.
WOOD *weaſel*, a ſquirrel.
WOODBRIDGE, [E. lon. 1°. 25'. lat. 52° 16'.] a market town of Suffolk, ſituate on the river Deben, by which it drives a good trade; and it has ſome docks for building ſhips, with commodious keys and warehouſes. The town is about half a mile in length and breadth, and has a fine church, a handſome ſhire-hall in the market-place with a corn croſs under it, a good free-ſchool, and an almſhouſe for 13 men and 3 women. The market is on wedneſday, the fairs on March the 25th, May the 3d, and September the 21ſt. Here is a good trade in refining ſalt. Diſtant from London 62 computed, and 75 meaſured miles, and 7 from Ipſwich.
WOODSTOCK, [W. lon. 1°. 17'. lat. 51°. 11'.] a borough town of Oxfordſhire, ſending two members to parliament, who are elected by the burgeſſes, about four hundred, and returned by the mayor. The town is well paved, has ſeveral good inns, and a manufacture of ſteel watch-chains. It has a market on tueſday, and fairs on March the 25th, Whit-monday, July the 21ſt, September the 21ſt, and December the 6th; and it is governed by a mayor, four aldermen and ſixteen common-council. This town was the birth-place of Edward, ſon of Edward I. of Thomas, brother to Edward the black prince, and of Chaucer the poet. Henry II. built a labyrinth here, with a houſe in it to ſecret his concubine Roſamond Clifford, from his queen; but 'tis moſt remarkable for the parliamentary ſettlement of the honour and manor of the town and hundred on the victorious John duke of Marlborough, and his deſcendants, as a reward for his victories over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, &c. in the year 1704, to perpetuate the memory of which, a ſtately palace was erected here, at the public charge, which is one of the nobleſt ſeats of any ſubject in Europe, and in a ſituation the moſt delightful in England. The dukes deſcendants are obliged by way of homage for the tenure of it, to preſent a ſtandard yearly to the ſovereign, on the 2nd of Auguſt, the day the battle of Blenheim was fought. Diſtant from London 51 computed, and 60 meaſured miles, and 8 from Oxford.
WOODY, 1 full of woods, or trees. 2 of the nature of wood.
WOO'ER, a ſweetheart.
WOOF, the thread interwoven croſs the warp.
WOOL, a matter for clothing, growing on backs of ſheep.
WOOL-*drivers*, thoſe perſons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothiers or market-towns to ſell it again.
WOO'LEN, or WOO'LLEN, 1 made of wool. 2 of, or belonging to wool.
WOO'LEN *manufactury*, the ſeveral ſorts of commodities into which wool is wrought; but eſpecially the clothing trade.
WOOLLY, 1 made of wool. 2 like, or of the nature of, wool.
WOOL-*ſtapl*', a city, town, or any place appointed for the ſale of wool.
WOOL-*winders*, thoſe perſons who wind up the fleeces of wool, in order to be packed and ſold, it being cleanſed according to the ſtatute.
WOOLWICH, [E. lon. 10 min. lat. 51°. 30'.] a market-town in Kent, ſituate on the Thames, but part of the pariſh is on the Eſſex ſhore. It has a church, lately rebuilt; a market on friday, and an almſhouſe for poor widows. This is reckoned in ſeniority the mother dock of the royal navy. Here are ſeveral fine docks, rope-yards, and ſpacious magazines; this place being wholly taken up and raiſed by works erected for the naval ſervice; the largeſt ſhips ride here in ſafety, even at low water. Here is alſo the gun-yard, called the warren, where the ordnance are tried. Diſtant from London 7 computed, and 9 meaſured miles, and 27 from Maidſtone.
WORCESTER, [W. lon. 2°. 15'. lat. 52°. 15'.] a city, the capital of Worceſterſhire, ſituate on the eaſt bank of the Severn which glides gently by this city, tho' generally rapid elſewhere; and here is a fine ſtone bridge over it. This is a city and county of itſelf, divided into ſeven wards, and containing near 2000 houſes, being much larger than Gloſter, but it lies in a bottom; the ſtreets are broad and well paved, and take the whole

together 'tis a delightful place. 'Tis governed by a mayor, five aldermen, twenty-four common-council, a ſheriff, forty-eight aſſiſtants, a recorder, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, two coroners, a ſword-bearer, thirteen conſtables, and four ſerjeants at mace. The public buildings make a grand appearance, particularly the guild-hall and the work-houſe, but is very old. The cathedral is a large ecifice, with an elegant choir of curious workmanſhip. Its chief manufacture is broad-cloth and gloves. Here is a noble hoſpital for 12 poor men, and ſix or ſeven others about the city. Beſides the king's ſchool, founded by Henry VIII. here is a free grammar-ſchool, and ſix charity-ſchools, in which 110 boys are taught. Its markets are on wedneſday and friday, well ſupplied with cattle, corn, and all proviſions; the fairs are on the eve of Palm-ſunday, ſaturday after Eaſter, Auguſt the 15th, and September the 8th; every ſaturday here is a conſiderable hop-market. This city was made an epiſcopal ſee A. D. 679, by the Saxon king Ethelred; it gives the titles of marquis and earl to the duke of Beauford. Diſtant from London 85 computed, and 112 meaſured miles.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, in the dioceſe of Worceſter; bounded by Shropſhire and Staffordſhire on the north, by Warwickſhire on the eaſt, by Glouceſterſhire on the ſouth, and by Herefordſhire on the weſt. It is 130 miles in circumference, contains about 540,000 acres, is divided into five hundreds, has 11 market towns, 4 boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament. It enjoys ſweet air, the ſoil is rich for tillage and paſturage, and is watered by the Severn, Avon, Team, &c.

WOO'STED. See WORSTED.

WORD, 1 a term, or expreſſion. 2 what one ſpeaks or writes. 3 offer in a bargain. 4 promiſe. 5 (in an Army, &c.) is ſome word that is given to be the token and mark of diſtinction, by which ſpies or treacherous perſons are known; it ſerves likewiſe to prevent ſurprizes.

To WORD, 1 to expreſs, or indite. 2 to ſpeak to.

WORDS, 1 the plural of *word*. 2 vain words, in oppoſition to deeds. 3 ill, abuſive language.

WO'RDY, abounding in words, talkative.

WORK, 1 labour, buſineſs, pains to do any thing. 2 any thing that is done. 3 the production or reſult of our work or pains. 4 deed, or action. 5 buſineſs, or trouble. 6 the product of the brain.

To WORK, 1 to be at work, to work, to labour. 2 to machinate, to endeavour at. 3 to faſhion. 4 to operate, to do, to act, to have an effect. 5 to be in a fermentation, as wine, and other liquors. 6 to ſwell or rage. 8 to ſcrew, or inſinuate.

WO'RKMAN, an artificer.

WO'RKMAN-LIKE, artificially, like a workman.

WO'RKMANSHIP, 1 the thing produced by the artificer. 2 art, or artificialneſs.

WORKS (in Fortification) all the fortifications about the body of the place, in contradiſtinction to out-works, which are thoſe without the firſt incloſure.

WORKSOP, [W. lon. 1°. 5'. lat. 53°. 20'.] an ancient but ſmall town in Nottinghamſhire, where is a magnificent houſe built by the firſt earl of Shrewſbury, which is ſtill nothing inferior to the beſt in the county. Here is a market on wedneſday, and fairs on March the 7th, May the 20th, June the 21ſt, and October the 3d. This town is noted for malt and liquorice. Diſtant from London 110 computed, and 133 meaſured miles, and 36 from Nottingham.

WORLD, 1 the univerſe, heaven and earth. 2 the earth, or terreſtrial globe. 3 the ſociety of men, or part of that ſociety. 4 a ſecular life, in oppoſition to a religious one. 5 this life. 6 an expletive term; as, he ſays the fineſt things in the world. 7 a great number, a great quantity, a deal. 8 the public. 9 people in general.

WO'RLDLINESS, worldly vanity, or fondneſs of the world.

WO'RLDLING, a worldly-minded man.

WO'RLDLY, 1 fond of the vanities of the world. 2 ſenſual.

WO'RLDLY-*minded*, having the mind fixed on the profits or pleaſures of the world.

WORM, 1 a creeping inſect. 2 a wretched creature. 3 a maggot, or freak. 4 a ſort of ſcrew to draw a charge out of a gun. 5 (with Diſtillers) a long ſpirally winding pewter pipe, placed in a tub of water, to cool and condenſe the vapours in diſtillation.

*A glow* WORM, a worm that glitters in the night.

*A ſloe* WORM, a poiſonous inſect.

To WORM *a dog*, is to take out a worm from under his tongue, which if let alone would cauſe him to run mad.

To WORM *a cable*, to ſtrengthen it, by winding a ſmall line all along between the ſtrands.

WORM-*eaten*, eaten with worms.

WORM-*graſs*, the name of an herb.

WORM-*ſeed*, a ſeed of a plant good againſt worms in the belly.

WO'RMWOOD, abſinthium, a plant well known.

WO'RMY, full of worms.

To WO'RRY, 1 tear in pieces. 2 to teaze, or vex.

WORSE, the comparative of *bad*.

WO'RSHIP, 1 adoration, religious ſervice. 2 a title

a title given by an inferior to a juſtice of the peace.

To WO'RSHIP, 1 to praiſe, or adore. 2 to fall down before.

WO'RSHIPFUL, worthy of worſhip.

WORST, the ſuperlative of *bad*.

WORST, ſub. the worſt thing, the worſt part of any thing.

To WORST *one*, to have the better of him.

WORSTED, [E. lon. 1°. 30'. lat. 52°. 52'.] a ſmall market-town in Norfolk, famous for inventing, or firſt twiſting, that fine ſort of woollen thread, which is from hence called worſted. Here is alſo a manufacture of worſted ſtuffs; and knit and wove ſtockings are made here. Its market is on ſaturday. Diſtant from London 98 computed, and 117 meaſured miles, and 10 from Norwich.

WO'RSTED, a kind of fine woollen thread.

WORT, 1 an herb. 2 new beer.

WORTH, adj. of a certain price, or value.

WORTH, ſub. 1 price or value. 2 deſert, or merit.

WO'RTHIES, men of great worth or merit, illuſtrious perſonages.

*The nine* WORTHIES *of the world*. Of theſe, three were Jews, viz. Joſhua, David, and Judas Maccabeus; three Heathens, viz. Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, and Julius Cæſar; and three Chriſtians, viz. Arthur of Britain, Charles the Great of France, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

WO'RTHILY, according to merit.

WO'RTHLESS, 1 of no value. 2 vile, baſe.

WO'RTHY, 1 that deſerves any thing. 2 meritorious, of worth. 3 virtuous, or well principled. 4 honourable. 5 conſiderable, or of great value.

WOT, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb *To wit*.

WOTTON-BASSET, [W. lon. 2 deg. lat. 51°. 35'.] a borough-town in Wiltſhire, both by charter and preſcription, governed by a mayor, two aldermen, and twelve capital burgeſſes. It is very poor, and the houſes are moſtly thatched; yet ſome cloth is made here, and it has a ſmall charity-ſchool, a market on thurſday, and fairs on April the 23d, November the 2nd, and December the 8th. Diſtant from London 66 computed, and 78 meaſured miles, and 40 from Saliſbury.

WOTTON UNDER EDGE, [W. lon. 2°. 25'. lat. 51°. 42'.] a market-town of Gloceſterſhire, governed by a mayor, who is ever afterwards eſteemed an alderman. This town is ſituate on a pleaſant fruitful riſing ground, and has been a long time noted for the woollen manufacture. It has a ſtately church, with ſome monuments of the earl of Berkley's family. Here is a free-ſchool, an almſhouſe for ſix men and ſix women, a market on friday, and a fair on the 14th of September. Diſtant from London 5; computed, and 29 meaſured miles, and 18 from Gloceſter.

WOULD, deſired, was willing.

WOULD, the preter tenſe of the verb *I will*; and tells what was, or had been to come.

WOUND, a cutting, or breaking the continuity of the parts of the body; or a bloody rupture or ſolution of the natural union of the firſt parts of the body by a cutting or bruiſing inſtrument.

*A complicated* WOUND, one that is attended with grievous ſymptoms, as fluxes of blood, breaking of diſjointed bones, lameneſs, &c.

*A dangerous* WOUND, a wound that is complicated, and of which the accidents are dreadful, as when an artery is opened, a nerve or tendon is cut, &c.

*A mortal* WOUND, is ſuch an one as muſt unavoidably be attended by death.

*A ſimple* WOUND (in Surgery) one which only opens the fleſh, and has no other circumſtance attending it.

To WOUND, 1 to give a wound. 2 to offend, or wrong.

WOUND-*wort*, the name of an herb.

† WOU'NDY, extreme, very great, exorbitant.

WRACK, *alga*, a ſea weed.

WRACK, or WRECK, 1 the periſhing, or being caſt away of a ſhip. 2 ruin, or deſtruction. 3 the part of a ſhip which is periſhed and caſt aſhore.

To WRACK, to ſuffer ſhip-wreck.

WRA'NGLANDS, miſgrown trees that will never prove timber.

To WRA'NGLE, to brawl, to ſcold, to quarrel.

To WRAP, to infold, to cloſe in.

WRAPPED, or WRAPT, infolded, or incloſed.

WRA'PPER, a piece of linen or woollen cloth, to wrap up things withal.

WRATH, extreme anger, indignation.

WRA'THFUL, 1 full of wrath, or indignation, incenſed, angry. 2 ſubject to anger.

To WREAK, to diſcharge, to vent, as to wreak one's anger upon one.

WREAKFUL, revengeful.

WREATH, 1 a piece of cloth twiſted round, a roll. 2 a garland. 3 (in Architecture) a torce or twiſted work. 4 (in Hunting) the tail of a boar.

To WREATH, 1 to twiſt. 2 to crown.

WRECK. See WRACK.

WREN, a little ſort of bird.

WRENCH, 1 a ſprain, or ſtrain. 2 to force open.

WREST, a ſort of bow to tune muſical inſtruments with.

To WREST, 1 to wreath, wrap, twiſt, or turn about. 2 to pull with great force. 3 to force the ſenſe of a paſſage.

To WRE'STLE, 1 to uſe the exerciſe of wreſtling.

wreſtling. 2 to contend, or ſtruggle earneſtly. 3 to ſtrive for the maſtery.

WRE'STLER, one that wreſtles.

WRE'STLING, a ſtriving, or ſtruggling to get the maſtery; a kind of combat or engagement between two perſons unarmed, body to body, to prove their ſtrength and dexterity, and try which can throw the other to the ground.

WRETCH, a miſerable forlorn perſon.

WRE'TCHED, 1 pitiful, miſerable, unfortunate. 2 wicked, unjuſt. 3 pitiful, ſorry, ſcurvy, ſad.

WREXHAM, [W. lon. 3 deg. lat. 53 deg.] a large, well-built, populous town in Denbighſhire, famous for flannels; which are bought up in large quantities at its markets, on monday and thurſday; its fair is on the 12th of March. Diſtant from London 138 computed, and 167 meaſured miles.

To WRI'GGLE, 1 to wind like a ſnake. 2 to force one's ſelf in. 3 to ſcrew, or inſinuate.

WRIGHT, a workman, eſpecially in timber, as a ſhipwright, &c.

WRIGHT's (generally called Mercator's) *ſailing* is the method of finding on a plane, the place of a ſhip upon any courſe aſſigned, true in longitude and latitude, where the rhumbs, parallels of latitude, and meridians, are all ſtraight lines.

To WRING, 1 to wreſt, or turn about. 2 to ſqueeze hard, to pinch. 3 to hurt, or cauſe pain.

WRI'NKLE, a creaſe or fold, as in a garment, the ſkin, &c.

To WRI'NKLE, 1 to make creaſes or wrinkles. 2 to have wrinkles.

WRINTON, [W. lon. 2°. 46'. lat. 51°. 25'.] a pretty good town in Somerſetſhire, ſituate among the Mendip hills. The inhabitants trade much in teazels, and the lapis calaminaris is prepared and dug near this town. It has a market on tueſday, and a fair on September the 29th. The famous Mr. John Locke was born here. Diſtant from London 103 computed, and 125 meaſured miles, and 12 from Briſtol.

WRIST, the part of the arm between the hand and the bones of the arm. See CARPUS.

WRIST-*band*, the band of a ſhirt, &c. that comes round the wriſt.

A WRIT, 1 a precept that comes either from the king, or a court of judicature; the former being called an original writ, and the other a judicial writ. 2 a warrant to arreſt one.

*Holy* WRIT, the ſcripture.

To WRITE, 1 to enter a thing down in writing. 2 to compoſe, or couch. 3 to ſend, as to write one word. 4 to qualify, or ſtyle, as to write one's ſelf. 5 to copy, or tranſcribe.

WRI'TER, 1 a ſcribe. 2 an author.

WRI'TER *of the tallies* (in the Exchequer) an officer or clerk to the auditor of receipt, who writes upon the tallies the whole letters of the tellers bills.

WRI'THEN, wrung, twiſted, wreſted.

WRI'TING, 1 the art or act of ſignifying and conveying our ideas to others, by letters or characters viſible to the eye. 2 a written paper, or note.

WRI'TINGS, 1 papers, as of a ſuit of law. 2 works of an author.

WRIZLED, wrinkled.

WRONG, 1 imprudent, not right. 2 improper.

WRONG, ſub. injury, injuſtice.

WRONG, adv. not in the right ſenſe.

To WRONG, to do injury, or injuſtice.

WRO'NGFUL, unjuſt.

WROTE, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb, *To write*.

WROTH, very angry.

WROTHAM, or WORTHAM, [E. lon. 16 min. lat. 51°. 20'.] a market-town in Kent, where formerly was a palace of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Its church is large, with 16 ſtalls in it, ſuppoſed to have been made for the clergy attending the archbiſhops. It has a market on tueſday, and a fair on April the 23d. Diſtant from London 20 computed, and 25 meaſured miles, and 11 from Maidſtone.

WROUGHT, did work, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb, *To work*.

WRUNG, ſqueezed, griped, pinched, twiſted.

WRY, awry, or on one ſide.

WRY-NECK, a little aſh-coloured and long-tongued bird.

WYCHE, a ſalt ſpring.

WYE, [E. lon. 1 deg. lat. 51°. 12'.] a market-town in Kent, has a bridge over the Stour, and a harbour for barges. It has a handſome new church, a charity-ſcoool, a market on thurſday, and a fair on the 12th of March. Diſtant from London 19 computed, and 57 meaſured miles, and 24 from Maidſtone.

WYRD, or WYRT. See WORT.

WYTE. See WITE.

WYTHERS. See WITHERS.

# X.

X, x, is the twenty-fecond letter of our alphabet, and a double conſonant. It was not uſed by the Hebrews, or ancient Greeks; for as it is a compound letter, the ancients, who uſed great ſimplicity in their writings, made uſe of, and expreſſed this letter by its component letters *cs*; thus, inſtead of their modern ΠΛΕΞΩ, the ancient Attics wrote ΠΛΕΚΣΩ. Neither have the Italians this letter, but expreſs it by *ſſ*. This letter begins no word in our language, but ſuch as are of Greek original, and is in few others, but what are of Latin derivation, as *perplex*, *fixity*, *reflexion*, *defluxion*, &c. We often expreſs this ſound by ſingle letters, as *cks* in *backs*, *necks*; by *ks* in *books*, *breaks*; by *ec* in *acceſs*, *accident*; by *ct* in *action*, *unction*; by *cts* in *acts*, *effects*; by *cs* in *ecſarcoma*. The Engliſh and French pronounce it like *cs* or *ks*; the Spaniards like *c* before *a*; and the Portugueſe like *ſh*. In numerals X ſtands for ten, as being two V's placed one on top of the other. It is alſo uſed as an abbreviation of ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Chriſt.

## X E R

XA'NGTI (among the Chineſe) the ſupreme governour of heaven and earth; which is the only name they have for God.

*XA'NTHENES*, lat. (of ξανθος, yellow) a precious ſtone of an amber colour.

*XANTHIUM*, lat. (of ξανθιον, gr. of ξανθος yellow) the leſſer bur-dock, the clot-bur, or ditch-bur.

*XE'NIA*, gr. (of ξενος a gueſt) preſents, gifts, or tokens beſtowed upon gueſts, or ſtrangers.

XENO'DOCHY (of ξενοδοχια, gr. of ξενος a gueſt) hoſpitality, kindneſs to ſtrangers.

*XENODO''CHIUM*, lat. (of ξενοδοχιον, gr. of ξενος a gueſt) 1 an inn for the entertainment of ſtrangers. 2 an hoſpital.

*XERA'NTICA*, gr. of ξηρος dry) drugs, &c. of a drying qualſty.

*XERA'PHIUM*, lat. (of ξηραφιον, gr. of ξηρος dry) a medicine proper againſt breakings out of the head, &c.

*XE'RASIA*, gr. a fault in the hairs, when they appear like down, and as it were ſprinkled with duſt.

XE'RIFF, the title of a prince, or chief ruler in Barbary.

*XERO'COLLYRIUM*, lat. (of ξηροκολλυριον, gr. of ξηρος dry, and κολλυριον a medicine for the eyes) a dry medicine for the eyes.

*XE'ROTES* 3, gr. (of ξηρος dry) any tumor attended with dryneſs.

XERO'MYRUM (of ξηρομυρον, gr. of ξηρος dry, and μυρον an ointment) a drying ointment.

XERO'PHAGY (of ξηροφαγια, gr. of ξηρος dry, and φαγια eating) 1 the eating of dry meat, a kind of faſt among the primitive chriſtians. 2 a diet uſed by wreſtlers.

XEROPHTHA'LMY (of ξηροφθαλμια, gr. of ξηρος dry, and οφθαλμια a diſeaſe of the eye) a dry red ſoreneſs, or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or ſwelling.

*XE'ROTES* 3, gr. (of ξηρος dry) a dry habit or diſpoſition of body.

*XI'PHIAS*, gr. (of ξυφος a ſword) 1 a ſword-fiſh, having a ſnout like a ſword. 2 a comet, or blazing-ſtar, appearing like a ſword without any rays.

*XI'PHION*, gr. the herb called ſtinking-gladden, or ſpurge-wort.

*XIPHOI'DES* 3, gr. (of ξιφος a ſword, and ειδος ſhape) the pointed ſword-like cartilage, or griſtle of the breaſt bone, the cartilage enſiformis.

*XO'ANA*, gr. (of ξεω to ſcrape) graven images, ſtatues carved out of wood or ſtone.

XOCHAITO'TOLE, a bird in America, like a ſparrow, having feathers of different colours, called the hang-neſt.

XYLA'LOES (of ξυλαλοη, gr. of ξυλον wood, and αλοη the aloe) the wood of the aloe, or the aloe-tree.

*XY'LINUM*, lat. (of ξυλον, gr. the name of a tree) bombaſt, cotton, fuſtian, a kind of wool.

## X Y L

wool or flax, growing in little balls, which are the fruit of the tree xylon.

*XYLOBA'LSAMUM*, lat. (of ξυλοβαλσαμον, gr. of ξυλον wood, and βαλσαμον balſam, or balm) the wood of the balſam tree.

*XYLOCA'SSIA*, gr. (of ξυλον wood, and κασσια caſſia) the wood of the caſſia tree.

XYLOCI'NNAMON (of ξυλοκινναμωμον, gr. of ξυλον wood, and κινναμωμον cinnamon) the wood of the cinnamon tree.

*XYLOCO'LLA*, gr. (of ξυλον wood, and κολλα glue) wood-glue, or glue for the joining wood.

*XY'LON*, gr. 1 wood. 2 the cotton tree.

*XYNOE'CIA*, gr. (of ξυνος common, and οικος an houſe) an Athenian feſtival obſerved in commemoration of Theſeus's uniting all the petty communities of Attica into one commonwealth.

*XY'STARCHA*, lat. (of ξυσταρχης, gr. of ξυστος a wreſtling place, and αρχος a chief) the maſter of a fencing or wreſtling-ſchool.

XY'STER (of ξυστηρα, gr. of ξεω to ſcrape) an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in ſcraping bones.

*XY'STOS*, gr. an ordinary ſtone in the Indies of the jaſper kind.

*XY'STOS*, gr. a large gallery or portico, where the Greek wreſtlers uſed to exerciſe in the winter time.

*XY'STUS*, or *XY'STUM*, lat.) of ξυστος, gr. a portico) 1 an open walking place where the Romans made entertainments. 2 a cloſe walk to walk in, out of the ſun and rain.

# Y.

Y, y, is the twenty-third letter of our alphabet, its ſound is formed by expreſſing the breath with a ſudden expanſion of the lips from that configuration by which we expreſs the vowel *u*. It is one of the ambigenial letters, being a conſonant in the beginning of words, and placed before all vowels, as in *yarn*, *year*, *yield*, *young*, and *yule*, but before no conſonant. At the end of words it is a vowel, and is ſubſtituted for the ſound of *i*, as in *try*, *deſcry*, &c. But in the middle of words it is not ſo frequently uſed as *i* is, unleſs in words derived from the Greek, written with Υ, as in *chyle*, *empyreal*, *tyrant*, &c. though it is admitted into the middle of ſome pure Engliſh words, as in *dying*, *flying*, *frying*, &c.



*YACHT*, fr. a pleaſure-boat, or ſmall ſhip with one deck, in burden from 30 to 160 tons; contrived and adorned both within ſide and without, for carrying ſtate paſſengers, and for ſwiftneſs and pleaſure.

YAP, a little dog.

YARD, a meaſure of three feet. 2 a man's penis. 3 a long piece of timber croſs the maſt of a ſhip, on which the ſails hang. 4 a piece of ground belonging to a houſe. 5 a ſmall piece of ground ſurrounded with houſes. 6 a place belonging to the navy, where ſhips of war are laid up in harbour.

YARD-*land*, a quantity of land, various according to the place.

YARE, eager, ardent, ſharp upon a thing.

YA'RMOUTH, [E. lon. 2 deg. lat. 52°. 45] a ſea-port and borough town of Norfolk, and was anciently member of the cinque ports, ſituate at the mouth of the Yare, which is navigable hence to Norwich, and it has a trade to the north part of the county by the Thyrne, and to the ſouth part by the Waveney. It is the neateſt, moſt compact, and regular built in England, the ſtreets being ſtrait, and parallel with each other; and there is a view croſs all the ſtreets from the quay to the ſea; it ſtands in a peninſula between the harbour and the ſea. 'Tis walled, but its ſtrength by land is the haven, or river, which lies on the weſt ſide, with a draw-bridge over it; the port on entrance defends the ſea ſide; and the ſea the eaſt; but the north ſide, which joins it to the main land of Norfolk, is open and covered with a ſingle wall only and

and ſome old demoliſhed works. It has two pariſh churches, one of which has ſo high a ſteeple that it ſerves for a land mark; and here are two charity-ſchools for 35 boys and 32 girls; but the beauties of the town are its market-place, the fineſt and beſt finiſhed of any town in the kingdom for its ſize; and its quay, which is ſo commodious that one may ſtep directly into any of the ſhips, and ſo ſpacious, that in ſome places 'tis near a hundred yards from the houſes to the wharf. On this ſtand the cuſtom-houſe and town-hall, with ſeveral merchants houſes. Though the town is not ſo big as Norwich, it is vaſtly ſuperior to that city in wealth and traffic, by its commodious ſituation on the German ocean; and it is the chief rendezvous of the Newcaſtle colliers, the roads being very ſafe on the eaſt ſide of the town, though there are ſome dangerous ſand-banks in the neighbourhood. It is accounted the greateſt town of trade on the eaſt coaſt of England, except Hull; for it exports great quantities of corn and malt, has the whole herring fiſhery on this coaſt, a fiſhing trade to the north ſeas, and a conſiderable trade to Norway and the Baltic. It has very extenſive privileges; is governed by a mayor, ſeven aldermen, and 36 common-council; and it ſends two members to parliament. The markets are on wedneſday and ſaturday, the fairs are on thurſday before Lady-day, the 23d of April, and the 8th of October. Diſtant from London 92 computed, and 122 meaſured miles, and 15 from Norwich.

YARMOUTH, [W. lon. 1°. 37′. lat. 50°. 40.] a borough town of Hampſhire, ſituate on the north-weſt ſide of the iſle of Wight; called alſo South Yarmouth to diſtinguiſh it from the former. It has a caſtle with a garriſon, and about 80 handſome houſes, moſt of free-ſtone. It is incorporated with a mayor and twelve burgeſſes; and it ſends two members to parliament. Here is a market on friday, and fairs on the thurſday before Lady-day, and July the 25th. Diſtant from London 75 computed, and 92 meaſured miles, and 58 from Winchester.

YARN, 1 wool ſpun into a thread. 2 flax ſpun into a thread. 3 a courſe ſort of woollen thread.

YA'RRINGLES, or YA'RRINGLE *blades*, a kind of reel or inſtrument to wind yarn.

YA'RROW, millefolium; the herb milfoil, or noſebleed.

YA'RUM, [W. lon. 1 deg. lat. 54°. 28′.] a market-town in the north riding of Yorkſhire, which has a fine ſtone bridge over the Tees, a little above its conflux with the Levan. It is a ſmall town, but is a corporation, and carries on a pretty trade to London by water. It has a market on thurſday, fairs on Holy-thurſday, and October the 8th. Diſtant from London 176 computed, and 212 meaſured miles, and 31 from York.

YATCH. See YACHT.

YAWES, 1 the name of an Indian diſtempe called the pox by ſailors. 2 a ſhip is ſaid to make yaws when ſhe goes not ſteady in her courſe.

To YAWL, to bawl, or cry aloud.

To YAWN, to gape.

YAXLEY, [W. lon. 20 min. lat. 52°. 30′] a little neat town in the fens of Huntingtonſhire, whoſe houſes are pretty well built, and the church has a lofty ſpire. Its market is on thurſday. Diſtant from London 59 computed, and 72 meaſured miles, and 21 from Huntington.

YE', a pronoun perſonal of the plural number, ſometimes uſed for *you*.

YEA, 1 yes. 2 even.

To YEAN. See *To* EAN.

YEAR, the time the ſun takes in performing his courſe through the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, or the earth round its annual orbit. This is what is properly called the natura or tropical year, and contains (according to Sir Iſaac Newton) 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 15 ſeconds.

*The civil* YEAR, is that which each nation has contrived to keep time by, and is various, both as to its beginning and length, according as they follow either the courſe of the ſun or moon, or both.

*The lunar* YEAR, contains 12 lunations, or ſynodical months, and is leſs than the ſolar by eleven days nearly. This kind of year is now is uſe among the Turks.

*The ſydereal* YEAR, is that in which the ſun departing from any fix'd ſtar returns to it again; and this, according to the great Sir Iſaac Newton, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 14 ſeconds.

YEA'RLING, a beaſt of one year old.

YEA'RLY, annually, that happens every year.

To YEARN, 1 to bark, as beagles do. 2 to be moved with compaſſion.

YEA'RNING, 1 ſhrill barking. 2 pity, or compaſſion.

YEAST, the froth of the fermentation of new beer, &c.

YELK, the middle, or yellow part of an egg.

To YELL, to make a diſmal howling.

YE'LLOW, 1 a bright colour like gold. 2 jealous.

YE'LLOWS (with Farriers) a diſeaſe in horſes, the ſame as the jaundice in men.

To YELP, to bark or howl like a fox, dog, &c.

YEO'MAN, a country-man that uſes his own land, the firſt degree of commoners.

YEO'MANRY, the eſtate or condition of a yeoman.

YEO'MAN-*treader*, an uſher in a prince's court.

YEO'MEN (in the king's court) a title of office in the king's houſhold, of a middle place or rank between an uſher and a groom.

YEO'MEN *of the guards*, a ſort of foot guards to the king's perſon; they are generally called by a nick-name the beef-eaters.

YE'RKING, a term uſed in the Academy, of a leaping horſe, when he flings or kicks with the whole hind-quarter, ſtretching out the hinder legs near together, and even to their full extent.

YES, an adverb which anſwers to a queſtion in the affirmative.

YEST. See YEAST.

YE'STER, of yeſterday, as yeſter ſun.

YE'STERDAY, the day before the preſent.

YE'STERNIGHT, the night before the preſent day, laſt night.

YET, adv. ſtill, till this time.

YET, conj. neverthèleſs, notwithſtanding.

YEW, a tree well known.

To YEX, to hickup, to have the hickup.

To YIELD, 1 to give over, or up. 2 to give, or grant. 3 to produce, or bring forth. 4 (with Horſemen) to ſlack the hand. 5 to give up, or abandon. 6 to make over. 7 to ſubmit, to ſurrender. 8 to grant, or confeſs. 9 to conſent to a thing. 10 to give, as ſtones do in wet weather.

YOAK, or YOKE, 1 a frame of wood to couple oxen together, to harneſs them to the plough. 2 ſlavery, or bondage. 3 a couple, as of oxen.

To YOKE, to couple, or join with a yoke.

YOKE-*elm*, a ſort of tree.

YOKE-*fellow*, one engaged or tied to another, in the ſame band of union or fellowſhip; a huſband or wife.

YOKE *of land*, ſo much as two oxen could plough in one day.

YOLK. See YELK.

YON, yonder.

YO'NDER, there, in that place.

YO'NKER, a youngſter.

YORE, ancient times.

YORK, [W. lon. 50 min. lat. 54 deg.] a city of Yorkſhire, ſituate at the point where the three ridings meet, and on the river Ouſe, which runs through the city from north to ſouth, dividing it into two parts; and has a ſtrong ſtone bridge over it of five arches, whereof the center arch is eighty-one feet in diameter, and fifty-one feet high. On this bridge are the great council chamber, and that of records, the exchequer, ſheriffs-courts, and the two city priſons for debtors and felons; which, with other buildings on it, give it the look of a ſtreet. The river brings veſſels of 70 tons to the city from the ſea, though at ſixty miles diſtance. This city is ſo ancient, that the exact time of its building is not known; but it has been famous many hundred years paſt, and ſome of the Roman emperors held their court here. It has a liberty independent of either of the ridings, and has a juriſdiction over thirty-ſix villages and hamlets on the weſt ſide of the Ouſe. 'Tis divided into four wards, and is walled, and in the reign of Henry V. it had forty-one pariſh-churches, ſeventeen chapels, ſixteen hoſpitals, and nine abbies, beſides the cathedral; but though there are twenty-eight pariſhes, only ſeventeen of the churches are now in uſe; two of them are extremely curious. The houſes are generally of the old timber-building, but round the minſter are abundance of fine ones, as thoſe of the dean and prebendaries, and the archbiſhop's palace. And here are two curious market-houſes, a handſome manſion-houſe for the lord mayor, erected in 1728; an infirmary begun by ſubſcription A. D. 1738; and two charity-ſchools, one for 60 boys, the other for 20 girls; the guild-hall on the bridge is ſuperior in all reſpects to that of London. It is governed by a lord-mayor, two ſheriffs, twelve aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace, twenty-four aſſiſtants, a town-clerk, ſword-bearer, eight chamberlains, and ſeventy-two common-council; who, with the citizens at large, about fifteen hundred, elect the two members, and the ſheriffs return them. The markets here are on tueſday, thurſday, friday, and ſaturday; the fairs are on May the 12th, June the 29th, the 1ſt and 10th of Auguſt, October the 18th, and November the 2nd, and every other thurſday for horſes and ſheep. A manufacture of cotton was lately eſtabliſhed here, which is brought to great perfection. The cheapneſs of proviſions here brings abundance of ſtrangers hither for the conveniency of boarding; and here is a grand aſſembly-room, built by a ſubſcription of the nobility and gentry of the county. Here are plays, aſſemblies, concerts of muſic, &c. almoſt every night. The caſtle, which ſtands at the conflux of the Ouſe and the Foſſe, was built by William I. but was rebuilt A. D. 1701, for holding the aſſizes; and for that end 'tis converted into a priſon, but the handſomeſt in England; and here is a fine chapel and an infirmary, where the ſick are attended by a ſurgeon, and no gaol is kept neater and cleaner. When this city was firſt made a metropolitan ſee, it had twelve biſhopricks, and all Scotland ſubject to it; but now it has only four, viz. Durham, Carliſle, Cheſter, and the iſle of Man. The cathedral or minſter is of the Gothic taſte, dedicated to St. Peter, and is thought by ſome to be the fineſt in the kingdom; its choir has thirty-two ſtalls round it, with pillars all of one piece of alabaſter, and on the front of it are the ſtatues of all our monarchs from William I. to Henry VI. The firſt ſtone of the choir

was

was laid A. D. 1361. by Thoreſby a cardinal. This city has lately given the title of duke to the ſecond prince of the blood royal, either ſons or brothers of our monarchs, as it did formerly to the greateſt of our nobility. Diſtant from London 150 computed, and 192 meaſured miles.

YORKSHIRE, a maritime county of England, in the dioceſe of York; it is 360 miles in circumference, and contains about 3,770,000 acres, has fourteen boroughs, and ſends thirty members to parliament. The whole county is divided in three parts called Ridings, each of which ſhall be ſeparately ſpoken of.

WEST-RIDING, or that diviſion weſt of York city, is for ſome ſpace bounded by the Ouſe, by Lancaſhire, and by the ſouthern limits of the county, and lies towards the ſouth and weſt. It is divided into nine hundreds, and has twenty-ſix market-towns.

EAST-RIDING, lying eaſt of York, is bounded by the Derwent on the north and weſt ſides; by the mouth of the Humber on the ſouth; and by the German ocean on the eaſt. That part of it towards the ſea and the river Derwent, is pretty fruitful; but the middle is nothing but a heap of mountains. It is divided into four hundreds, and has eleven market-towns.

NORTH-RIDING, is in a manner the frontier to the other parts. From the ſea, on the eaſt ſide, it extends itſelf in a long but narrow tract to Weſtmorland on the weſt, being bounded on one ſide by the rivers Derwent and Ouſe, which part it from the weſt and eaſt ridings; and by the Tees on the other ſide, which parts it from Durham. It is divided into twelve hundreds, and has eighteen market-towns, and York city.

This county, taken by itſelf, is bounded by Durham on the north; by the German ocean on the eaſt; and by Lancaſhire and Weſtmorland on the weſt; by Cheſhire, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire, on the ſouth. It is of a mixt ſoil, being ſtony, ſandy, and barren in one place, and in another very fruitful; in ſome places it is bare of wood, and in others quite covered with it.

YOU, a pronoun perſonal, uſed properly in ſpeaking to more than one; but now we uſe the word in ſpeaking to a ſingle perſon.

To YOUK (with Falconers) to ſleep.

YOUNG, adj. 1 not old. 2 not ripe in judgment. 3 raw, unexperienced. 4 freſh, vigorous.

YOUNG, ſub. the young ones of a beaſt.

*With* YOUNG, pregnant, ſpeaking of beaſts.

YOU'NGER, the comparative of young.

YOU'NGLING, a young creature.

YOU'NGSTER, a young man, a youth.

YOU'NKERS, the young foremaſt-men.

YOUR, a pronoun poſſeſſive, from *you*.

YOUTH, 1 a young man, or boy. 2 young people. 3 tender age.

YOUTH-*wort*, an herb.

YOU'THFUL, 1 young, vigorous. 2 mad, full of play.

YU'BA, an Indian herb, of which the natives make bread.

YULE, a north-country word for Chriſtmaſs.

YULE-*games*, Chriſtmaſs-gambols, or ſuch ſports as are uſed at that feſtival.

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# Z.

Z, z, is the twenty-fourth and laſt letter of our alphabet, and the nineteenth conſonant; it is formed in the voice by a motion of the tongue from the palate downwards and upwards to it again, with a ſhutting and opening of the teeth at the ſame time. This has been reputed a double letter, and, to have the ſound of *ds*, but I think with very little reaſon; and as if we thought otherwiſe, we often double it, as in *puzzle*, *muzzle*, &c. It is placed before all vowels, as in *zany*, *zeal*, *zink*, *zoue*, *zulapium*, *zythum*, but before no conſonants.

## Z A M

ZA'CCHO (with Architects) the loweſt part of the pedeſtal of a column.

ZA'MORIN, a title of ſovereign princes in Malabar in the Eaſt Indies.

## Z A N

ZA'NY, a tumbler, a buffoon, a merry andrew, a jack pudding, one that procures laughter by his mimic geſtures.

ZEAL (of ζηλος, gr. of ζεω to burn) ardent affection.

ZEA'LOT, a great ſtickler in matters of religion.

ZEA'LOUS, full of zeal.

ZE'BRA, an indian beaſt like a mule.

ZE'CHIN (ſo called from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the Mint is ſettled for coinage) a gold coin worth about ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling.

ZE'DOARY, a Chineſe root like ginger, but of a ſweeter ſcent, and not ſo biting.

ZE'NITH (of سمت, arab. the top of the head) 1 the vertex, or point in the heavens directly over one's head, as Z is to C. See fig. 6. 2 (Figuratively) the pinacle, or higheſt pitch of fortune.

ZE'NITH *diſtance* (with Aſtronomers) is the complement of the ſun or ſtars meridian altitude; or what the meridian altitude wants of 90 degrees.

*ZE'PHYRUS*, lat. (of ζεφυρος, gr. of ζωη life, and φορος bringing) Favonius, or the weſt wind.

*ZE'RNA*. lat. a tetter, or ring-worm.

*ZE'RO*, fr. the cypher, or nought, marked thus (o).

ZEST, 1 the peel of an orange ſqueezed into a glaſs of wine to give it a flavour. 2 the fine thin oil that ſpurts out of an orange peel on ſqueezing it. 3 the woody thick ſkin quartering the kernel of a walnut. 4 an afternoon's nap.

*ZE'TA*, lat. (of ζεω, gr. to make hot) a room kept warm like a ſtove; a withdrawing room, with pipes conveyed along in the walls, to receive from below either the cold air, or the heat of warm water.

ZETE'TIC *method* (with Mathematicians) is the algebraical or analytical method of reſolving problems.

*ZETE'TICE*, gr. (of ζητεω to ſeek) the method uſed to inveſtigate or find out the ſolution of a problem.

*ZEU'GMA*, gr. (of ζευγνυω to join) a figure whereby many cauſes are joined to one verb, as, "luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, "and madneſs reaſon."

ZIBELLINA, a ſable, a ſmall wild creature, ſomewhat leſs than a marten, breeding in the woods of Muſcovy, bearing a very rich fur.

*ZIBE'THUM*, lat. (of זבת, heb. to flow) civet, a perfume like muſk.

ZINGEBEB, or ZINZEBER (of ζιγιβερις, gr.) ginger.

ZINK, a metallic marcaſite, which ſome call *ſpelter*, others *biſmuth*.

*ZIZIPHUM*, lat. (in Pharmacy) a kind of fruit called jujubes.

ZO'CCO, ZO'CLE, or SO'CLE (in Architecture) a ſmall ſort of ſtand, or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed.

*Continued* ZO'CLE, a continued pedeſtal, on which a ſtructure is raiſed; but has no baſe or cornice.

ZO'DIAC (of ζωδιακος, gr. of ζωον an animal, of ζαω to live) a zone, or belt, which is imagined in the heavens, which the ecliptic divides into two equal parts, and which is terminated on either ſide by a circle parallel to it, and at eight degrees diſtance from it. It contains the twelve celeſtial ſigns, and in it the planets perform their revolutions.

ZO'DIAC *of the comets*. Mr. Caſſini has obſerved a certain tract in the heavens, within the bounds of which (by many obſervations) he has obſerved moſt comets keep, but not all of them. This zodiac he makes of the ſame breadth with the other.

ZOI'LUS, a grammarian of Amphipolis, called Homeromaſtix, or Homer's ſcourge, becauſe he wrote againſt Homer. He alſo carped at the writings of Plato and other approved Authors; whence it came to paſs that Zoilus was uſed for any ſnarling ill-natured critic.

*ZONE*, gr. (of ζωννυω to bind) 1 a belt, a girdle, ſuch as virgins anciently wore about the middle, till they were eſpouſed or married, and which the bridegroom untied the firſt night. 2 (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe, a kind of ſhingles. 3 (in Geography) is a ſpace contained between two parallels of latitude. The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five zones. The firſt is contained between the two tropics, and is called the torrid zone; the equator running thro' the middle of it, divides it into two equal parts, each containing 23°. 29'. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones; the northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; the ſouthern temperate zone is contained between the tropic of capricorn and the antarctic circle; the breadth of each is 43°. 2'. The frigid zones are circumſcribed by the point circles, and the poles are in the centres of them; each of theſe zones is 46°. 58'. in breadth.

*ZOOGO'NIA*, gr. (of ζωος alive, and γονη an offſpring) a breeding, or bringing forth animals, or living creatures.

ZOO'GRAPHER, or ZOO'GRAPHIST, one who deſcribes the natures, properties, forms, &c. of animals of any kind.

ZOO'GRAPHY (of ζωογραφια, gr. of ζωον an animal, and γραφω to deſcribe) a deſcription of animals in general; eſpecially the brute creation, comprehending what relates to the form, method of feeding, propagateing, &c. of the divers ſpecies.

ZOO'LOGY (of ζωολογια, gr. of ζωον an animal,

mal, and λοσια a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or treatiſe of animals.

ZOO'PHYTES 3 (of ζωον an animal, and φυλον a plant) plant-animals, partaking the nature both of plants and animals, as ſpunges, &c.

ZOO'PHORIC *column* (in Architecture) a ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal.

*ZOO'PHORUS*, lat. (in Architecture) a part beween the architrave and cornice, ſo called on account of the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOO'TOMIST (of ζωον an animal, and τεμνω, gr. to cut) one who diſſects animal bodies.

ZOO''TOMY, of ζωον an animal, and τομια a diſſection of animals, eſpecially brutes, and then the word anſwers to comparative anatomy.

*ZO'TICA*, gr. (of ζαω to live) the vital faculty.

*ZYMO'MA*, gr. (of ζυμοω to ferment) 1 leaven, or yeaſt. 2 (in Phyſic) any kind of ferment, as that of the nitrous air, the watery juice in the mouth, the acid or ſharp liquor of the ſtomach, the blood in the ſpleen, &c.

ZYMOSI'METER (of ζυμωσις fermentation, and μετρεω to meaſure) an inſtrument for meaſuring the degree of fermentation, riſing from the mixture of divers liquors; or the temperament or degree of heat in the blood of animals, &c.

*ZYTHO'GALA*, gr. (of ζυθος ale, and γαλα milk) poſſet drink, ale poſſet.

*ZY'THUM*, lat. (of ζυθος, gr. of ζεω to grow hot) beer or ale, drink made of corn. A drink uſed by the old Gauls, ſo called from the ſeething or boiling of it.

FINIS.

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